OSWALD
105-82555
SECTION 151
COPY 2

REC-25 3642 May 8, 1964

Mr. John E. Murdock
19 Oakneck Road
West Islip, New York

Dear Mr. Murdock:

Your letter of May 4th, with enclosure, has been received and I want to thank you for your kind comments.

With respect to your inquiry, information contained in the files of the FBI must be maintained as confidential in accordance with regulations of the Department of Justice and is available for official use only. Therefore, I am not in a position to comment along the lines you have suggested and trust you will understand the necessary reasons.

Enclosed is some literature I hope will be of interest.

MAILED 8
MAY 8 - 1964
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosures (4)
4-17-62 Internal Security Statement
Faith in Freedom
4-1-61 LEB Introduction
Let's Fight Communism Sanely!

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

NOTE: Correspondent congratulated the Director in May 1963 and forwarded newspaper clippings. He was not identifiable in Bufiles at that time. His enclosure was page from the "National Enquirer" concerning the Oswald-Ruby situation.

JTP:mc (3)
MAY 13 1964

Mr. Hoover:

With regards to the past correspondence I have enjoyed with you I must say you have been forthright, open and honest.

In view of this admirable circumstance, can you give me your views, without violating necessary secrecy, on the enclosed clipping?

Sincerely

John E. Murdock
17-0 Akneck Rd
West Islip N.Y. 98

EX-P-PROC.
31 MAY 6 1964

CORRESPONDENCE

WEST ISLIP
AM
1964
N.Y.

TRUE COPY

Mr. Hoover:

With regards to the past correspondence I have enjoyed with you, I must say you have been forth right, open, and honest.

In view of this admirable circumstance, can you give me your views, without violating necessary secrecy, on the enclosed clipping?

Sincerely

John E. Murdock
19 Oakneck Rd
West Islip N Y

REC-25

MAY 12 1964

ENCLOSURE

EX-101

"she's the only one who cared about me. There's no reason for me to live anymore."

Last November 6, while his stepfather was at work and his mother was out shopping, Morris turned from brooding to deadly action.

In any event, as he looked out the window of his home, he spotted Beebe.

Beebe was shoveling dirt from a shallow trench across the way. He was one of an eight-man crew, of which his father was foreman, digging a pipe trench.

"But when I looked out the window and saw him over there, I just aimed the rifle and fired."

The shot hit Beebe in the left shoulder, knocking him down.

Terrified and unaware of where the shot had come from, Beebe staggered to his feet and

Neighbors neard the
called police.

A dozen police race
scene and surrounded
ris home.

They called to the
come out but he re
police crept through

Washington Insiders Are Talking About St

Jack Ruby and Lee Oswa

(Continued from preceding page)

spent more than two hours conferring.

According to the Times, Weissman had been asked by one reporter to comment on Lane's statement.

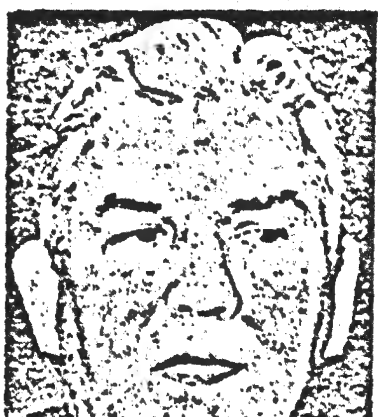
Weissman said that he had never met Tippitt or Ruby or Oswald.

And Weissman also said he had never been in Ruby's Carousel Club.

Then columnist Dorothy Kilgallen raised this "important question" in her nationally syndicated column on April 14:

"Why did Lee Harvey Oswald, presumably fleeing from the police after the assassination, approach Patrolman J.D. Tippitt's car — in broad daylight, with witnesses standing by — and shoot the policeman three times, although Officer Tippitt had not said a word to Oswald?

"A man who knows he is wanted by the authorities after a spectacular crime does not seek out a policeman, usually, unless he has decided to give himself up, and certainly Oswald was not doing that.



HENRY WADE

"By shooting Officer Tippitt, instead of trying to make himself inconspicuous, Oswald put himself in double jeopardy. His act almost guaranteed his arrest.

"Why?

"A whodunit fan would infer that the policeman knew something about Oswald that was so dangerous he had to be silenced at any cost, even Oswald's chance of escape and freedom."

Oswald's mother, Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, pointed to still another possible explanation for the murder of Tippitt.

When Mrs. Oswald was asked, "Who killed Tippitt?" by Bob Considine of the Journal-American, she replied in his column of March 13:

" 'Nobody seems interested in how Lee got out of the Book Depository the day of the assassination. The place was surrounded by police, absolutely surrounded. Yet Lee walked right by them.

" 'You know how?

" 'Because Tippitt took him out.

" 'Then the higher-up
conspiracy ordered som
kill Tippitt. Part of th
plan, the way I figure
rina's (Oswald's widow
it, too. CIA or one
agencies.' "

Speculation that Osw
not working alone was
ed in a United Press Int
al dispatch from Lond
was printed in the Newa
Star-Ledger on April 19

"Millions of European
to believe that the assa
of John F. Kennedy was
of a larger conspiracy
still not been exposed,"
patch said.

"The most respectab
papers and radio and
stations in western Eur
this viewpoint by giving
ence to reports that in
the late President was
part of a left-wing or
wing plot.

"On both sides of
Curtain, the belief is wi
that Lee Harvey Oswald
a psychopath who acte

1 - 92555 - 3642

Washington Insiders Are Talking

RUBY &

SHOCKED OFFICIALS

- Dallas Cops Linked
Murder Try in Apri
- U.S. Justice Dept. L
Blocked Their Arres

By JOHN HENSHAW — *ENQUIRER Washington Bureau Chief*

WASHINGTON — The hottest story making the rounds here is that the U.S. Justice Department prevented the arrest of Lee Harvey Oswald and Jack Ruby BEFORE the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. Oswald and the man who killed him, F[illegible]y, were suspected of being partners in crime seven m[illegible]ths before the President's death.

The incredible details of the story are so explosive t[illegible] officials won't even answer "no comment" when q[illegible]ed about it. But the story being discussed by top-l[illegible] government officials reveals:

1. That the Justice Department deliberately kept Oswald a[illegible] Ruby out of jail before the assassination.

2. That Dallas cops suspected Oswald of being the gunman and Ruby the paymaster in a plot to murder former Major General Edwin A. Walker — seven months before the President was assassinated.

3. That the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency was using Ruby to recruit commandos for raids against Castro's Cuba. To prevent this explosive information from being disclosed, the CIA asked the Justice Dept. to step in and stop the Dallas police from arresting Jack Ruby, as well as

EXCLUSIVE

There is a suspicion among the American public that there is more to the story behind the assassination of President Kennedy and his slayer, Lee Oswald, than has been disclosed.

The ENQUIRER prints this article in the hope it will lead to the solution of the mystery surrounding these tragic events.

bout a Fantastic Story Calling...

OSWALD PALS

HEAR:

Pair in 1963 tter Seven

got a job at the depository as an order filler.

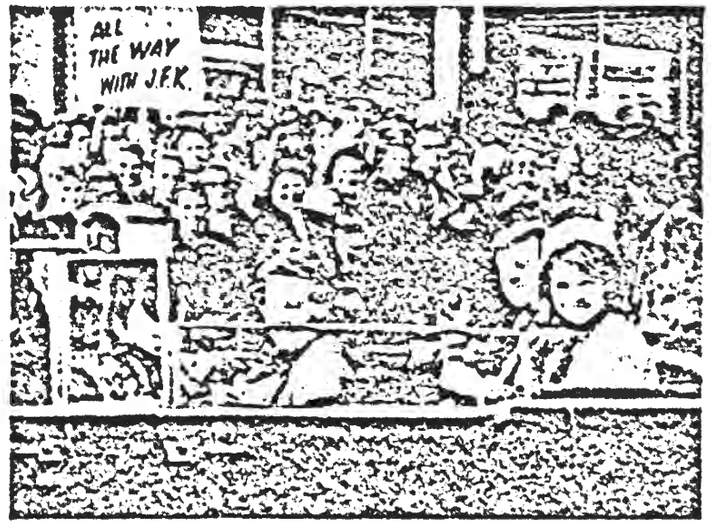
And it was from a sixth-floor window of that depository that Oswald, last November 22, fired the shots that killed President Kennedy and wounded Texas Governor John Connally.

Oswald escaped and was captured an hour and a half later, but not before he had shot Dallas policeman J.D. Tippitt to death.

Two days later, as a stunned world watched on television, Jack Ruby dashed up and shot Oswald to death as police were leading the handcuffed Oswald through a basement corridor of City Hall.

Ruby, the Dallas night club owner, went on trial for that killing on March 4. He was convicted of "murder with malice" on March 14.

But after the assassination of President Kennedy and the killing of Oswald the investigations



JFK'S LAST RIDE: President and Mrs. John F. Kennedy ride in the rear seat of an open limousine in Dallas last November 22, just before the Chief Executive was assassinated.

the Walker home at the time of the slaying

on this news but said its investigation was continuing.

he was shot in the temple with a bullet fired from a .22-caliber rifle.

The Journal-American said that "a local desperado named Garner was picked up by the police after the shooting but was cleared."

And this resulted in the second startling revelation: Garner's girl, Betty (Mooney) McDonald, took a lie detector test that helped to clear him. And this same Betty McDonald had worked as a stripper in Jack Ruby's Carousel.

In early February, Betty was arrested for engaging in a public brawl with a roommate — and a week later she hanged herself in her cell.

Another person who has added to the deepening mystery of the Ruby-Oswald link is Mark Lane, a former New York Assemblyman, who claims to represent Oswald.

According to the New York

Slaying

RL WARREN

was the notial- llas, to do ing be uld ere n a the ed ed em by. m-

[illegible] straddling both sides of the fence — as a double agent for both the Communists and the CIA.

So both Oswald and Ruby were left at liberty.

For the next few months Oswald took part in demonstrations in support of Castro, then went to Mexico City and tried to get a visa to visit Russia by way of Cuba.

Crowe's application for a visa was turned down.

Last October 3 he arrived back in Dallas. A week earlier it had been announced that President Kennedy would visit Dallas on November 22.

On October 14 Oswald got a room in a rooming house near the Texas School Book Depository in Dallas. The next day he came.

And no satisfying answers were really found, except that evidence was overwhelming that the President had been killed by Oswald.

The same Oswald who had gone to Russia in 1959, pledged allegiance to the Soviet Union and tried to become a Russian citizen.

The Russians supposedly, for whatever reason, turned him down and he finally came back to America with his Russian-born wife, Marina, and their baby daughter in June 1962.

From then on he tried to get mixed up in left-wing activities, ordering all kinds of Communist literature and eventually becoming a loud supporter for Castro's Cuba.

He and his family lived first in Fort Worth, Tex., and then moved to Dallas.

In addition to the apartment he had with his wife and child he rented a room under the name of "A. Hidell."

On March 20, 1963, he received a rifle under that name from a mail-order firm located in Chicago.

On April 10 a sniper fired a rifle bullet through a window of the Dallas home of Gen. Walker.

Gen. Walker was working at his desk on his income tax returns.

The bullet missed his head by scant inches, went through a 9-inch wall and came out in another room.

Dallas police investigation showed that the sniper shot from an alley 150 feet from the Walker home, using a fence to steady the rifle.

Dallas police also had the report of a witness who was near

The witness told them shortly after the attempt on Walker's life that he saw two men, not one, run to an auto and make their getaway.

And within a few days after the shot was fired Dallas police felt they had a complete case.

Then came the fantastic series of maneuvers cloaked in secrecy which kept Oswald — the man who was to assassinate President Kennedy — a free man.

After the slaying, President Johnson appointed a seven-member commission, headed by Justice Warren, to inquire into the assassination.

Then, just after the commission began work, it was reported by United Press International on December 6 that Oswald's wife, Marina, had informed the FBI that her husband told her excitedly in April 1963 that he tried to kill Gen. Walker.

The FBI declined to comment

OFFICER J.D. TIPPITT

The New York Times reported, in a story datelined from Dallas on December 7, that "evidence developed this week showed that it (the rifle used to kill President Kennedy) was first used April 10 to fire into the home here of Edwin A. Walker."

On February 4, the day after Marina Oswald's first appearance before the Warren commission, Chief Justice Warren told reporters that Marina's testimony "may not be released in your lifetime."

The Chief Justice said that the testimony would be preserved for the public but that it may be suppressed for decades. He finished his statement to the press with: "I say this seriously."

J. Lee Rankin, general counsel to the Warren commission, also talked to reporters on that day. He said that Mrs. Oswald's testimony dealt with her husband's activities in the U.S. after he returned from Russia. Rankin also said that Mrs. Oswald offered the commission some "new evidence."

Later that same day Warren refused to confirm Rankin's reference to "new evidence."

Two fantastic turns in the Oswald-Ruby mystery were front-paged in the New York Journal-American of Sunday, February 23.

First, the paper revealed that one of the men who put the finger on accused assassin Oswald also had been shot.

The man, Warren Reynolds, said he saw Oswald running away, putting new shells into a pistol as he did, after officer Tippitt was shot to death.

Then, in January, Reynolds was closing up his office when

According to the New York Times of Thursday, March 5, Lane gave sensational evidence in Washington to the Warren commission.

The Times said that Lane, who has frequently challenged the view that Oswald was guilty of shooting Kennedy, had told the commission he'd heard of a secret meeting in a Dallas night club eight days before the President was killed.

Lane told the commission that at the secret meeting November 14 were J.D. Tippitt, the Dallas patrolman who was slain while trying to arrest Oswald; Bernard Weissman, a New York resident who had placed an anti-Kennedy advertisement in a Dallas newspaper the day the President was shot, and a third person.

The mystery deepened even further when Lane would not state publicly who this third person was.

But the commission knows the identity of the Mystery Man because Lane told it to them after the hearing room was cleared of newsmen and spectators.

Lane had said that the secret November 14 meeting was held in Ruby's Carousel Club, and when the public hearing of the commission resumed, Justice Warren asked a question loaded with dynamite:

"Mr. Lane, what was the PURPOSE of this meeting in Dallas?"

But the purpose remains a secret, because Lane answered that his information did not indicate what they were talking about.

But, Lane said, Tippitt, Weissman and the Mystery Man

(Continued on next page)

Months Before JFK

Oswald.

A top-secret document — a letter signed by a high official of the Justice Dept. — was sent in April 1963 from the Justice Dept. to Dallas Chief of Police Jesse E. Curry requesting the Dallas police NOT to arrest Oswald and Ruby in connection with the attempted slaying of General Walker.

LEE OSWALD

JACK RUBY

After a sniper shot at, but missed, General Walker in Dallas, April 10, 1963, Dallas police suspected that Oswald was the sniper and Ruby the payoff man.

The cops were set to arrest the pair. But they never got the chance because of the heavy pressure brought to bear by the Justice Dept. And so Oswald and Ruby were allowed to remain free. And seven months later, on last November 22 in Dallas, Oswald was able to kill the President of the United States.

The top-secret document — a copy of it is reportedly in the hands of the Presidential commission investigating the assassination — bares a web of intrigue that involves the Federal Bureau of Investigation, along with the Justice Dept. and the Central Intelligence Agency.

It is so politically explosive that the Presidential commission, headed by Supreme Court Chief Justice Earl Warren, has even withheld it from one of its own members, Senator Richard Russell (D., Ga.).

It is feared that Senator Russell, who leads the South in the fight against the civil rights bill, might use the document as a weapon against the Justice Dept. and its chief, Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy, a leader in the fight for civil rights.

The document — requesting the cops not to arrest Ruby and Oswald — contradicts the FBI report on the assassination and the subsequent murder of Oswald.

According to the New York Times, the FBI report, which was turned over to the Justice Dept. on December 4 and then to the Presidential commission five days later, concludes "that there was no link between Oswald and Jack Ruby."

The Times added, in its issue of December 10:

"Speculation that Oswald and Ruby knew each other, or in some way were part of a prior vendetta or association, is completely discounted in the report."

The ENQUIRER learned, however, that on the day Ruby killed Oswald, a man named Bill DeMar told reporters he saw Oswald in Ruby's Carousel night club.

DeMar, under the stage name of Bill Crowe, was then master of ceremonies at the club.

The ENQUIRER traced DeMar to an Evansville, Ind., night club and questioned him on April 11. He told our reporter that he had seen Oswald sitting in the Carousel on the night of November 21 — the night before Oswald assassinated President Kennedy.

DeMar said: "I gave the FBI a statement about seeing Oswald in the club and that was it. I told them the same thing I'm telling you.

"I signed it and have heard nothing more about the incident to this day."

And, on March 17, just three days after a jury voted the death penalty for Ruby, the Associated Press reported from Dallas:

"District Attorney Henry Wade has disclosed how prosecutors made the 'big decision' of the Jack Ruby murder trial.

"The decision: They would not call witnesses who swore they saw Ruby and Lee Harvey Oswald together before a sniper assassinated President Kennedy here.

"Testimony from these witnesses would have made worldwide headlines. And, if jurors had believed the testimony, it would have provided a motive for the slaying of Lee Harvey Oswald.

"Wade said FBI agents and other investigators provided him with a list of witnesses who insisted they had seen Ruby and Oswald together at various times.

"The district attorney said he decided not to call these witnesses because he had doubts about the accuracy of their statements."

And the New York Times, in an article from Dallas dated March 15, reported:

"Some law enforcement officials in Dallas continued to believe that a connection (between Ruby and Oswald) was possible but, if so, that it was personal and did not necessarily involve the assassination."

The FBI became involved in the undercover maneuverings to stop the arrest of Oswald and Ruby shortly after the attempt to snuff out the life of Gen. Walker, who had been preaching ultraconservatism since he was relieved of his command in Germany.

Walker then resigned from the Army.

GEN. EDWIN A. WALKER

A high FBI official asked by a top official in Justice Dept., after it was fied by the CIA of the pote ly volatile situation in D to request Dallas police n arrest Oswald or Ruby.

The FBI official refused t it, saying it would be obstru justice and therefore woul a crime.

The FBI man said he w make the request only if he officially directed to do so communication signed by official.

The FBI official then rec a signed directive. He cont Dallas police and urged not to arrest Oswald and R

But the Dallas police wanted an official signed munication

Thereupo Justice sent the co ncation to las Police f Curry a that Oswal d Ruby be strictly alo

The depa at explain didn't want Oswald and arrested beca of "reaso state."

The Justice Dept. was m the request on behalf of the

Because the CIA was d involved with Ruby — and ably Oswald, too!

CIA agents had been Ruby to recruit men in the las area to serve as comm against Castro's governme Cuba.

And they didn't dare let be arrested and chance suc formation ge ng out.

There we also indic that Oswald h self might

Teenager Wants Cops to Kill Him, So He Murders A Stranger

By LOUIS MANSON

Sixteen-year-old Charles Morris stood at a window of his home with a rifle and looked out.

The first person he saw was Kenneth Beebe, 18, who was digging a ditch nearby. Morris had never seen Beebe before in his life. But he aimed a rifle at him — and shot him to death.

And when police came for Morris he told them:

"I killed him because I wanted to die.

"I knew if I killed someone the police would have to come and get me — and I wanted to be killed myself."

Police asked him: "If you wanted to die why didn't you just shoot yourself?"

Morris replied: "I knew I'd never have the nerve.

"This was easier. I just wanted the police to kill me."

And that's why he murdered a stranger.

It was a broken teenage romance that led to Morris' murder and suicide scheme in Walled Lake, Mich.

He had been going with a 15-year-old girl and last October they ran off to Kentucky to try to get married.

But authorities caught up with them and brought them back. The girl's parents then refused to let their daughter see Morris anymore.

Morris brooded about it for

KILLER: Charles Morris, 16, killed a youth he had never seen before.

'I Did It Because I Didn't Have the Nerve to Shoot Myself,' He Says

He took a .32 caliber deer rifle his stepfather had recently bought, loaded it and went to a window on the second-floor landing of the home. He later explained:

"Rather than cause anyone any trouble I decided I'd get myself taken care of.

"I was going to shoot somebody — anybody passing by on the road."

Morris didn't explain just how he thought no trouble would be caused by shooting an innocent

for a gas installation.

Beebe's father had gone for some extra equipment, while the other men had just gone for lunch. Young Beebe had eaten earlier and was all alone at the ditch.

Morris later said: "It could

desperately tried to run away.

Said Morris: "I could see I had hit him but then he started to run.

"So I shot again, and then again. And he fell."

The second shot missed but the third broke Beebe's spine.

VICTIM: Kenneth Beebe; 18, tried to run away after the first bullet hit him. The third shot killed him.

ment and upstairs.

They found Morris sitting in the kitchen — smoking a cigarette and drinking a glass of milk.

Morris then told police all about his weird reason for shooting Beebe and finally said:

"I did it because I didn't have

He Takes Nap & Is Trapped 8 Days in a Shaft

By MANUEL HERRERA

Evaristo Maldonado was tired out. All he wanted was to find a place where he could take a long, uninterrupted snooze.

And he found just the spot — an unused brick shaft in a hospital basement. So the 60-year-old laborer crawled through the opening and settled down for the night.

Nobody interrupted him because nobody knew he was there.

Not even the two men who came along early the next morning and bricked up the only opening to Evaristo's makeshift bedroom in the Juarez, Mexico, hospital.

It was too dark inside for them to see clearly and Evaristo had crawled well inside the narrow shaft to avoid being seen.

Evaristo slumbered on. There was plenty of air coming through a ventilation grille and Evaristo had no problem with breathing.

But when he woke up, he soon found he had a more urgent problem. He couldn't get out.

He screamed but nobody heard him even though the hospital's doctors and nurses were working only 10 feet above him.

By the fourth day, the starving Evaristo was eating the dirt he managed to scratch out from the walls. When that gave out, he ate his own clothes.

For water, he sucked the sweat from his hands and face.

He lost track of time in the endless silence and the pitch black made him go blind from the effort of straining his eyes.

Evaristo might still have been in the shaft if, on the eighth day, Emilio Gomez and Julia Gua hadn't gone into the cellar to check the heating and ventilation.

They found that one of the shafts had been blocked by mistake. It took only a few minutes to knock out the bricks.

Gomez shined a flashlight inside and its beam fell on the face of Evaristo.

"It's a ghost," he screamed.

Their cries were heard by hospital workers who ran down to the basement and found Evaristo, now a 90-lb. bag of skin and bones, crouching on all fours.

"I was tired," he moaned. "I just wanted to rest."

Carefully the living skeleton was carried upstairs and put to bed after being given stimulants and injections of liquid food.

Within a few days of his rescue — last November 1 — his sight returned and he was on the way to recovery.

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FD-204 (Rev 8-1-58)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
MIAMI	MIAMI	5/.5/64	11/25/63-4/27/64

TITLE OF CASE

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, Aka

REPORT MADE BY: JAMES J. O'CONNOR — TYPED BY: JJO:plm

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - R - CUBA

REFERENCES: Bureau teletype to Miami 4/23/64, requesting results of investigation concerning the rumor that OSWALD had placed a long distance call to JACK RUBY in Dallas, Texas, as set forth in New Orleans teletype to Bureau 12/12/63.

- P -

- L E A D S -

MIAMI:

AT MIAMI, FLORIDA

Will continue investigation of pending phases of this case.

APPROVED / SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

COPIES MADE:

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2 - Dallas (RM)(100-10461)

2 - Miami (105-8342)

ICC-645R13

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36 43

MAY 7 1964

DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT

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REQUEST RECD.		DCS		
DATE FWD.	5/12/64	5/21/64		
HOW FWD.	R/S	Liaison		
BY	[illegible]	BFR/ltf		

NOTATIONS

SOVIET SECTION

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—76324-1

MM 105-8342

- ADMINISTRATIVE -

By teletype 11/25/63, to the Bureau and Dallas in the case entitled "JACK LEON RUBY, Aka; LEE HARVEY OSWALD, Aka - VICTIM; CR" (Bufile 44-24016), Miami reported the information furnished by WILLIAM HUFFMAN concerning the alleged contact of RUBY and OSWALD at Key West, Florida.

In the Miami teletype of 11/25/63, it was pointed out that the information was not considered reliable, and no further action was being taken by Miami.

Inasmuch as the rumor, as received from Mr. JAMES STEVENS at Jackson, Mississippi and reported in New Orleans teletype to the Bureau, Miami and Dallas dated 12/12/63, was considered resolved at Key West as of the time of New Orleans teletype, no additional reporting was made.

The original interview of HUFFMAN on 11/25/63 was the result of a telephone call by HUFFMAN from Key West to the Miami Office, at which time he was spoken to by Supervisor HOMER A. NEWMAN, JR.

The interview of GEORGE REENA on 11/26/63 at Key West was conducted by SA PATRICK A. PHILBIN.

B.
(COVER PAGE)

MM 105-8342

The interview of Mr. PHILLIP TOPPINO at Key West, Florida on 4/27/64, was conducted by SA RALPH L. JENSEN.

C.*
(COVER PAGE)

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: JAMES J. O'CONNOR — Office: Miami, Florida
Date: 5/5/64

Field Office File #: 105-8342 — Bureau File #: 105-82555

Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - R - CUBA

Synopsis:

Resident of Marathon Shores, Fla., in 12/63 reported rumor that LEE HARVEY OSWALD docked a boat at Marathon Shores a year or two ago at the dock of a man named TOPENO (Ph.). OSWALD then reportedly made long distance call from TOPENO's house to JACK RUBY in Dallas, Texas. One WILLIAM HUFFMAN, employed at boat fueling dock on Stock Island, Key West, Fla., on 11/25/63, claimed he had fueled OSWALD's boat sometime after FIDEL CASTRO came to power, and OSWALD called "RUBEN" in Key West to come to dock and pay for fuel. Bookkeeper for fueling dock stated no records now exist covering period of alleged fueling by OSWALD. Bookkeeper described WILLIAM HUFFMAN as person with abnormal imagination. PHILLIP TOPPINO, owner of the fueling dock during pertinent period, as well as owner of property in Marathon Shores, Fla., on 4/27/64 stated the rumor that OSWALD docked at his property is completely without foundation.

- P -

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

DETAILS:

The following investigation supplements information furnished on December 11, 1963, by Mr. JAMES STEVENS of Box 2536, Marathon Shores, Florida, who, at the time he furnished the information, was located in Jackson, Mississippi, where his wife was undergoing surgery:

Mr. STEVENS advised that several days previous to December 11, 1963, his wife was informed by BETTY FOLSOM of Marathon Shores, Florida, of a rumor which Mrs. FOLSOM had heard from the owner of the "Little Grocery Store" at Marathon, Florida. STEVENS stated the rumor, as received by his wife, alleged that about one or two years ago a boat docked at the dock of a man named TOPENO (phonetic) in Marathon Shores. The dock was said to be located at TOPENO's house. On the boat were nine Cubans and an American, and the American reportedly went to TOPENO's house and asked to make a long distance call. The call, which was said to be collect, was allegedly to JACK RUBY in Dallas, Texas, and TOPENO has reportedly said the man who made the call was LEE OSWALD, whom he recognized from television pictures.

Mr. STEVENS said that his wife had no other details pertaining to this rumor. Mr. STEVENS stated that the man named TOPENO owned a concrete ready-mix plant on Aviation Boulevard in Marathon Shores.

On November 25, 1963, Mr. WILLIAM HUFFMAN, employed at the Sands Marine Fueling Station, Stock Island, Key West, Florida, advised Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation(FBI) that he recalled LEE HARVEY OSWALD to have gassed up a boat at Key West, sometime after FIDEL CASTRO came to power in Cuba. HUFFMAN related that OSWALD, accompanied by four or five Cubans, was in a 43-foot Chris Craft diesel boat when he gassed up at the Standard Oil

Company dock on Stock Island. He said OSWALD did not have money to pay for the fuel, and so made a phone call to "RUBEN" in Key West, who came to the dock and paid for the fuel. HUFFMAN described "RUBEN" as a white male, 5'3" tall, heavy build, "pot-belly", with brown hair. HUFFMAN said that although "RUBEN" paid cash for the fuel, he (HUFFMAN) "had OSWALD sign the fuel delivery ticket and told him I wanted his autograph in case he should become famous at some later date".

On November 26, 1963, GEORGE REENA, Bookkeeper, Charley Toppino and Sons, Inc., Stock Island, Key West, Florida, advised that the TOPPINO family had owned the fueling docks, known as the Standard Oil docks, until August of 1960, at which time they were sold to Mr. SANDS. Mr. REENA stated that the cash sales of fuel were handled by BILL HUFFMAN by making out a ticket in the name of the boat or in the name of the boat owner, and inserting the amount, type of fuel and price per gallon. He stated that a complete search of the records still in his custody, which included delivery tickets for cash sales, during the period 1959 through July 31, 1960, resulted in confirming that such delivery tickets had all been destroyed.

Mr. REENA stated that BILL HUFFMAN, at times, displays an abnormal imagination. He stated that in his opinion, HUFFMAN is a "nut".

PHILLIP TOPPINO, President of Charley Toppino Construction Company, Key West, Florida, advised on April 27, 1964, that CHARLEY TOPPINO, his father, has been deceased for several years, but the company continues to be referred to as the Charley Toppino Construction Company. He

advised that the rumor that a boat containing LEE HARVEY OSWALD and some Cubans had docked at his dock in Marathon Shores, Florida a few years ago is completely without foundation. He stated his company has a branch office and rock plant on Aviation Boulevard in Marathon Shores, but the plant is located three to four hundred yards from the water, and has no dock facilities. He stated he has no residence in the area, and has never had any contact with JACK LEON RUBY or LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

TOPPINO stated that one of his employees had previously been interviewed concerning a similar allegation that OSWALD had landed at the Standard Oil docks at Key West, which are owned by his company, and possibly the rumor had traveled to his other plant at Marathon Shores by means of other employees. He stated that to his knowledge, none of his employees had ever had any contact with either RUBY or OSWALD.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555) DATE: 5/8/64

FROM : SAC, MIAMI (105-8342)(P)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA
OO - Dallas

ReBuairtel to Miami, Washington Field and Mobile, 4/15/64, instructing Miami to press JOHN V. MARTINO of Miami Beach, Florida for the identity of his source on the allegations of OSWALD's activities.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 10 copies of a LHM, with two copies to Dallas, dated and captioned as above.

When MARTINO was contacted on 4/27/64 by SAs GEORGE E. DAVIS, JR., and JAMES J. O'CONNOR, he was informed that if he refused to identify his source, he would possibly be called to appear before the Presidential Commission, at which time MARTINO replied, "What can they do, put me in jail?"

Miami will recontact MARTINO once more, by 5/15/64, in a final attempt to ascertain the identity of his source.

ENCLOSURE

2 - Bureau (Enc-10)(RM)
2 - Dallas (Enc-2)(RM)(100-10461)
1 - Miami
JJO:plm
(5)

2cc - Pres. Comm.
5/21/64 - Liaison
BAR/jtf

FEC-104

3644

3 MAY 11 1964

MAI

1-CC

79 MAY 22 1964

100-645 RB

AGENCY CIA, STATE
REQ. RCD
DATE FWD. 5/22/64
HOW FWD.
BY

SOVIET SECTION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Miami, Florida
May 8, 1964

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - R - CUBA

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent JAMES J. O'CONNOR, dated April 4, 1964, at Miami, Florida in the above caption, wherein JOHN V. MARTINO, Miami Beach, Florida, attributed various information regarding the activities of OSWALD in Miami and in Mexico to a Cuban source, whose identity he would not reveal. Information attributed by MARTINO to this source included an allegation that OSWALD had made a telephone call to the Cuban Intelligence Service in Cuba from a private residence in Miami, and that OSWALD had pamphlets of a pro-FIDEL CASTRO character printed in Miami, Florida, paying the printer by check drawn on the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. MARTINO, during the period March 21 to 31, 1964, was contacted on several occasions in an effort to elicit the identity of his Cuban source. He said he intended to solicit his source to consent to interview by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). He said he had been unable, however, to locate the source during that period.

A characterization of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC) can be found in the Appendix of this memorandum.

On April 18, 1964, Mr. MARTINO was again contacted. He claimed his source was then in California, and that he had sent an airmail letter to his source on April 17, 1964, telling him to telephone on receipt of the letter relative to consent to FBI interview.

On April 22, 1964, Mr. MARTINO was recontacted and advised his source was then en route to Miami by car, and was expected to arrive on April 24, 1964.

COPIES DESTROYED

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

MARTINO indicated his source had left California prior to delivery of the letter, and that the party in California at whose home the source had stayed telephoned Mr. MARTINO, advising him of the departure of the source.

On April 27, 1964, Mr. MARTINO stated he still had not heard from his source, but had been talking to a Cuban friend at Miami, who informed him that the source and friends of the source, all of whom were traveling together from California, were coming to Miami for the purpose of joining the forces of the Movimiento de Recuperacion Revolucionario (MRR), an anti-CASTRO organization at Miami.

It was explained to Mr. MARTINO that inasmuch as it was essential that the allegations regarding OSWALD's activities be resolved, it might be deemed necessary that he (Mr. MARTINO) be called to appear before the President's Commission on the assassination of President KENNEDY. Mr. MARTINO said he could not be forced to reveal the identity of his source. He said he would be leaving on April 27, 1964, for several days, to fulfill lecture engagements in Boston, Minneapolis and Charleston, South Carolina, but that if his source contacted his home, his wife in turn would instruct his source to contact the FBI Office in Miami.

On May 1, 1964, ALFREDO BORGES, Executive Officer of the MRR at Miami, Florida, advised no one arriving from California had recently appeared at the offices of the MRR for the purpose of affiliating themselves with the organization, and he had no knowledge that individuals were being expected from California to join the forces of the MRR.

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

On May 6, 1964, Mr. JOHN V. MARTINO, who continues to reside at 2326 Alton Road, Miami Beach, Florida, advised that he had received no word from his source, and he believed his source had probably not yet arrived in Miami. He said he would continue his efforts to locate the source, and in the event he was unsuccessful, he would probably furnish the name of his source to the FBI in the matter of a week or so.

PROPERTY OF FBI - This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

APPENDIX

FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE

The April 6, 1960, edition of "The New York Times" newspaper contained a full-page advertisement captioned "What Is Really Happening in Cuba," placed by the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC). This advertisement announced the formation of the FPCC in New York City and declared the FPCC intended to promulgate "the truth about revolutionary Cuba" to neutralize the distorted American press.

"The New York Times" edition of January 11, 1961, reported that at a hearing conducted before the United States Senate Internal Security Subcommittee on January 10, 1961, Dr. Charles A. Santos-Buch identified himself and Robert Taber as organizers of the FPCC. He also testified he and Taber obtained funds from the Cuban Government which were applied toward the cost of the afore-mentioned advertisement.

On May 16, 1963, a source advised that during the first two years of the FPCC's existence there was a struggle between Communist Party (CP) and Socialist Workers Party (SWP) elements to exert their power within the FPCC and thereby influence FPCC policy. However, during the past year this source observed there has been a successful effort by FPCC leadership to minimize the role of these and other organizations in the FPCC so that today their influence is negligible.

On May 20, 1963, a second source advised that the National Headquarters of the FPCC is located in Room 329 at 799 Broadway, New York City. According to this source, the position of National Office Director was created in the Fall of 1962 and was filled by Vincent "Ted" Lee, who now formulates FPCC policy. This source observed Lee has followed a course of entertaining and accepting the cooperation of many other organizations including the CP and the SWP when he has felt it would be to his personal benefit as well as the FPCC's. However, Lee has indicated to this source he has no intention of permitting FPCC policy to be determined by any other organization. Lee feels the FPCC should advocate resumption of diplomatic relations between Cuba and the United States and support the right of Cubans to manage their revolution without interference from other nations, but not support the Cuban revolution per se.

The CP and the SWP have been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

C/X

FD-36 (Rev. 10-29-53)

FBI

Date: 5/8/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (100-16601)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS-R-CUBA
OO: DALLAS

Re New Orleans airtel to Bureau, 4/20/64, setting forth results to identify a ship known as the "Cotton Queen".

Enclosed for the Bureau are ten copies and for Dallas three copies of a letterhead memorandum.

This investigation was prompted by San Francisco airtel to Bureau, dated 4/21/64 which enclosed an FD-302 interview with Mr. LEN DAUGHERTY at Pebble Beach, California on 4/17/64.

(3) ENCLOSURE
3-Bureau (Encls 10)
2-Dallas (Encls 3)
2-New Orleans
EJC/dmk
(7)

C.D. Wick

REC-101 105-82555-3645
MAY 7 1964
SOVIET SECTION

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

79 MAY 13 1964

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New Orleans, Louisiana
May 6, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Mrs. Dorothy Naccari, Export Division, U. S. Customs, Customs House, 423 Canal Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, advised a Special Agent of the FBI on April 27, 1964 that a search of the records of her agency reveals no ship listing of a ship called the "Cotton Queen". Miss Naccari said her records are only of vessels engaged in foreign commerce.

A. Trehan, Investigative Division, U. S. Coast Guard, Customs House, 423 Canal Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, advised a Special Agent of the FBI on April 27, 1964 that according to a booklet entitled "Merchant Vessels of the United States", published in 1963, by the Bureau of Customs, there is only one vessel named the "Cotton Queen" listed in these records. This vessel is listed as a "towing" vessel, #261523, owned by the Tennessee Towing Company of Louisville, Kentucky.

Don Edmondson, Edmondson Towing Company, Harvey, Louisiana, advised a Special Agent of the FBI on April 28, 1964, that to his knowledge the Tennessee Towing Company maintains no office in the New Orleans area, and he has never heard of a vessel named the "Cotton Queen".

A. J. Simmons, Streckfus Steamship Lines, Carondelet Building, 226 Carondelet Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, advised a Special Agent of the FBI on April 28, 1964 that his company operates vessels in the New Orleans area for tourists on trips of the Mississippi River and bayous; however, he has never heard of a vessel

COPIES DESTROYED
74 MAR 6 1973

named the "Cotton Queen". He stated there is a vessel called the "Delta Queen" owned by Greene Lines, Inc., of Cincinnati, Ohio, which ship runs between Cincinnati and New Orleans, Louisiana, carrying passengers and is built on the style of the old river ships.

E. A. Martinez, Harbor Master, New Orleans Dock Board, New Orleans, Louisiana, advised a Special Agent of the FBI on April 23, 1964 that the records of his agency contained no information regarding any ship known as the "Cotton Queeen". He said he has personally never heard of any vessel by this name, and the records of his agency reflect that in 1964 the "Delta Queen", out of Cincinnati, Ohio, has arrived in New Orleans on only the following two dates: March 27, 1964, left March 30, 1964 and April 17, 1964, left April 20, 1964. He said that the "Delta Queen" was not in New Orleans during the Mardi Gras season, and that the only ships that were visiting New Orleans other than oceangoing vessels, who allowed visitors aboard, were U. S. Navy ships.

It should be noted that Mardi Gras day in New Orleans, Louisiana, was Tuesday, February 11, 1964 and for a week preceding this date Mardi Gras festivities were held.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAY 7 1964

TELETYPE

FBI NEW ORLS

617 PM CST URGENT 5-7-64 TJB

TO DIRECTOR /105-82555/AND MIAMI /105-8342/

FROM NEW ORLEANS /100-16501/ 2-PAGES

LEE HARVEY OSWALD/ IS DASH R DASH CUBA.

REBUAIRTEL MAY SIX SIXTYFOUR.

CONTACT AT NEW ORLEANS COTTON EXCHANGE DETERMINED THAT A FEMALE, KNOWN AS THE QUOTE MAID OF COTTON UNQUOTE, ALSO KNOWN AS THE COTTON QUEEN, WAS IN NEW ORLEANS IN FEBRUARY, SIXTYFOUR, ON A PROMOTIONAL TOUR SPONSORED BY D.H. HOLMES, A NEW ORLEANS DEPARTMENT STORE

INQUIRY AT HOLMES DEPARTMENT STORE IDENTIFIED QUOTE MAID OF COTTON UNQUOTE AS KATY SUE MEREDITH, WHO ARRIVED IN NEW ORLEANS ON FRIDAY, FEBRUARY TWENTYONE, SIXTYFOUR, ON EASTERN AIRLINES PAREAN EAL PAREN FLIGHT TWO ZERO TWO AT ELEVEN NINETEEN AM.

CONTACT AT EAL, NEW ORLEANS, DETERMINED FLIGHT TWO ZERO TWO ORIGINATED AT MIAMI WITH STOPS AT TAMPA, NEW ORLEANS, WITH FLIGHT TERMINATING AT FT. WORTH, TEXAS, AND THAT LIST OF PASSERNGERS ABOARD THIS FLIGHT AND DESTINATION CAN BE OBTAINED FROM ACCOUNTING DEPARTMENT EAL, AT MIAMI.

END PAGE ONE

REC-104 3646

15 MAY 12 1964

79 MAY 13 1964

PAGE TWO

MIAMI IMMEDIATELY CONTACT EAL,REVIEW PASSENGER LIST OF FLIGHT TWO ZERO TWO FOR FEBRUARY TWENTYONE LAST AND OBTAIN NAME OR NAMES OF ANY PERSONS OF CUBAN EXTRATION WITH POSSIBLE DESTINATION OF OKLAHOMA CITY. IF IDENTIFIED,ADVISED OC IDENTITY.

LHM FOLLOWS.

AM COPIES TO DL,LS,OC,SF, AND TP.

END

WA NHH

FBI WASH DC

MM RM

FBI MIAMI

TU

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : W. C. Sullivan

DATE: April 24, 1964

FROM : W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: BRIEF ON FBI INVESTIGATION OF THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

In connection with the captioned Brief prepared for the Director, there are attached the following revised pages which have been prepared in order to update the Brief.

Page 30. This page has been revised to include information received from Mr. James J. Rowley, Chief of Secret Service, to the effect that Secret Service would not have placed Oswald under surveillance during President Kennedy's visit to Dallas even if it had possessed information that Oswald was in Dallas, inasmuch as there was nothing in Oswald's background to indicate possible physical violence by him.

Also attached are a revised cover page dated 4-24-64 and pages 191, 191a, and 192 of the Index. Attached pages are for inclusion in Volume I and Volume II of the Director's copy of the Brief. Copies of the above pages are being furnished to other officials by ticklers.

RECOMMENDATION:

For the Director's information.

JMS:hc
(12)
Enclosures

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Moore
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. J. M. Sizoo

6 MAY 12 1964

3647

79 MAY 13 1964

FBI

Date: 5/5/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)
SAC, NEW YORK (105-38431)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD aka
IS-R-CUBA
OO: DL

ReBuairtel, 5/2/64.

Enclosed for New York Division are one copy of letter from President's Commission, dated 4/30/64, and one copy Bureau airtel to Dallas, 5/2/64, setting forth request for investigation, both of which are self-explanatory. Enclosed, in addition, is one flimsy copy of FD-302 reflecting interview with Miss YAEKO OKUI, at Dallas, 5/5/64, for assistance in New York interview.

Per request of Commission, employer of Miss OKUI at time of party held at residence of Mr. & Mrs. DECIAN FORD, 12/28-30/62, should be interviewed. Employer at that time determined to be a Mr. MICHIO KUSHI, President, Nippon Service, Inc., 13 West 46th Street, NYC.

LEAD

NEW YORK DIVISION - AT NEW YORK, N. Y.

REC. 104 3648

Conduct interview of MICHIO KUSHI along lines suggested by President's Commission; submit LHM to Bureau and, in this particular instance, submit 25 copies FD-302 to Dallas reflecting interview for inclusion in next Dallas report.

3 - BUREAU
2 - NEW YORK (ENCS.-3)
2 - DALLAS
EFP:eah
(7)

15 MAY 13 1964

C. C. Wick

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

79 MAY 13 1964 19

FBI

Date: 5/8/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, WFO (105-37111)(P)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA
(OO:DL)

RE: MRS. LYDIA BURT

ReBuairtel 5/6/64, a copy of which is enclosed for Kansas City.

Enclosed for the Dallas Office is a photograph of LYDIA BURT obtained from her INS file. It is probably of the period 1955.

On 5/8/64, at the Central Office of INS, IC DENNIS E. ADDINGTON reviewed the file of LYDIA BURT, which revealed the following information:

Born: 5/27/25, at Charkow, (Charkov), Ukraine, Russia

Entry to U.S.: 6/4/52, New York, New York, via SS Washington for permanent residence, destined to join her husband Lt. DONALD LAVERNE BURT at 1652 North Hillside, Wichita, Kansas.

3- Bureau
2- Dallas (100-10461)(RM)(AM)(Enc. 1)
2- Kansas City (AM)(RM)(PERSONAL ATTENTION)(Enc. 1)
1- WFO

JFM:ejr
(8)

AIRTEL

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

79 MAY 13 1964

Entry Document:	Nonquota immigration visa #328 issued by American Foreign Service, Berlin, Germany, on 4/4/52. Passport #374/51 issued by Ministry of Interior, a German passport for Non-Nationals, issued 2/6/52.
Alien Registration Number:	#A 8 320 383
Petition for Naturalization:	#1352, filed District Court of Geary County, at Junction City, Kansas, on 6/16/55.
Witnesses to Petition:	BEVERLY K. HANSEN, 214 King Avenue, Fort Riley, Kansas, a housewife. DONALD L. BURT, 1st Lt. U.S. Army, Fort Riley, Kansas.
Naturalization:	Naturalized in District Court of Geary County, Junction City, Kansas, on 6/18/55 under Certificate of Naturalization # C 7 256 793, as LYDIA BURT.
Relatives:	Children - ELSE (MARY) MICHAILOWITSCH, name also appears as MARY ELSE BURT, born 11/11/44 at Bauschlott, Germany. JANET LYDIA BURT Born 6/5/50 at Aschaffsenburg, Germany. JULIE ANNE BURT Born 9/16/52 at Fort Riley, Kansas.

DIANE LEE BURT
Born 2/26/55 at Fort Riley, Kansas.

Husband -

Lt. DONALD L. BURT, 1652 North Hillside, Wichita, Kansas. Born 10/6/24 at Coldwater, Kansas. Married 2/2/52 at Berlin, Germany.

Mother -

IRENE MICHAILOWITSCH, nee PANOWA
Address, unknown

Father:

GEORG MICHAILOWITSCH (deceased)

Names of some persons traveled with, CWO and Mrs. DURWOOD GOODRICH

Captain and Mrs. FRED BULLINER

Residences:

1939 to 1943, Charkow, USSR;
8/43 to 8/44, compulsory labor camp at Lemberg and Litsmannstadt, Poland; 8/44 to 10/51, Pforzheim, Schwaeb. Hall, Niederwerrn and Aschaffenburg, Germany; 10/51 to present (3/21/52), Berlin, Germany.
6/4/52 to 6/18/52, Intransit;
6/19/52 to 7/22/52 605 West 13th Street, Junction City, Kansas;
7/23/52 to 6/19/53, 210 King Ave., Fort Riley, Kansas.
6/20/53 to Present (6/16/55), 215 King Ave., Fort Riley, Kansas.

Description: (1955) Fair complexion; blue/gray eyes; blond hair; 5'5"; 135 pounds.

The file indicated that ELSE (MARY) MICHAILOWITSCH had been assigned alien file number A 8320382.

The file contained a letter from DONALD L. BURT to INS dated 7/3/52, Fort Riley, Kansas. He enclosed address record cards of his wife, LYDIA BURT, and step-daughter, ELSE MICHAILOWITSCH. He stated that to that date, no alien registration number had been received by either of latter since their entry into the country on 6/4/52, and was inquiring re same.

On 5/8/64, Contact Representative ABE KRICHEFSKY, Central INS, WDC, advised IC ADDINGTON, that alien file number A8320382 for ELSE (MARY) MICHAILOWITSCH is charged to the District Office of INS, Kansas City, Missouri, as of 11/22/55.

The Kansas City Office is requested to immediately review Alien File A8320382 for ELSE (MARY) MICHAILOWITSCH, and furnish all background info contained therein to Bureau and Dallas.

It is felt a review of this file is pertinent since ELSE would now be 20 years old; further, since there is no indication of any previous marriage in INS file of LYDIA BURT, the possibility exists that she may have been adopted.

Dallas is requested to handle the reporting of WFO INS information if subsequently necessary.

FBI

Date: 5/9/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, MIAMI (105-8342) (P)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Re MO tel to Bureau and Miami, 5/7/64, airmail copies to DL, LS, OC, SF, and TP.

Records at EAL, Miami, Fla. show Mr. L. T. DAUGHTERTY and QUEEN of COTTON on EAL flight 202 from Tampa on 2/21/64. DAUGHTERTY destined to Dallas, Tex., and maid of Cotton to New Orleans, Louisiana. On same flight but boarding at Miami, Fla., and destined to Oklahoma City were Dr. RAMON HERNANDEZ, who bought ticket for cash, and the following whose tickets were on GTR by Cuban Refugee Center, Miami:

Mr. R. CUESTA, Miss H. CUESTA, Master J. CUESTA, and Mrs. H. MENENDEZ. EAL reservation cards are destroyed after sixty days.

Cuban medical association in Exile, Miami, has no registration for Dr. RAMON HERNANDEZ, but advises that Dr. BRAULIO CUESTA resided at 3505 SW 16th Terrace, Miami.

3 - Bureau (RM)
1 - Dallas (L00-10461) (RM)
1 - Louisville (105-620) (RM)
1 - New Orleans (100-16601) (RM)
1 - San Francisco (89-58) (RM)
1 - Tampa (105-2142) (RM)
2 - Miami
JJO:cmw
(12)

(2 - Oklahoma City (Enc. 2) (RM)

REC-104 3650

3 MAY 12 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

79 MAY 13 1964

SOVIET SECTION

On 5/8/64, Mrs. ISABEL MENENDEZ, 3505 SW 16th Terrace, Miami, advised that Dr. BRAULIO CUESTA, his wife, named HILDA MENENDEZ, and two children, in Feb., 1964, moved to Clinton, Oklahoma, where Dr. CUESTA works in a hospital. Mrs. MENENDEZ did not know Dr. RAMON HERNANDEZ.

Miami files contain letter by Legat, Madrid, to Bureau, 9/26/63, in caption BRAULIO JOAQUIN RICARDO CUESTA MARRERO, born 2/7/19, in Camaguey, Cuba, who is evidently identical with Dr. CUESTA at Clinton, Okla. Legat Letter contained no derogatory information on CUESTA.

Enclosed for Oklahoma City are FD-302, and cover letter both dated 4/21/64, at San Francisco, reflecting the interview of LEE DAUGHTERTY.

Oklahoma City at Clinton, Okla. interviewed Dr. BRAULIO CUESTA for basis and details of his purported knowledge that LEE HARVEY OSWALD went to Mexico , and met CASTRO Agents for instructions onhow to assassinate the President.

Other offices discontinue efforts to identify and locate the Cuban doctor destined for Oklahoma City.

FBI

Date: 3/30/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (89-58) Confidential

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS-R-CUBA

Re Bureau cablegram to Legat, Mexico City, 3/27/64, with an addendum requesting the observations and recommendations of San Francisco regarding [redacted]

[redacted]

3 - Bureau
2 - San Francisco
[redacted]
JPM:lr
(5)

REC 104 [illegible]3651

Classified by 7040 1/13/77
Exempt from GDS, Category 3
Date of Declassification Indefinite

Copy to Legat, Mexico
Routing slip for
[ ] info [X] action
Date 4-3-64
By [illegible]

12 APR 1 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

79 MAY 13 1964

SF 89-58
JPM/lr

Further, San Francisco recommends against a polygraph examination being afforded [redacted] at this time but requests that the Bureau advise this Office of the results of investigation of Legat, Mexico City, regarding ARNOLD.

FBI

Date: 5-9-64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC OKLAHOMA CITY (105-783)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA
OO:DL

Re New Orleans airtel to Bureau 4-29-64, and Dallas airtel 5-6-64, both pertaining to information furnished by LEE DAUGHERTY at Pebble Beach, California on 4-17-64.

Dr. BRAULIO J. CUESTA, Resident Physician, Oklahoma General Hospital, Clinton, Oklahoma, was located on 5-8-64 and interviewed briefly before being called away from interview to perform surgery. Dr. CUESTA furnished information which virtually positively identifies himself and Dr. JOSE HERNANDEZ, Western Tuberculosis Sanitarium, Clinton, as the two doctors who conversed with (LEE DAUGHERTY) an American male (name unrecalled by Dr. CUESTA) on an Eastern Airlines flight on or about 2-23-64.

Dr. CUESTA did enter the United States by way of Spain. He served an internship at St. Joseph's Hospital in Yonkers, N. Y. during 1941-45; however, he received his medical schooling in Cuba.

(3) Bureau (RM)
1 - Dallas (100-10461) (RM)
1 - Louisville (105-620) (RM)
1 - Miami (RM)
1 - New Orleans (100-16601) (RM)
1 - San Francisco (89-58) (RM)
1 - Tampa (105-2142) (RM)
1 - Oklahoma City

REC-104 3652

3 MAY 11 1964

HEH:wr
(10)

C C - WFO

SOVIET SECTION

Approved: LDT/ck Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

79 MAY 13 1964 80

OC 105-783

Dr. CUESTA stated Dr. JOSE HERNANDEZ and the unknown American (DAUGHERTY) did discuss the assassination of President KENNEDY during this flight. Dr. CUESTA stated to the best of his recollection, Dr. JOSE HERNANDEZ may have mentioned as his theory that LEE HARVEY OSWALD went to Mexico and met with some of CASTRO's agents, etc. Dr. CUESTA explained that Dr. HERNANDEZ speaks very broken English and one could easily have misunderstood his expression of circumstances as representing facts; whereas, they merely consisted of a theory expressed by Dr. HERNANDEZ.

Dr. CUESTA will be reinterviewed and Dr. JOSE HERNANDEZ interviewed at Clinton, Oklahoma, as soon as their schedules permit, for full facts.

Offices conducting investigation to identify the two Cuban doctors will discontinue that phase of their investigation.

Report will follow.

Belmont
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Liaison
BY LIAISON

(9) 105-82555

Secret

1 - Papich
1 - Lenihan
1 - Goble

Date: May 8, 1964

To: Director
Central Intelligence Agency

Attention: Deputy Director, Plans

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director

Subject: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

Reference is made to my letter dated April 30, 1964, which enclosed copies of a memorandum captioned "John K. Jacobs; Katia Jacobs," dated April 17, 1964.

There are enclosed two copies of a memorandum dated April 27, 1964, concerning John K. Jacobs and his wife, Katia Jacobs.

REC-104 3653

This memorandum has been furnished to the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy. MAY 8 1964

Enclosures (2)

TNG:pah
(12)

NOTE:

[redacted]

Secret

Classified by 2047 Exempt from GDS, Category 2 Date of Declassification Indefinite

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

19 MAY 13 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

4-3 (Rev. 4-17-63)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☒ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

URGENT 5-8-64
TO DIRECTOR
FROM LEGAT MEXICO CITY NO. 603

Secret

BUFILE 105-82555. LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS-R-CUBA.

[redacted]

BUSINESS ASSOCIATE OF HORACIO DURAN ADVISED LATTER HAS OWNED RENAULT SINCE 1961 WHEN VEHICLE BROUGHT HERE FROM CIUDAD OBREGON, SONORA, BUT AFFIRMED AUTOMOBILE LIGHT GREY COLOR AND PRESENTLY STORED AT GARAGE FOLLOWING ACCIDENT AND INABILITY OF DURAN TO PAY FOR REPAIRS.

[redacted]

IN VIEW OF WEAKNESS OF GUTIERREZ ALLEGATIONS PREVIOUSLY MENTIONED TO BUREAU, DISCREPANCY BETWEEN DURAN VEHICLE AND THAT DESCRIBED BY GUTIERREZ, APPARENT FACT DURAN VEHICLE AT CUBAN EMBASSY FEBRUARY 25 LAST BECAUSE OF EMPLOYMENT OF SILVIA DURAN, THIS OFFICE WILL SUBMIT LHM NEW INVESTIGATION TO DATE AND CONDUCT NO FURTHER INQUIRY UACB.

Classified by 2040 7/13/77 243
(Exempt from GDS, Category
Date of Declassification Indefinite

Secret

REC- 26

CLARK D. ANDERSON
12 MAY 13 1964

RECEIVED: 5:06 PM NCC

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

79 MAY 13 1964

FBI

Date: 5/5/64

REC 26

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (105-38431)(P)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA
(OO: DALLAS)

ReBu airtel to NY and St. Louis, 4/29/64.

PETER CASSISI, 12 Pleasantville Avenue, Ossining, New York, was interviewed on 5/1/64 by SA JAMES E. GORDON at Bronxville, New York. CASSISI, a Patrolman with the Bronxville, NY PD, was born 11/28/37 in Ossining, NY. He served in the US Marine Corps, 9/14/55 to 1/13/60. MSU #1568496. [redacted]

CASSISI was attached to Marine Air Control Squadron Number 1 at Atsugi, Japan, and served there from about 11/4/56 to 12/10/58. He recalled that OSWALD was attached to the same unit and he had a recollection that OSWALD was with the unit in November, 1957 and he believed OSWALD was still with the unit in December, 1958 when he, CASSISI, left Japan to return to the US.

3 - Bureau (RM)
1 - Dallas (100-10461)(RM)
1 - New York

REC-26

3655

JEG:mld
(6)

cc - WICH

6 MAY 6 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

79 MAY 13 1964

CASSISI was assigned to a Transportation Unit as a mechanic and driver, while OSWALD was in a Radio Unit. The Radio Unit serviced radios used for radar sets and operated a radio relay station.

CASSISI pointed out that the men in the unit usually were close and stayed together both on duty and off duty.

CASSISI lived in a barracks which housed 72 men. OSWALD lived in the same barracks. The barracks was divided into cubicles by the arrangement of wall lockers. CASSISI was one of eight men in a cubicle, all of whom were assigned to Motor Transport. He does not recall the men who shared a cubicle with OSWALD but would assume that they were men from the Radio Section.

CASSISI stated that he had limited contact with OSWALD. Motor Transport drove radio men to duty in the radio shack and brought them back at the end of shifts. They also brought food to the radio shack from the mess hall. CASSISI probably drove OSWALD and others to the radio shack and occasionally saw him when he delivered food from the mess hall.

CASSISI stated he had absolutely no contact with OSWALD during off duty hours and had no recollection of ever having spent any time with him or associating with him in any way.

CASSISI had no recollection that OSWALD had any associates. He described him as an "odd" type, who appeared to like being alone. CASSISI had the impression that OSWALD used to go to Yokahoma occasionally during his off duty periods. On a few occasions, OSWALD returned to the barracks, after being on leave, in a completely drunken condition.

CASSISI said that he was sure of this because when someone came in and woke up every man in the barracks with his drunken shouting there was no doubt as to the identity of the person.

Other than this, CASSISI had no information as to OSWALD's activities during his off duty time. Other than on a few occasions when OSWALD appeared to be drunk, he was a very quiet person. CASSISI had no recollection that OSWALD was a fighter or was ever involved in any difficulties getting along with other men.

CASSISI said that OSWALD was very thin while in service. CASSISI did not immediately recognize OSWALD as a former Marine associate when his pictures were published after the assassination. It was only later that he realized that OSWALD was the same man he had served with in the USMC.

CASSISI had a vague recollection that an individual (FNU) (possibly RICHARD) CYR might possibly have associated with OSWALD in the Marine Corps. He pointed out that this was a very vague impression but it was the only name that came to his mind as a possible associate of OSWALD. He had no information as to the present wherabouts of CYR.

CASSISI stated that after an article appeared in "Life" magazine in February, 1964, in which his name was mentioned, he received a letter from a former associate in the USMC, SIDNEY S. ROBINSON. ROBINSON, in the letter, without being specific indicated that he had some recollection of OSWALD. ROBINSON, according to his letter, was to attend the Federal Aviation Agency's Academy in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, and would be there until either June 20th or July 4, 1964.

Above interview with CASSISI will be set forth in report being prepared by NY.

Dallas review available information to determine if (FNU) CYR and SIDNEY S. ROBINSON have been interviewed. If not interviewed, determine desirability and set forth leads.

For information of Bureau and Dallas, CASSISI had no knowledge as to whereabouts of ALLEN FELDE or DONALD GOODWIN.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave., N. E.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20002

REC-26

EARL WARREN, *Chairman*
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Delmach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

J. Le
Genera

MAY 7

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

It appears that Lee Harvey Oswald first became acquainted with members of the so-called "Russian Community" in the Dallas-Ft. Worth area through his contacts with Mr. Peter Gregory and Mr. Max Clark of Ft. Worth. Mr. Clark testified that he thought that Oswald had obtained his name, as well as Mr. Gregory's, through the Ft. Worth office of the Texas Employment Commission.

Would you please verify Mr. Clark's testimony by interviews with the appropriate personnel of the Texas Employment Commission office in Ft. Worth. We would like to know the identity of the person or persons who provided Oswald with the names of Gregory and Clark and the reasons that they did so.

We are most appreciative of your continued cooperation with the Commission.

Sincerely,

REC-26

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

3656

12 MAY 9 1964

SOVIET SECTION

1 - Belmont
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan 1 - Lenin
1 - Gheesling
5/11/64

Airtel

To: SAC, Dallas (100-10461)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555) REC-26 3656

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Enclosed is copy of self-explanatory letter dated 5/7/64 from the President's Commission.

Dallas should immediately initiate investigation to develop the information requested by the President's Commission and submit letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination.

In conducting this investigation your attention is called to the fact that Max Clark's testimony appears to be at variance with information previously furnished by him to your office. Page 262 of Dallas report 11/30/63 contains information from Clark to the effect that when Oswald telephonically contacted Clark's wife, Oswald stated he had obtained Mrs. Clark's name through some contacts at the Fort Worth Public Library. Page 290 of that report contains information that Oswald claimed he obtained Peter (Paul) Gregory's name from some person at the Fort Worth Public Library.

If your inquiry at the Fort Worth office of the Texas Employment Commission fails to develop the information desired by the Commission, you should reinterview Max Clark and, thereafter, conduct inquiry at the Fort Worth Public Library in an effort to determine identity of person or persons who provided Oswald with the names of Gregory and Clark and the reasons therefor. Handle immediately.

Enclosure

VMC:pah
(8)

MAILED 27
MAY 11 1964
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
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Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
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Sullivan
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Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

NOTE:
Commission's letter advised that Mr. Max Clark of Fort Worth had testified, he thought Oswald had obtained his name as well as Peter Gregory's through the Fort Worth office of the Texas

XEROX 5/13/64

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

(NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO)

NOTE CONTINUED:

Employment Commission and requested Bureau verify Clark's testimony by interviews with appropriate personnel of that agency as the Commission would like to know identity of person or persons who provided Oswald with the names of Gregory and Clark and the reasons that they did so. Gregory is Consulting Engineer for Continental National Life Insurance Building, Fort Worth, and part-time Russian language instructor at the Fort Worth Public Library. Max Clark is an attorney. Both have been interviewed during this investigation.

4-3 (Rev. 4-17-63)

Tolson
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☐ AIRGRAM ☒ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

URGENT 5-11-64

TO DIRECTOR

FROM LEGAT MEXICO CITY NO. 614

BUFILE 105-82555. LEE HARVEY OSWALD IS-R-CUBA. FOLLOWING IS DAILY SUMMARY.

RE MISCELLANEOUS ALLEGATIONS. LHM REPORTING INQUIRES REQUESTED BY PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION EXCEPT MUSEUM COVERAGE, AND RECENT BUREAU LEADS WILL BE SUBMITTED TOMORROW'S POUCH. MUSEUM INQUIRIES IN PROGRESS.

RE TRANSPORTES DEL NORTE PASSENGERS. CONTINUED INVESTIGATION HAS FAILED TO IDENTIFY CHAIN-SMOKING MEXICAN FROM TEXAS DESCRIBED BY PASSENGERS INTERVIEWED BUT FROM ANALYSIS OF AVAILABLE INFORMATION CONCERNING PASSENGERS IT IS SUGGESTED THIS INDIVIDUAL MUST BE HUSBAND OF HILDA QUEZADA. INQUIRIES CONTINUING.

ADDITIONAL SUMMARY TOMORROW UACB.

CLARK D. ANDERSON

RECEIVED: 5-12-64 12:32 AM EF REC-26 105-82555-3657

15 MAY 13 1964

ND CC: MR. BELMONT

79 MAY 13 1964

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

FBI

Date: 5/6/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED AIR MAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (105-15823)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

OO: Dallas

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau is one copy of a newspaper clipping described below. One xerox copy of this clipping is also being furnished to Dallas for information.

The "Daily Bruin", a daily student newspaper, published at UCLA, Los Angeles, California, issue dated 4/29/64, page 8 reflects an article captioned "Oswald Revisited".

This article reflects it was "reprinted from "The Guardian". This article sets forth that "the assassination of President KENNEDY may after all have been the work of Right Wing extremists, according to Mr. THOMAS BUCHANAN, an American author and mathematician". Mr. BUCHANAN says that the conspiracy was organized with the connivance of at least some of the police, by Dallas oil millionaires, and financiers of the John Birch Society.

"Mr. BUCHANAN, whose conclusions are now before the Warren Commission set up by President JOHNSON to investigate th: KENNEDY murder, suggests that the murder could not have been the work of one man..."

3 - Bureau (Enc. 1)
1 - Dallas (Info)(100-10461)(Enc. 1)(AM)(REGISTERED)
2 - Los Angeles
HHW:dsh
(6)

ENCLOSURE

REC-26

MAY 8 1964

SOVIET SECTION

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

79 MAY 13 1964

Los Angeles indices reflect no information identifiable with THOMAS BUCHANAN. No further investigation regarding this matter is contemplated at Los Angeles UACB. It is noted this article was reprinted from "The Guardian" and may already be in possession of the Bureau.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

OSWALD REVISITED

The assassination of President Kennedy may after all have been the work of Right Wing extremists, according to Mr. Thomas Buchanan, an American author and mathematician.

Mr. Buchanan says that the conspiracy was organized with the connivance of at least some of the police by Dallas oil millionaires, financiers of the John Birch Society. He believes that two gunmen, of whom Oswald was not one, fired at the President. Oswald's role was to assist one of the killers. He was then to be killed by Police Officer Tippitt and, as a known Communist sympathizer, be blamed for the assassination. But this plan misfired when Oswald was captured alive. The police then arranged for him to be killed by Ruby, who himself is now in danger of being killed.

Mr. Buchanan, whose conclusions are now before the Warren Commission set up by President Johnson to investigate the Kennedy murder, suggests that the murder could not have been the work of one man. The police say that three shots were fired all from the sixth floor room in the municipal warehouse in which Oswald worked; several people reported that they had heard four shots. No human could have fired four shots with Oswald's rifle in the five and a half seconds which the FBI say elapsed between the first and the last shot.

Mr. Buchanan suggests that some of the shots came from the railway bridge towards which the presidential car was driving. He argues that the official story that only three bullets were fired fails to explain the fact, if it be one, that two journalists saw a bullet hole in the car windscreen.

Moreover, he says that the official story of the President's throat wound — that it was caused by a bullet which first entered his back—fails to explain how a bullet following such a trajectory could have been fired from a sixth floor window. He concludes therefore that of four shots fired at least two were fired from the bridge.

Mr. Buchanan thinks that Oswald's part was to smuggle the gunman into the warehouse overnight, to bring him the gun in the morning, and to keep guard. This would explain the half-eaten meal left by the presumed assassin which the police say was left from the previous night, the half-smoked packet of cigarettes when Oswald did not smoke, and the fact that when arrested Oswald had no trace of gunpowder on his cheeks.

Mr. Buchanan says that, amazingly, at 12:35 p.m. Oswald was allowed by the police to leave the warehouse. At 12:36 p.m. a radio call was put out for his arrest with a detailed description. The police say that it had then realized that Oswald was the only employee missing. This, Mr. Buchanan says, means that in the space of one minute the police must have assembled all the 90 employees — which is plainly impossible. It is more likely, he suggests, that the description was issued as soon as Oswald had been allowed to leave the building—because that was the pre-arranged plan.

Oswald was to meet Tippitt, who, he had been told, would help him escape. In fact Tippitt was to make to arrest Oswald and then shoot him "in self - defense." Oswald must have become suspicious of a doublecross and shot Tippitt instead.

Reprinted from The Guardian

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

[illegible] Daily [illegible]
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 1/20/64
Edition:
Author:
Editor: Lee Harvey
Title: Lee Harvey Oswald

Character: IS-P, IS-Cuba
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Los [illegible]

☐ Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE

FBI

REC-26

Date: 5/9/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO DIRECTOR FBI (105-82555)

FROM SAC DALLAS (100-10461)

SUBJECT LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

Re Bureau airtel to New York and St. Louis 4/29/64, no copy to Oklahoma City; and New York airtel to Bureau 5/5/64, no copy to St. Louis or Oklahoma City.

ReBuairtel instructed New York to locate and interview PETER CASSISI, a former Marine Corps associate of OSWALD for all information he possessed about OSWALD.

ReBuairtel instructed St. Louis to review files at the Military Records Center to determine last known addresses for ALLEN FELDE and DONALD GOODWIN, who were also former Marine Corps associates of OSWALD and to submit results in report form.

Re NY airtel sets forth the results of the interview with PETER CASSISI who states he was attached to the Marine Air Control Squadron No. 1 at Atsugi, Japan, and served there from about 11/4/56 to 12/10/58. CASSISI recalled that OSWALD was attached to this same unit from about November, 1957, and was still with the unit in December, 1958, when CASSISI returned to the United States. CASSISI stated he was assigned to a transportation unit while OSWALD was in a radio unit which serviced radios used for radar sets and operated a radio relay station.

CASSISI stated he had a vague recollection that an individual (FNU) (possibly RICHARD) CYR might possibly have associated with OSWALD in the Marine Corps. He pointed out that this was a very vague impression but it was the only name that came to his mind as a possible associate of OSWALD. CASSISI had no information as to the present whereabouts of CYR.

REC-26

3659

(3) - Bureau
2 - Oklahoma City (105-783)
2 - St. Louis (105-3665)
2 - Dallas
RPG:vm
(9)

MAY 11 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

79 MAY 13 1964

CASSISI also stated that after an article appeared in "Life" magazine in February, 1964, in which his name was mentioned, he received a letter from a former associate in the U. S. Marine Corps, SIDNEY S. ROBINSON. ROBINSON, in the letter, without being specific, indicated that he had some recollection of OSWALD. ROBINSON according to his letter was to attend the Federal Aviation Agency's Academy in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, and would be there until either June 20 or July 4, 1964.

Dallas files do not reflect that anyone by the name of CYR or SIDNEY S. ROBINSON has been interviewed and it is considered desirable to have such interviews conducted.

LEADS

OKLAHOMA CITY DIVISION

AT OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA

Will locate and interview SIDNEY S. ROBINSON at Federal Aviation Agency's Academy in Oklahoma City for all information he possesses about OSWALD. Find out how well he knew OSWALD. Where were they assigned together? What was OSWALD's work in Marine Corps when ROBINSON knew him? Who was OSWALD's closest friend at that time? How did OSWALD spend his off-duty hours? Question ROBINSON thoroughly for his recollections of OSWALD. Also determine from ROBINSON if he knew an individual named CYR and obtain complete name and present location if possible.

ST. LOUIS DIVISION

Will review files at the Military Records Center for the name RICHARD CYR in an effort to locate his last known address and set forth lead for appropriate office to interview him along same lines as set out in lead for Oklahoma City.

FD-263 (Rev. 8-1-63)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
NEW ORLEANS	DALLAS	4/24/64	4/10-13/64

TITLE OF CASE	REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.	SA STEPHEN M. CALLENDER	sab

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - R - CUBA

REFERENCES:

Bureau airtel 4/7/64 and enclosed letter from President's Commission 3/31/64.
New Orleans airtel to Bureau 4/15/64.

- P -

LEADS:

No leads are being set forth in this report as they are being handled immediately upon receipt.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

Information contained in the details of this report was previously furnished the Bureau by letterhead memorandum enclosed in referenced New Orleans airtel.

COPIES DESTROYED
4 MAR 6 1973

COVER PAGE A*

APPROVED: SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

3660 REC 27

EX-117

3 APR 27 1964

COPIES MADE:
(10) - Bureau (105-82555) (RM)
3 - Dallas (105-10461) (RM)
2 - New Orleans (100-16601)

56 MAY 15 1964

DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT

AGENCY	W.C.		
REQUEST RECD.	3CC		
DATE FWD.	5/13/64		
HOW FWD.	Liaison		
BY	[illegible]		

NOTATIONS

SOVIET SECTION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: SA STEPHEN M. CALLENDER
Date: April 24, 1964

Office: NEW ORLEANS

Field Office File No.: 100-16601

Bureau File No.: 105-82555

Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

Synopsis:

OSWALD received payroll checks from William B. Reily and Company, New Orleans, on Friday of each week during time he was employed. ROLAND J. MARTIN, Proprietor, Martin's Restaurant, New Orleans, identified one Texas Employment Commission Warrant and 10 checks of William B. Reily and Company as having been cashed at his restaurant. MARTIN charged 10¢ fee for each check cashed and does not cash personal checks. Employee of restaurant recalls OSWALD eating lunch alone and usually ordered a hamburger and soft drink. Manager, Winn-Dixie Store #1425, New Orleans, identified five Texas Employment Commission Warrants and one William B. Reily and Company check as having been cashed at his store and no fee charged for cashing these checks. Manager did not know if OSWALD had attempted to cash other checks nor did he know how often OSWALD visited the store. Manager of Winn-Dixie Store #1404, New Orleans, identified one Texas Employment Commission Warrant as being cashed at his store. No fee charged for cashing this check and indications are that OSWALD used Marine Corps Card for identification. Manager did not know if OSWALD had attempted to cash other checks nor did he know if OSWALD had made any purchases or how many times OSWALD may have visited his store. Manager, Winn-Dixie Store #1439, New Orleans, identified two Texas Employment Commission Warrants as having been cashed at his store. No fee charged for cashing checks. Manager recalled OSWALD attempting to cash check in either May or June, 1963, which Manager refused to cash and could not recall

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how often OSWALD was in store. Employee of Winn-Dixie Store #1439 recalls OSWALD in store at least several times a week to purchase milk and bread. Another employee of Store #1439 recalls OSWALD and wife in store about twice a week during Summer of 1963.

- P -

DETAILS:

AT NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

Date 4/14/64

1

Mr. ALVIN T. PRECHTER, Manager, William B. Reily and Company, Inc., 640 Magazine Street, advised that payroll checks were issued to LEE HARVEY OSWALD on Friday of each week during the time he was employed.

On 4/10/64 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 100-16601

by SA MILTON R. KAACK :lav Date dictated 4/14/64

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Date April 14, 1964

1

ROLAND J. MARTIN, Proprietor, Martin's Restaurant, 701 Tchoupitoulas Street, New Orleans, identified the following checks as having been cashed in his restaurant:

Texas Employment Commission Warrant

Number	Amount
G281852	$66.00

William B. Reily and Company, Inc. Checks

Number	Amount
882	$53.72
1079	$53.72
1274	$53.72
1486	$55.59
1684	$52.97
1941	$53.72
1995	$53.72
2185	$53.72
2368	$52.97
2549	$53.72

He said that normally employees of the William B. Reily Company were not required to exhibit identification in order to cash a check at his restaurant. He charged a 10¢ fee for each check cashed. He advised that he had not cashed any other checks for OSWALD since he does not cash personal checks for anyone. He only cashes payroll checks and unemployment checks.

He advised that he did not know if OSWALD attempted to cash any other checks in his restaurant because he does not recall OSWALD at all. He said that his brother-in-law, ANTHONY MARTIN or his wife, Mrs. ROSE MARTIN, remember that OSWALD used to eat lunch there but that he, himself, cannot place him. Mr. MARTIN said that he understood from speaking to his wife or brother-in-law that OSWALD spent about 50¢

On 4/10/64 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 100-16601

by SA MILTON R. KAACK :lav Date dictated 4/14/64

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a day for lunch and he does not know how often OSWALD visited his establishment. Mr. MARTIN could furnish no further information regarding expenditures made by OSWALD.

Date 4/14/64

1

ANTHONY MARTIN, Martin's Restaurant, 701 Tchoupitoulas Street, advised that he remembers seeing OSWALD eat lunch in the restaurant and recalled that he always sat by himself. He usually ordered a hamburger and a soft drink for lunch and would normally be in the restaurant from about 11:30 to 11:45 AM almost daily. He said that a hamburger costs 35¢ and a soft drink 8¢ and that this was the usual expenditure made by OSWALD for his lunch.

ANTHONY MARTIN did not recall cashing any checks for OSWALD and said that the only time he saw OSWALD in the restaurant was when he came there for lunch.

On 4/10/64 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 100-16601

by SA MILTON R. KAACK :lav Date dictated 4/14/64

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Date 4/14/64

1

Mrs. ROSE MARTIN, wife of ROLAND MARTIN, 701 Tchoupitoulas Street, advised that she does not recall OSWALD at all. Neither can she remember cashing any checks for him.

On 4/10/64 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 100-16601

by SA MILTON R. KAACK :lav Date dictated 4/14/64

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Date 4/14/64

1

Mr. J. D. FUCHS, Manager, Winn-Dixie Store #1425, 4303 Magazine Street, identified the following checks as having been cashed at his store:

Texas Employment Commission Warrants

Number	Amount
G246347	$33.00
G323653	$33.00
G353037	$33.00
G421381	$33.00
G459698	$33.00

William B. Reily and Company, Inc., Check

Number	Amount
2621	$10.84

Mr. FUCHS advised that either he or his assistant, J. S. GUILLOT approved these checks for cashing. He said that no fee was charged for cashing these checks. Mr. FUCHS advised that he did not know if any other checks were cashed for OSWALD, but he doubts that there were. He said that a person cashing a check would have to have some form of identification such as a Social Security Card. He said that OSWALD did not have a Winn-Dixie Courtesy Card which would permit him to cash checks at the store because if he had a courtesy card, the front of the check would bear the number of the Winn-Dixie Courtesy Card. FUCHS advised that he did not know whether or not OSWALD had attempted to cash any other checks at his store. He stated that he did not know whether or not OSWALD made any purchases at his store and said that he had checked with each one of his employees including all his cashiers, and that none of them remember OSWALD being a customer in the store. He advised that he did not know how often OSWALD actually visited the store and could furnish no other information concerning OSWALD's expenditures.

On 4/10/64 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 100-16601

by SA MILTON R. KAACK :lav Date dictated 4/14/64

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Date 4/14/64

1

Mr. R. W. MASSEY, Manager, Winn-Dixie Store #1404, 3920 South Carrollton Avenue identified Texas Employment Commission Warrant #G386726 in the amount of $33.00 as being cashed at his store. He said that actually the check was approved for cashing by HENRY H. MURPHY, SR., a clerk, but in all probability, MURPHY obtained his, MASSEY's, authorization to cash the check. He said that no charge was made for cashing the check and noted that the front of the check bore the notation USM Card 1653230. He advised that this indicated to him that OSWALD had used his Marine Corps Card as identification in order to cash the check. He said if OSWALD had used a Winn-Dixie Courtesy Card that the number of the courtesy card would have been placed on the front of the check. He said that he did not know if OSWALD had cashed any other checks at his store, however, he does know that OSWALD did not fill out an application for a courtesy card at his store because he checked these records and could find no application in the name of OSWALD. He stated that he did not know if OSWALD had attempted to cash any other checks at his store. He informed that he did not know if OSWALD had made any purchases at his store however, he thought that probably OSWALD had made a small purchase when he cashed the above Texas Employment Commission Warrant since he doubts seriously if MURPHY would have okayed the check for cashing if OSWALD had not made any purchase.

Mr. MASSEY was unable to state the number of times OSWALD may have visited his store. He said that he had checked with all of his employees and that none of them recall seeing OSWALD.

He was unable to furnish any further information concerning OSWALD's expenditures.

On 4/13/64 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 100-16601

by SA MILTON R. KAACK :lav Date dictated 4/14/64

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Date 4/14/64

1

ROBERT TEMPLET, Manager, Winn-Dixie Store #1439, 4901 Prytania Street, identified the following checks as having been cashed at his store:

Texas Employment Commission Warrants

Number	Amount
F819610	$33.00
G231213	$33.00

He said the first check was approved by him for cashing and the second check was approved by Mrs. RHEA DRAGO. He said that no charge was made by the store for cashing these checks and that he did not know of any other checks cashed by his store for OSWALD. Mr. TEMPLET recalled that OSWALD had tried to cash a check which he thought was issued by a coffee company in New Orleans in the amount of approximately $56.00 in either May or June, 1963. He refused to approve the check for cashing at which time be gave OSWALD an application for a courtesy card which would permit him to cash checks at the store. He stated that he had searched his records but was unable to find the application. He said that he thought that OSWALD had made purchases at the store but he himself, was unable to state how often or in what amount. He was unable to furnish any further information concerning OSWALD's expenditures.

On 4/13/64 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 100-16601

by SA MILTON R. KAACK :lav Date dictated 4/14/64

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Date 4/14/64

1

RUTH BECK, Cashier, Winn-Dixie Store #1439, 4901 Prytania Street, advised that OSWALD himself appeared at the store at least several times a week to purchase milk and bread. She thought that he made larger purchases accompanied by his wife, but she was unable to recall the amounts of these purchases or the number of occasions that they were made.

On 4/13/64 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 100-16601

by SA MILTON R. KAACK :lav Date dictated 4/14/64

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Date 4/14/64

1

DOROTHY BOYKIN, Cashier, Winn-Dixie Store #1439, 4901 Prytania Street, advised that she recalled that Mrs. OSWALD had shopped in this store about twice each week during the summer of 1963, sometimes she was accompanied by her husband and always she was accompanied by the child. She stated that their purchases usually amounted to about $5.00 and as best as she can recall, these purchases were made about twice a week.

On 4/13/64 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 100-16601

by SA MILTON R. KAACK :lav Date dictated 4/14/64

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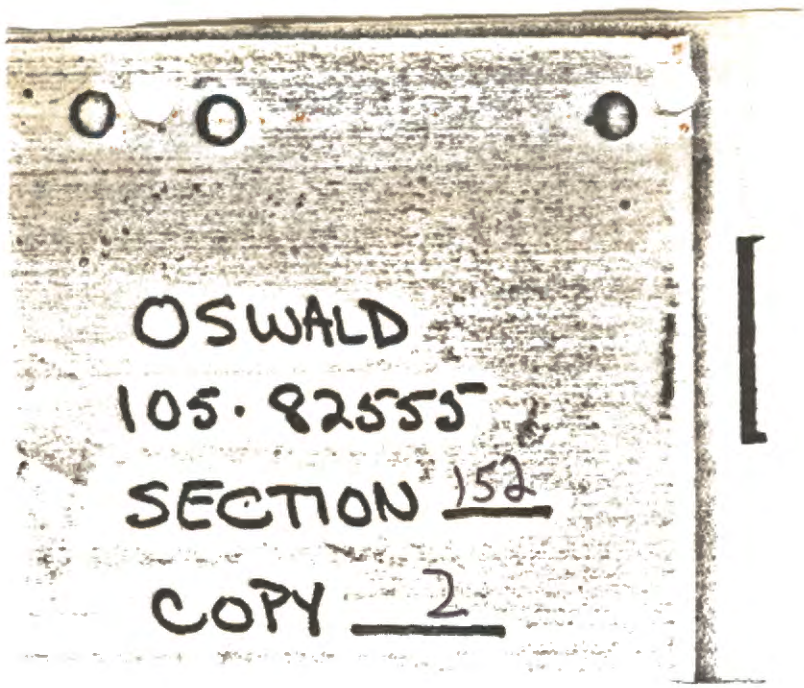

OSWALD
105-82555
SECTION 152
COPY 2

8331

5/13/64

Airtel

1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan
1 - Goble

To: SAC, Dallas (100-10461)
2 - St. Louis (105-3665)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

A review of the results of interviews of former Marine Corps associates of Lee Harvey Oswald has been made at the Bureau. Thirty-six men, both officers and enlisted men, who were in a position to know Oswald have been interviewed. Most of these men who recalled him knew him when he was at Marine Air Control Squadron 9 (MACS-9), Santa Ana, California, just prior to his discharge. Eight men have been interviewed who knew him when he was assigned overseas in 1957 and 1958. Two have been interviewed who knew him when he attended the service schools at Jacksonville, Florida, and Biloxi, Mississippi, in 1957. Although the names of other former Marine Corps associates who might have known Oswald have been received, the Bureau does not believe it desirable or necessary to interview all of these men. However, interviews with some of these men should be conducted because of allegations indicating they had some special reason for recalling Oswald.

REC-111 105-82555-3661

For example, a careful review of Bureau files fails to disclose that former Marine Corps Lieutenant Michael Anthony DePadro was ever interviewed, yet three enlisted men who recalled Oswald at MACS-9, Buddy Allen Sinco, Nelson Delgado and Erwin Donald Lovis, all mentioned Lieutenant DePadro as a man who was upset by the literature Oswald was receiving and who questioned him regarding this. According to records at Military Personnel Records Center, DePadro's last known address (1959) was 1512 S.E. 10th Street, Fort Lauderdale, Florida. He was born 5/12/33 at Chicago, Illinois. Since it appears some efforts were made to locate DePadro, Dallas advise if he was interviewed and where results reported. If it appears he has not been interviewed, set forth appropriate leads.

1 - Boston (89-43)
1 - Memphis (105-891)
1 - Miami (105-8342)

TNG:pah
(11)

MAILED 25
MAY 1 1964
FBI

(SEE NOTE PAGE TWO)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

9 MAY 15 1964
MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

Airtel to Dallas
Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
105-82555

Also, Bureau files fail to disclose that Robert Demurs and Jerry E. Pitts were ever interviewed. According to Peter Francis Connor, 27 Plaum Drive, West Haven, Connecticut, who was stationed with Oswald at MACS-1, Atsugi, Japan, in 1957 and 1958, Oswald was in "a few fights" there, one with Robert Demurs. According to Connor, Demurs was believed to be from Lewiston, Maine.

Connor also furnished information that a close friend of his, Jerry E. Pitts, Memphis, Tennessee, apparently furnished his, Connor's, name to the press in Memphis, Tennessee, as a person who knew Lee Harvey Oswald. From what Connor said, it is possible Pitts also knew Oswald.

With regard to Demurs and Pitts, St. Louis should review records at Military Personnel Records Center for their last known addresses and set forth leads for appropriate offices to locate and interview them for all information concerning Oswald.

Results of all interviews should be set forth in report form.

NOTE:
Because it is believed a representative number of former Marine Corps associates of Oswald's has been interviewed, it is not deemed necessary to interview all men who allegedly might have known him. However, it is felt that where it is alleged a man might have a special reason for recalling Oswald, that then he should be interviewed. Such is the case regarding DePadro, Demurs and Pitts.

FBI

Date: 5/6/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM : SAC, LOUISVILLE (105-620)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

OO: DALLAS

Re New Orleans airtel to Director, dated 4/29/64, a copy of which is enclosed herewith for Memphis. Re airtel contained a lead for Louisville to contact the Tennessee Towing Co., to determine if the "Cotton Queen" was in New Orleans in February of 1964.

The following investigation was conducted on 5/5/64 by SA GEORGE W. HUTCHISON:

The Louisville telephone directory lists a Tennessee Towing Company, Memphis, Tennessee, giving a mobile radio telephone number.

Mrs. RITA HOFELICH, U.S. Coast Guard, Louisville, Kentucky, telephonically advised that a directory of Merchant Vessels of the U.S. listed the Cotton Queen as an oil screw tow boat whose home port was Louisville, Kentucky. Mrs. HOFELICH located the address for the Tennessee Towing Company as Post Office Box 612, Cattletsburg, Kentucky.

(3-Bureau (RM)
(2-Dallas (RM)
2-Memphis (Enc.1) (RM)
2-New Orleans (100-16601) (RM)
2-Louisville

REC-11 105-82555-3662

EX-112 15 MAY 11 1964

— 14 —

GWH:slm
(11)

SOVIET SECTION

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

C. C. Wick

Mr. LEO SHOEMAKER, Officer of the Collector of Customs, Louisville, Kentucky, advised that correspondence in his Office regarding the registration of the vessel Cotton Queen had last been addressed to ENO DUPOIS, Bass and Owen, 1103 Federal Building, Memphis Tennessee. Other prior correspondence had been addressed to the Tennessee Towing Company, P.O. 524, Cattletsburg, Kentucky, and in care of the Ohio River Service Company, P.O. Box 523, Louisville, Kentucky.

On 5/5/64, Mrs. DON MILLENAN, Supervisor of Operations, Ohio River Service and Supply Co., River Road, Louisville, Ky., telephonically advised that his records indicated that the current address of the Tennessee Towing Co., is P.O. Box 1149, Memphis, Tennessee. He said that this was the address to which bills were sent by his firm.

LEADS:

MEMPHIS DIVISION

AT MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

Attempt to locate Tennessee Towing Company through P.O. Box 1149 and cover lead set out for Louisville in re airtel.

LOUISVILLE DIVISION

AT CATTLETSBURG, KENTUCKY

Attempt to locate Tennessee Towing Company, and cover Louisville lead as set out in re airtel.

1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan
1 - Anderson

5-13-64

AIRTEL

To: SAC, Memphis REC-11

From: Director, FBI (105-82555) 31 52

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, 117
IS - R - CUBA

ReLSairtel 5-6-64.

By airtels dated 5-9-64 Miami and Oklahoma City identified unknown Cuban doctors who traveled on Eastern Airlines Flight with Lee Daugherty, complainant in this matter. Memphis and Louisville Divisions are therefore instructed to disregard leads set forth in reLSairtel.

1 - Dallas (100-10461)
1 - Miami (105-8342)
1 - New Orleans (100-16601)
1 - Louisville (105-620)
1 - Oklahoma City (105-783)

LLA:klp
(11)

NOTE:

Lee Daugherty advised FBI that unknown Cuban doctors during conversation on Eastern Airlines Flight from Miami destined for Oklahoma City indicated knowledge that Lee Harvey Oswald went to Mexico and met Castro agents for instructions on how to assassinate the President. Above leads set forth in effort to identify above individuals; however, doctors have been identified and preliminary interview with Dr. Baulio J. Cuesta indicates above complaint based on misunderstanding and speculation.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAILED 8
MAY 13 1964
COMM-FBI

MAY 15 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

May 12, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Belmont
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Lee Harvey Oswald

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of April 30, 1964, requesting that this Bureau interview Miss Yaeko Okui.

Enclosed for the Commission are two copies of a memorandum dated May 6, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, which sets forth results of our interview on May 5, 1964, with Miss Yaeko Okui. Your attention is directed to page two of the enclosed memorandum which reports that Miss Okui advised she was employed by Nippon Service, Incorporated, New York, New York, under the direct supervision of Mr. Michio Kushi, President of that company, until her return to Dallas in August, 1962. Miss Okui stated that she returned to Dallas, Texas, at the request of Mr. Kushi to act as the Southwestern representative for Nippon Service, Incorporated.

For your information, we are contacting Mr. Michio Kushi to determine the circumstances under which Miss Okui came to Dallas and to obtain additional information Mr. Kushi may possess as to the background of Miss Okui. Results of our interview with Mr. Kushi will be promptly furnished to the Commission upon receipt.

REC-11 — 3163

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

19 MAY 13 1964

BY COURIER SVC.
22 MAY 12
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (2)

REL:pah
(8)

19 MAY 15 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

(SEE NOTE PAGE TWO)

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN FBI READING ROOM

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE:

Lee Harvey Oswald attended a Christmas-New Year's party December 28-30, 1962, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Declan Ford in Dallas. We learned through our investigation a Japanese woman was at such party and conversed with Oswald. Such Japanese woman has been identified as Yaeko Okui. At request of the President's Commission we interviewed Miss Okui and determined that she did attend the party in question and did have a conversation with Oswald concerning Japanese culture and art. Miss Okui indicated this was her only contact with Oswald and the only reason she recalls such conversation is because of the notoriety involved in Oswald's assassination of President Kennedy. Commission in its letter of 4/30/64 requested we identify Miss Okui's employer who sent her to Dallas and determine circumstances surrounding such assignment. This has been done and it appears her residence in Dallas was strictly in a business capacity. We have developed no information indicating Okui involved in any way with Oswald.

FBI

Date: 5/5/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS - R - CUBA

Re Bureau letter to Legat, Bonn, 4/29/64, requesting Dallas to determine if DIRK THOMAS KUNERT was still attending the University of Dallas.

Enclosed are 10 copies of a letterhead memorandum reflecting all information in Dallas files pertaining to KUNERT. It should be noted that the Dallas file, 157-325, on KUNERT is now in a closed status and copies of the enclosed letterhead memorandum have been designated for that file.

The investigation reflected in the enclosed letterhead memorandum was conducted on December 7, 1963, by SA BARDWELL D. ODUM; on December 10, 1963, by SA's JAMES W. BOOKHOUT and GEORGE W. H. CARLSON; on February 14, 1964, by SA EDWIN D. KUYKENDALL; and, on May 4, 1964, by SA WALLACE R. HEITMAN.

The information contained in the enclosed letterhead memorandum is not being included in any report in captioned matter, UACB, and no interview with KUNERT or other investigation pertaining to him will be conducted, UACB.

ENCLOSURE

REC-11 3664

3 - Bureau (Enc. 10)
4 - Dallas (2 - 100-10461) (2 - 157-325)
RPG/ds
(7)

10 MAY 6 1964

CC - Mack

SOVIET SECTION

53 MAY 15 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas, Texas
May 5, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

On December 7, 1963, Captain O. A. JONES, Forgery Bureau, Dallas Police Department, Dallas, Texas, advised that a student named "DIRK" at the University of Dallas, several days prior to the publication of the same news in the United States newspapers, received a copy of the Munich Free Press, a German-language newspaper, which stated that Mrs. MARINA OSWALD had stated that her husband had admitted to her that he had taken a shot at General EDWIN WALKER.

According to Captain JONES, the Munich Free Press newspaper reportedly had contacted General WALKER in Louisiana and WALKER had stated that OSWALD had taken a shot at him. According to Captain JONES, a Dr. KUBEK on the staff at the University of Dallas was believed to be the source of the above information.

On December 10, 1963, [redacted] University of Dallas, Post Office Box 1339, Dallas, Texas, advised that the student named "DIRK" is actually DIRK THOMAS KUNERT. She stated that KUNERT is a German exchange student who is attending the University of Dallas on a scholarship. She described him as a student who is very egotistical. She made available her file on DIRK THOMAS KUNERT, which revealed the following information:

Home address, Kuppersheide 8, 43 Essenbredemy, Germany; date of birth June 25, 1941, Kiel, Germany; religion, protestant; father, GERD KUNERT, same address as above.

[redacted] advised that the records reflect that KUNERT attended the University of Hamburg from 1961 to 1963 and listed the following references:

COPIES DESTROYED
12 JAN 26 1972

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Dr. DAVID L. HOGGAN, 1051 Oakland Avenue, Menlo Park, California; Dr. ANTHONY KUBEK, University of Dallas.

The records reflect that KUNERT was admitted to the University of Dallas on September 16, 1963, and he indicated that his major would be in Liberal Arts and Sciences.

On February 14, 1964, Mrs. RAMONA FLORES, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Dallas, Texas, made available her file concerning DIRK THOMAS KUNERT. It reflects that his alien registration number is A 13-530-112 and was born June 25, 1941, at Kiel, Germany. He was admitted to the United States at New York City on September 11, 1963. As of November 5, 1963, he was registered for a full course of study at the University of Dallas, Dallas, Texas. He had been awarded a scholarship or a grant in the sum of $1,230.00 per year until June 1964. He claimed support by private financial means, which was not otherwise identified. A friend or relative in the United States was indicated as a Dr. ANTHONY KUBEK, 1513 Park Place, Irving, Texas. His local address was shown as University of Dallas, Post Office Box 1330, Dallas 21, Texas.

On May 4, 1964, [redacted] University of Dallas, advised that KUNERT was still attending the University of Dallas and residing on the campus.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Belmont
1 - Rosen
1 - DeLoach

TO : W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 5-1-64

1 - Conrad
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan
1 - Gheesling

FROM : W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

SECRET

The President's Commission has indicated the necessity for making public the FBI investigative reports which have been furnished to the Commission and which detailed our investigation of Oswald prior to the assassination. The Commission pointed out that these reports made a powerful case for the FBI in that they reveal nothing was uncovered during that investigation to indicate the capability of Oswald to assassinate the President.

These reports and letters are as follows:

(1) Report of Special Agent John W. Fain dated 5-12-60 at Dallas captioned "Funds Transmitted to Residents of Russia, IS - R." This report was classified "Confidential" as it disclosed the FBI's investigative interest in persons in the U. S. who transmitted funds to residents of Russia. Declassification of this report at this time would not seriously jeopardize the Bureau's interest and this report contains no information which would result in embarrassment to the Bureau if it is made public.

(2) Bureau letter to Office of Security, State Department dated 6-3-60. This letter referred to a State Department Foreign Service Dispatch concerning Oswald's renunciation of his American citizenship at the U. S. Embassy, Moscow, and requested the State Department to furnish any current information State possessed concerning Oswald. There are no objections to publicizing information contained in this letter.

(3) Bureau letter to Office of Security, State Department, dated 2-27-61, captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald, IS - R." This letter advised State that information had been received from the Office of Naval Intelligence that Oswald had been given an undesirable discharge from the U. S. Marine Corps Reserve and requested any additional information contained in the files of State Department be furnished to the Bureau. There are no objections to publicizing information contained in this letter.

105-32555

REC-42 Classified by 2040
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite 9/29/74

EL:WIG:pdb:pah
(10)

MAY 14 1964

MAY 15 1964

SECRET

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

(4) Report of Special Agent John W. Fain dated 7-3-61 at Dallas captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald, IS - R." This report was classified "Confidential" in order to protect our Legat operations as it contains information obtained from the Swiss Federal Police (concealed by T symbol) by Legat, Paris, and because it referred to information obtained from two Dallas confidential informants. This report was declassified at the time it was previously furnished to the Commission as disclosure of information in this report would not jeopardize Bureau operations or adversely affect Bureau's informant coverage. Page nine of this report contains information from Mrs. James E. Taylor, 4936 Collingwood Street, Fort Worth, Texas, a former neighbor of subject, to the effect that Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, subject's mother, was in poor health and extremely nervous and that she often quarreled very loudly with both subject and his brother, Robert. Although Mrs. Taylor at the time she furnished this information on 6-28-61 did not request her identity be concealed, she might object to this information being made public. This report contains no other information to prevent its being made public. This is merely your assumption. H

(5) Report of Special Agent John W. Fain dated 7-10-62 at Dallas captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald, IS - R." This report was classified "Confidential" as it contains information from Navy which is so classified. That information concerned Oswald's having been given an undesirable discharge. Since this information is now public knowledge, this report was declassified at the time it was previously made available to the Commission. This report contains results of our several reviews of State Department records as well as information obtained from other U. S. Government agencies' records and results of our first interview with Oswald. There would not appear to be any objections to this report being made public.

(6) Report of Special Agent John W. Fain dated 8-30-62 at Dallas captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald, IS - R." This report was classified "Confidential" as it contained results of our contact with two confidential informants familiar with Communist Party activities at Fort Worth concerning subject. This report was declassified at the time it was previously furnished to the Commission as disclosure of its contents would not adversely affect Bureau's informant coverage. This report contains results of our reinterview with subject and background data concerning Marina Oswald as obtained from Immigration and Naturalization Service records. There would be no objections to this report being made public.

(7) Report of Special Agent James P. Hosty, Jr., dated 9-10-63 at Dallas captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald, IS - R." This report revealed information that subject was a subscriber to "The Worker," an East Coast communist newspaper, and that on 4-21-63 subject was in contact with the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC) in New York.

Although this latter information was obtained from an anonymous source, the information is paraphrased in such a manner that this source is protected. Attached to this report is a current Bureau approved documentation of the FPCC, the accuracy of which has been verified by the New York Office. There would be no objections to this report being made public.

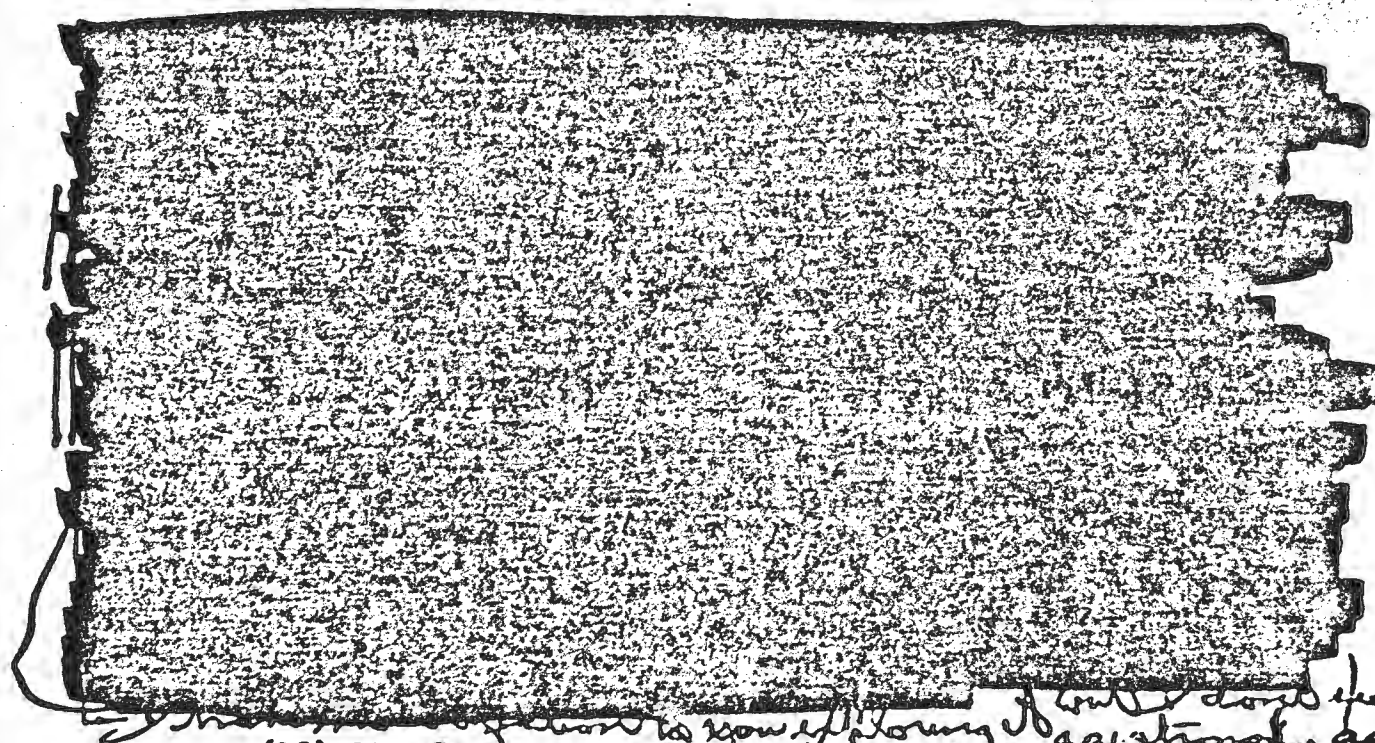
(8) Report of SA Warren C. De Brueys dated 10-25-63 at New Orleans captioned "Fair Play for Cuba Committee - New Orleans Division, IS - Cuba; RA - Cuba." This report contains a current documentation for the FPCC, Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, and for Corliss Lamont. New York has verified the accuracy of these documentations. No objections to making public.

(9) Report of SA Milton R. Kaack dated 10-31-63 at New Orleans captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald, IS - R." This report was classified "Confidential" as it contained security information from current informants. This report was declassified at the time it was previously furnished to the Commission, as disclosure of its contents would not adversely affect the Bureau's informant coverage. Page three of this report contained information from an anonymous source, however, public disclosure of this information would not jeopardize that source since this information could have come from a live informant. This report also contained current documentations for the FPCC, the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, and for Corliss Lamont, all three of which New York has verified as to their accuracy.

(10) The Commission referred to the report of SA James R. Hosty, Jr., dated 12-11-63 at Dallas captioned "Ruth Hyde Paine" as containing additional investigation conducted by the Bureau concerning Oswald immediately prior to the assassination, consisting of interviews with Mrs. Paine. The Commission noted that this information is duplicated in the report of SA Warren C. De Brueys dated 12-2-63, Dallas. The Commission expressed the desire to make public Hosty's report of 12-11-63 rather than De Brueys' report of 12-2-63, in view of the tremendous volume of the latter report (737 pages) most of which consists of information developed subsequent to the assassination. Public disclosure of Hosty's report dated 12-11-63 could create some real problems for the Bureau. For example, page three contains information from Mrs. Paine's brother, Dr. Carl D. Hyde, to the effect that Ruth Paine was experiencing marital difficulties. Page four contains information from Dr. Hyde that all members of his family, including himself, were "tolerant of others' point of view" and explained by this he meant that, should a person make it known

that he is a communist and not engaged in subversion, they would not feel duty-bound to advise authorities of this person's views. Included in this report and covered by a T symbol was information furnished by the Columbus Regional Office, 109th Counterintelligence Corps, in December, 1952, that Mrs. Carol Hyde, Mrs. Paine's mother, had admitted to neighbors that she was a communist. No further clarification of that statement is contained in this report, however during an SGE investigation of Sylvia Hoke, sister of Ruth Paine, in 1956 - 1957, no information was developed to verify that Mrs. Carol Hyde was a communist. Some persons interviewed reported that Mrs. Carol Hyde was suffering from a mental ailment. Reports concerning Sylvia Hoke have been furnished to the Commission. SA Hosty's report of 12-11-63 also includes a statement from a Mrs. Joan Barker, a neighbor of Mrs. Carol Hyde, that in 1960 Carol Hyde had been committed to a sanitarium as a mental patient by her ex-husband. We have not verified that Mrs. Hyde was, in fact, committed. Page nine of this report reveals that in 1953 we conducted a Conscientious Objector investigation concerning Carl D. Hyde. This report shows that he based his objections to military service on religious convictions and beliefs. Although this report does not reveal results of that Conscientious Objector investigation the Bureau's file in that matter disclosed that persons interviewed expressed the belief that Carl D. Hyde's objections to military service were legitimate. The reports prepared during that investigation have been furnished to the Commission. This report also contains a documentation of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom. That documentation disclosed that on 5-8-40 information was received that this organization was suspected of being a communist front organization. The most recent information contained in that documentation is dated 5-16-57 from another informant to the effect that, while the Communist Party in Cincinnati had expressed an interest in this organization, that interest did not exist at that time and that the Communist Party was making no attempts to infiltrate or control that organization.

[redacted]



(12) The Commission also requested clearance to make available to the public the following reports and Bureau communications:

(a) Reports of SA John R. Wineberg dated 12-10-63 and 2-12-64 at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. These reports set forth results of our interviews with Joseph Goulden, reporter "Philadelphia Inquirer" newspaper concerning a story Goulden reported in his newspaper inferring that FBI had approached Oswald to be informant. Goulden refused to disclose his source for such scurrilous allegation and denied that he had furnished any information along such line to Lonnie Hudkins, reporter for the Houston "Post" who also reported in his newspaper a story indicating FBI had contacted Oswald to become informant. There is no objection making either of these reports public.

(b) This is a letter to the Commission from the Bureau dated 2-11-64 setting forth results of interview with Lonnie Hudkins concerning an article Hudkins reported in the Houston "Post" 1-1-64 entitled "Oswald Rumored as Informant for U. S." Hudkins indicated his story was based on information he received from Assistant District Attorney

William Alexander in Dallas. He refused to name another source who allegedly indicated Oswald was on payroll of either FBI or Central Intelligence Agency. Hudkins stated that even if he were called to appear before the President's Commission, he would decline to furnish source of his information. Hudkins also claimed to have received information from Joe Golden, a reporter for the "Philadelphia Inquirer," to the effect that Golden indicated Oswald was a symbol number informant. There is no objection to having results of our interview with Hudkins put in the public record.

(c) This is a letter to the Commission from the Bureau dated 2-13-64 reporting that we had interviewed Joseph Goulden of the "Philadelphia Inquirer" and that Goulden denied furnishing any information to Hudkins to the effect that Oswald was an FBI informant. There is no objection to making this letter public.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

We are now approaching the very delicate and crucial stage in the Commission's analysis of the Oswald case. It goes without saying that we must weigh with extreme care every request now made of us by this Commission. This memorandum has been prepared because the Commission has indicated the necessity of making public the FBI investigative reports which have been furnished the Commission and which detailed our investigation of Oswald prior to the assassination.

It is definitely not in the Bureau's interest to have these investigative reports made public as they are raw material and not prepared for public examination. We will remember the flood of comment, speculation, etc., following the publication in the court records of some of our reports in the Judith Coplon case which likewise were not prepared for public consumption. These reports do tend to reveal some of our investigative techniques and will reveal information furnished to our Agents which, although not stated to be furnished in confidence would probably not have been furnished if the person interviewed thought the information would be made public. Examples of this are statements regarding Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, the marital difficulties of Ruth Paine, Mrs. Paine's mother admitting she was a communist, Mrs. Carol Hyde suffering from a mental ailment, etc. The publication of the WFO airtel of 11-19-63, in light of the current Congressional interest in mail covers, could well result in criticism of the Post Office Department and the loss of Post Office Department cooperation in highly delicate investigative techniques.

I don't share your concern about these matters.

SECRET

Despite the above, it is recommended that Mr. Belmont and Mr. Malley advise Mr. Rankin that as previously stated we have no desire to restrict the activities of the Commission in any way and the decision as to whether these documents are introduced in the record is the decision for the Commission to make. At the same time we will point out, as indicated above, the criticism that can arise some of which, of course, will be directed to the Commission and the Commission should be prepared to stand up to this. With reference to the WFO airtel of 11-19-63 we should frankly point out that this will cause real investigative problems and explore whether this cannot be handled in another way such as the introduction of the letter itself as furnished by the Soviet Embassy following the assassination.

OK.

SECRET

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM xx CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

URGENT 5-12-64
TO DIRECTOR
FROM LEGAT MEXICO CITY NO. 619

BUFILE 105-82555. LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS-R-CUBA. FOLLOWING IS DAILY SUMMARY. RE ALLEGATIONS CONCERNING ARNOLD LOUIS KESSLER AND BUAIRTEL TO DETROIT MAY 5 LAST. RECORDS CASA DE LOS AMIGOS, MEXICO CITY REFLECT ARNOLD KESSLER REGISTERED AS GUEST THEREIN FROM OCTOBER 25 TO NOVEMBER 11 LAST AND FOR SHORT PERIODS THEREAFTER ON THREE OCCASIONS UNTIL FEBRUARY 29. ON BASIS OF LEGAT, BRAZIL'S INTERVIEW OF KESSLER IT APPEARS LATTER, ROBERT KAFFKE AND HOMOBONO ALCARAZ ARE TALKING AROUND ORIGINAL ALLEGATION MADE BY BARRIE MILLMAN AND SUBSEQUENTLY DENIED BY ALCARAZ. LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

RE COMMISSION REQUEST CONCERNING MUSEUMS. INFORMANT MEX - COMPLETED THOROUGH CHECK OF REGISTRATION RECORDS AND INTERVIEWS OF PERSONNEL AT PRINCIPAL MUSEUMS WITHOUT DEVELOPING ANY INFORMATION RE SUBJECT. LHM BEING SUBMITTED. ADDITIONAL SUMMARY TOMORROW.

CLARK D. ANDERSON

RECEIVED: 11:03 PM JGE

REC-42 105-82555-3666

EX-16

2 MAY 14 1964

3RD CC: Bill Turner

DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL

5-14

10 MAY 15 1964

Any recipient desiring to furnish the contents of this message to persons outside the Bureau should carefully consider whether it contains information which requires paraphrasing before dissemination. If the contents of this message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - Conrad
1 - DeLoach
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malloy
1 - Branigan

8330

May 13, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Lenihan
1 - Mail Room
1 - Rose

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

There are enclosed a list and two copies each of eleven reports and two memoranda containing further results of our investigation concerning "Lee Harvey Oswald."

We will continue to furnish you with communications in duplicate containing further results of our investigation.

Upon removal of classified material submitted herewith, this transmittal letter becomes unclassified.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.
24 MAY 14
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (27)

105-82555

BFR:pah
(12)

REC-42 105-82555-3667

29 MAY 14 1964

NOTE: This letter is being classified "Secret" because one of the enclosures is so classified. These reports and memoranda, consisting of 106 pages have been reviewed by the supervisors, Mr. Belmont and Mr. Malley. One of the reports contains an enclosure [redacted] and this enclosure is being considered a part of the report.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAY 15 1964

29 MAY 15 1964

TELETYPE UNIT

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FBI
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62-109090

Commission Exhibit No. 711

April 20, 1964

Captain W. P. Gannaway
Special Service Bureau
Dallas Police Department

Thru:
Lieutenant Jack Revill
Criminal Intelligence Section
Special Service Bureau
Dallas Police Department

Sir:

On November 22, 1963 I was present and accompaning Lieutenant Jack Revill in the basement of the City of Dallas, City Hall located at 2000 Main Street. Lieutenant Revill and myself along with several other Officers had just completed searching the Texas School Book Depository from which Lee Harvey Oswald assasinated the President of the United States, Lieutenant Revill and myself were enroute to the Special Service Bureau Office.

Upon entering the basement of the City Hall Lieutenant Revill and myself met Federal Bureau of Investigation Agent Hosty who had already parked his car and was walking very fast toward the entrance of the City Hall from the parking area. At this time Agent Hosty made the statement that Lee Oswald had killed the President and that Oswald was a Communist. Hosty also said that he knew that Oswald was a Communist and that he knew Oswald was working at the School Book Depository.

While we were in the basement Hosty also said several things to Lieutenant Revill that I could not hear as there was a lot of excitment and commotion there.

Lieutenant Revill and myself then accompanied Hosty to Captain Fritz's office and Lieutenant Revill introduced Hosty to Lieutenant Ted Wells. We, Lieutenant Revill and myself then went to the Special Service Bureau Office where Lieutenant Revill made a Report of the incident and turned the report into Captain W. P. Gannaway who is in Charge.

Respectfully submitted

V. J. Brian

V. J. Brian, Detective
Criminal Intelligence Section

3668

Before me, W.S. Biggio, a Notary Public, appeared V.J. Brian who does duly swear that the facts in this statement are true.

W. S. Biggio

W. S. Biggio, Notary Public

MAY 14 1964

ENCLOSURE

Commis: Exhibit No. 709

November 22, 1963

Captain W.P. Gannaway
Special Service Bureau

SUBJECT: Leo Harvey Oswald
605 Elsbeth Street

Sir:

On November 22, 1963, at approximately 2:50PM, the undersigned officer met Special Agent James Hosty of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in the basement of the City Hall.

At that time Special Agent Hosty related to this officer that the Subject was a member of the Communist Party, and that he was residing in Dallas.

The Subject was arrested for the murdor of Officer J.D. Tippit and is a prime suspect in the assassination of President Kennedy.

The information regarding the Subject's affiliation with the Communist Party is the first information this officer has received from the Federal Bureau of Investigation regarding same.

Agent Hosty further stated that the Federal Bureau of Investigation was aware of the Subject and that they had information that this Subject was capable of committing the assassination of President Kennedy.

Respectfully submitted,

Jack Revill

Jack Revill, Lieutenant
Criminal Intelligence Section

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this the 7th day of April, 1964.

Frances Dock
FRANCES DOCK
Notary, Dallas County, Dallas, Texas

XEROX
MAY 14 1964

ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: 5/5/64

FROM : A. H. Belmont

cc Mr. Belmont
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Malley
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. DeLoach

SUBJECT: THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION

Yesterday, former SA John Fain, and SAs John Quigley and James Hosty reported to the offices of the Commission on the President's Assassination, for the purpose of going over their proposed testimony with the Commission staff members. Inspector Malley and I sat in, particularly as the Commission has asked me to testify on Wednesday morning, 5/6/64.

Mr. Stern of the staff conducted the questioning, which consisted of going over the investigation conducted by these agents relative to Oswald, with considerable stress on the interviews of Oswald by Fain and Quigley, and their impressions of Oswald. Both of them stated there was no indication that Oswald possessed a potential for violence.

In connection with SA Hosty, Mr. Stern went into his handling of the case in Dallas, including his reopening of the case in March, 1963, and subsequent interviews with Mrs. Paine, and the location of Oswald. Mr. Stern also talked to Hosty regarding his conversations with members of the Dallas PD and Sorrels of Secret Service, subsequent to the assassination.

Hosty identified his affidavit denying that he had made the statements attributed to him, and reiterated that he had not made such statements. All three agents flatly stated that they had no information regarding potential violence on the part of Oswald, and if they had possessed such information, in accordance with Bureau instructions they would have seen that it was sent to Secret Service immediately upon receipt. As a matter of fact, Hosty told Stern that about a week or ten days prior to the assassination, the Dallas SAC, at a conference of agents, instructed that any information of possible threats to the President or Vice President be furnished immediately to Secret Service. Again on the morning of 11/22/63, the SAC reiterated to all agents that any such information must go immediately to Secret Service. Hosty said that, while there was no basis to furnish any information about Oswald, he did participate in the preparation of one memorandum which was sent to Secret Service, and he actually delivered leaflets to Secret Service which had been distributed on the streets of Dallas.

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

REC-42 3668

AJB:CSH (6) 2 XEROX 2 ENCLOSURE

MAY 14 1964

15 MAY 13 1964

Enclosures

53 MAY 15 1964

PERS. REC. UNIT

Mr. Tolson

Last night, following the Director's approval, Volume I of the Oswald file was shown to Mr. Stern of the Commission and was compared, serial by serial, with the list briefly describing the contents of the file which we prepared in letter form to Rankin yesterday afternoon. Stern appeared well satisfied and, in accordance with his request, I will take the file with me to the Commission hearing to answer any further questions they may have and to make it clear that we are not hiding anything.

Last night, Mr. Stern advised he had talked to Mr. Rankin and they suggested that Malley and I attend the hearing on 5/5/64 when the agents testified, so that I would be in a position to explain any policy questions that might arise which the agents could not answer. Stern said that Rankin and he proposed that I be put under oath, along with the agents, and thus be in a position to participate where necessary. I told him I would be glad to do this.

This morning, however, when we reported to the Commission offices, Mr. Rankin came out of the hearing room and advised that the Chief Justice did not consider it advisable for Malley and me to be in the hearing, as this would indicate that we were supervising the agents while they testified. I told Mr. Rankin this was the prerogative of the Chief Justice, and that I would stand by in case any questions arose.

Former SA Fain testified this morning, and he advised me that it was along the same lines as the rehearsal with Mr. Stern yesterday. During his testimony Mr. Rankin came out and apologized for the fact that I was kept waiting. I told him that I was completely at the disposal of the Commission. Following Fain's testimony, Mr. Stern came out and said the Commission wished to excuse me for the remainder of the day, to report back in the morning, and if any questions arose as a result of the testimony of Quigley and Hosty, he would let me know.

Last night, Mr. Stern brought over copies of the affidavits of Lt. Revill and Detective Brian, of the Dallas PD, which we had requested several days ago and which we again asked for yesterday. They are attached. It is noted that they differ considerably from the newspaper account in the Dallas News. However, Revill's affidavit, in the last paragraph, quotes Hosty as stating that the FBI had information that Oswald was capable of committing the assassination of President Kennedy. Brian's affidavit does not go this far, although Brian says, as does Revill, that Hosty related that Oswald was a communist.

Mr. Tolson

In discussing this with Stern, we pointed out that Hosty had already submitted a sworn affidavit denying that he had said or that he possessed information that Oswald was capable of assassinating the President. Agent Hosty will be questioned, during his testimony, concerning his alleged statements to Lt. Revill and Detective Brian, and Hosty was therefore shown these copies of the affidavits, for his assistance.

On the way out from the Commission offices I ran into Congressman Ford, who had been present, and we chatted briefly about the weather. Congressman Ford mentioned to me that he thought the hearing was going along well.

For information.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555) DATE: 5/4/64

FROM : LEGAT, MEXICO (105-3702) (P)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA
IS - R - CUBA

ENCLOSURES

Enclosed herewith are twelve copies of a letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above.

REFERENCE

Mexico City cable No. 544 dated 4/13/64, which recorded data requested by Presidential Commission Representatives.

ADMINISTRATIVE

On 4/11/64, while at the Legat's Office, U. S. Embassy, Mexico, D. F., W. DAVID SLAWSON and other Representatives of the Presidential Commission inquired concerning the exact time of arrival, if available, of the Flecha Roja bus No. 516 on which OSWALD arrived in Mexico City on 9/27/63. In this connection inquiry also was made as to whether or not Flecha Roja buses cross the International Bridge at Nuevo Laredo, State of Tamaulipas, Mexico, in order to pick up passengers in Laredo, Texas, and deliver them thereto.

SOURCES

The first confidential source abroad mentioned in the enclosure is the file of the Legat's Office, MC 105-3702, in instant case.

The second confidential source abroad referred to in the enclosure is [redacted]

5 - Bureau (Encs. 12) REC-54 105-82555-3669
(1 - Liaison Section)
(2 - Dallas, 100-10461)
1 - Mexico City
FER:plb
(6)

18 MAY 8 1964

1 - ENCLOSURE

58 MAY 18 1964

EX-PROC.

SOVIET SECTION

CLASSIFICATION

The enclosed letterhead memorandum has been classified ~~"Confidential"~~ in order to protect the Bureau's operations in a foreign country.

COPIES

Two copies of the enclosed letterhead memorandum are being submitted for the Dallas Office as the domestic office of origin.

LEAD

MEXICO CITY

At Mexico, D. F., Mexico:

Will continue to vigorously and immediately handle all investigation growing out of leads in this case and report the results promptly.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.
May 4, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

BASIS FOR INQUIRY

A confidential source abroad has advised that the baggage manifest of bus No. 516 of the "Servicios Unidos Autobuses Blancos Flecha Roja, S. A. de C. V.," (The Unified Services of White Autobuses Red Arrow, Incorporated) commonly referred to as the Flecha Roja bus line, which departed from Nuevo Laredo, State of Tamaulipas, Mexico, on September 26, 1963, and arrived in Mexico, D. F., (D. F. refers to "Distrito Federal" - Federal District or the Mexican Federal Capital) the following day included as a passenger thereon the name of "LEE HARVEY OSWALD."

According to source, several persons who traveled on that bus as passengers have definitely identified photographs of LEE HARVEY OSWALD as being of a young American who was a passenger thereon.

TIME OF ARRIVAL OF FLECHA ROJA BUS NO. 516 AT MEXICO, D. F., ON SEPTEMBER 27, 1963

A second confidential source abroad advised as follows:

On April 16, 1964, JULIO CASTRO, employee of the accounting department in the offices of the Flecha Roja bus line located at Heroes Ferrocarrileros No. 45, Mexico, D. F., made available the ledger of arrivals at Mexico, D. F., for the Flecha Roja bus line. This ledger contains separate entries for each day, recording the exact time of arrival of each bus in Mexico, D. F., at the terminal.

CONFIDENTIAL

Group 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

Declassified 10/30/97

COPIES DESTROYED
21 JAN 26 1972

These records disclosed that bus No. 516 of the Flecha Roja bus line, on which LEE HARVEY OSWALD reportedly traveled from Nuevo Laredo to Mexico, D. F., on September 26-27, 1963, arrived in Mexico, D. F., at the Flecha Roja bus terminal, Heroes Ferrocarrileros No. 45, at 10:00 AM on September 27, 1963.

JULIO CASTRO advised that Flecha Roja bus No. 516, which departed from Nuevo Laredo, State of Tamaulipas, Mexico, at 2:00 PM, September 26, 1963, had a scheduled arrival in Mexico, D. F., of 9:45 AM, September 27, 1963, but, according to the entry in the ledger book, this bus was late in arriving at Mexico, D. F. He mentioned that the buses from Nuevo Laredo often arrive well in advance of their official schedules.

CASTRO made available another record contained in the office files of the Flecha Roja bus line which is captioned "Control de Llegada" (Arrival Control) and which registers the mechanical condition of a bus upon arrival in Mexico, D. F. This record revealed that upon arrival in Mexico, D. F., on September 27, 1963, one of the operators of bus No. 516 in the portion of the form captioned "condition of the bus" had made the notation "arreglar suspension" (repair suspension). A blank space on this form for time of arrival had not been filled out. CASTRO stated that the notation made by one of the bus operators at the completion of the trip to Mexico, D. F., possibly would explain the reason that bus No. 516 was behind schedule.

CROSSING OF INTERNATIONAL BRIDGE AT NUEVO LAREDO, STATE OF TAMAULIPAS, MEXICO, BY FLECHA ROJA BUS LINE

On April 16, 1964, JULIO CASTRO furnished information concerning the crossing of the International Bridge between Nuevo Laredo, State of Tamaulipas, Mexico, and Laredo, Texas, by the Flecha Roja equipment as follows:

There are two trips daily by the Flecha Roja bus line which leave Mexico, D. F., for Nuevo Laredo, but with a final terminal point of Laredo, Texas. This schedule was in effect in September, 1963. On both of these trips the Flecha Roja

buses cross the International Bridge over the "Rio Bravo del Norte" (Rio Grande River) between Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, and Laredo, Texas, with the buses stopping in Laredo where they discharge passengers and also pick up new passengers in Laredo for the return trip into Mexico with Mexico, D. F., as the final terminal point.

CASTRO advised that on the return trip to Mexico, D. F., Flecha Roja bus No. 516 had a scheduled departure from Laredo, Texas, on September 26, 1963, of 1:30 PM, arriving in Nuevo Laredo a few minutes later, with departure from Nuevo Laredo for the trip to Mexico, D. F., scheduled for 2:00 PM.

FBI

Date: 5/7/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS - R - CUBA

Re Bureau airtel to Dallas, Houston, San Antonio and Legat, Mexico City, 4/28/64, and Bureau airtel to Dallas, New Orleans and San Antonio, 4/28/64, requesting investigation in connection with two traveling bags believed to have been the property of LEE HARVEY OSWALD; and, Dallas airtel to Bureau, 5/4/64.

Enclosed are 10 copies of a letterhead memorandum, together with three copies each of Continental Trailways baggage check made from Printer's Mat Number 2-4672-3 and Continental Trailways baggage check made from Printer's Mat Number 2-1125-2, and Continental Trailways sensitized adhesive identification label. Two copies of each of the baggage checks and identification labels have been designated for President's Commission copies of the enclosed letterhead memorandum.

The investigation set forth in the enclosed letterhead memorandum was conducted by the following-identified Agents:

Mr. SHAN BENTLEY - SA's EUGENE F. PETRAKIS and A. RAYMOND SWITZER

Mr. CYRUS H. TOLMAN - SA's EUGENE F. PETRAKIS and A. RAYMOND SWITZER

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

1 ENCLOSURE

Enc. (19)
RPG/ds
(5)

REC-5A 3670

EC MAY 8 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

58 MAY 18 1964

Mr. LEONARD F. GEHRIG - SA's EUGENE F. PETRAKIS and A. RAYMOND SWITZER
Mr. JOE R. MC REE - SA's EUGENE F. PETRAKIS and A. RAYMOND SWITZER
Mr. RAE G. BARKER - SA's EUGENE F. PETRAKIS and A. RAYMOND SWITZER
Mrs. EVA MARSHALL - SA's EUGENE F. PETRAKIS and A. RAYMOND SWITZER
Mrs. MARY BLEDSOE - SA's EUGENE F. PETRAKIS and A. RAYMOND SWITZER
Mrs. GLADYS JOHNSON - SA's EUGENE F. PETRAKIS and A. RAYMOND SWITZER
Mrs. RUTH PAINE - SA's BARDWELL D. ODUM and J. DOYLE WILLIAMS
Mrs. MARINA OSWALD - SA's RICHARD L. WIEHL and WALLACE R. HEITMAN
Mr. ROBERT OSWALD - SA BARDWELL D. ODUM

The information contained in the enclosed letterhead memorandum will be set forth in the next report in the above-captioned case.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas, Texas
May 7, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

The following investigation was conducted concerning two traveling bags believed to have been the property of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, which have been designated Commission Exhibits A-1 and C-254. These articles are described as follows:

A-1 is a cloth zipper bag, blue in color, with black plastic stripings and two plastic handles. This bag has a zipper at the top and on one side. It measures approximately 21" long, by 11" high, by 9 1/2" wide. There are no markings on this bag.

Exhibit C-254 is a cloth bag, green in color, known as a "Bee 4" bag. It measures approximately 24" long, by 18" high, by 11" wide. Exhibit C-254 has markings in yellow on one side of the bag. These markings are the date "3/26" and an unreadable mark above the numeral "26" which may be an initial.

On the top portion of C-254 are two fragments of what appear to be bus company stickers and a small decal believed to be the trademark of the bag. The printing on the fragments of the stickers is red in color and the fragment located above the decal appears to be a form of the Continental Trailways Company. Attached to the handle of C-254 is the top portion of a baggage check of the Continental Trailways.

On April 30, 1964, SEAN BENTLEY, Supervisor, Stationery Supplies, Continental Trailways, 1500 Jackson Street, Dallas, Texas, was exhibited photographs of the two above-described traveling bags. Upon viewing photographs depicting portions of two paper stickers affixed to the top surface of Exhibit C-254, and a photograph depicting the top portion of a baggage check

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tied to the handle of Exhibit C-254, BENTLEY identified the adhesive stickers as sensitized identification labels utilized by Continental Trailways for customers' convenience in further identifying their baggage, and BENTLEY identified the baggage check tied to the handle of Exhibit C-254 as the top portion of a Continental Trailways baggage check.

BENTLEY furnished samples of the adhesive-backed identification labels and it was noted they are printed on slick white paper in red ink and the words "Continental Trailways" appear across the top of the sticker, followed by three ruled lines and the words "Name, Address, City." Printed across the bottom of the sticker are the words "Route of the SILVER EAGLES." BENTLEY advised these stickers have a sensitized adhesive back, indicating the stickers are affixed to the baggage by peeling off a paper backing which protects the adhesive surface. BENTLEY advised the adhesive-backed identification label has been in use by Continental Trailways since May 1962 and that previously the company utilized string-tie identification labels similar to the baggage checks.

BENTLEY stated his records reflected that the first order for the new sensitized identification label was placed in April 1962 for one million labels, and that delivery was made on May 23, 1962, at which time the labels were immediately dispersed to all Continental Trailways outlets. The labels are described as 1 1/4" x 2 7/16" in size and are shipped 1,000 per roll. BENTLEY stated these labels are purchased from the Printer, Allen, and Company, Post Office Box 169, Arlington, Texas.

With regard to the photograph depicting a torn upper portion of a baggage check, BENTLEY advised that the baggage check affixed to the handle of Exhibit C-254 in the photograph bears the number 2-1125-2 in the upper right-hand portion and the note "Form No. T-13" in the upper left-hand portion, indicating that this is a portion of a baggage check discontinued since January 1964.

BENTLEY stated the baggage check now in use is identical in format with the exception that the printer's mat number set

forth in the upper right-hand corner is now Number 2-4672-3, and that the upper left-hand corner now bears the Continental Trailways symbol instead of the note "Form No. T-13." BENTLEY added that in addition, the new tag is printed in black ink, whereas the discontinued tag was printed in blue ink. BENTLEY advised the first order for new baggage check number 2-4672-3 was first placed with the printer August 31, 1963; however, due to the large backlog of old tags in the hands of the printer, this baggage tag was still in use as of January 1964, and, in fact, the last order of the old tag was received in early January 1964. BENTLEY was unable to advise as to the significance of the printer's mat number located in the upper right-hand corner of the baggage check; however, BENTLEY stated baggage checks for the Continental Trailways system are printed by the Ennis Business Forms Company, Ennis, Texas.

BENTLEY observed further that the brown manila patch at the top portion of the baggage check bears the words "Continental Trailways, Dallas, Texas." BENTLEY advised that all baggage checks for the Continental Trailways system which are dispersed through the Stationery Supply Center in Dallas bear the same designation, "Continental Trailways, Dallas, Texas," and that this indicates simply that the baggage checks are handled through the Dallas Stationery Supply Center. BENTLEY stated that the Dallas Stationery Supply Center supplies all Continental facilities throughout the States of Texas and Arkansas and the Rocky Mountain area. He stated that other Stationery Supply Centers are located in Omaha, Nebraska; Alexandria, Virginia; Wichita, Kansas; and, Los Angeles, California, and that supplies, including baggage checks, dispersed through those centers would accordingly bear the name of the supplying city.

With regard to the photograph of Exhibit C-254 depicting yellow chalk markings on the side, BENTLEY advised he is sure the Continental Trailways, within the realm of his experience, does not utilize such system. He feels sure this method of identification is not in use by any other bus company.

On April 30, 1964, Mr. CYRUS H. TOLMAN, Director of Traffic and Sales, Continental Trailways, 315 Continental Avenue,

Dallas, Texas, was exhibited photographs of the two above-described traveling bags. Upon viewing the photographs depicting two partial stickers affixed to the top surface of Exhibit C-254, Mr. TOLMAN readily identified these stickers as portions of sensitized adhesive identification labels which are furnished to customers at the time they check their baggage into the bus station, preparatory to their departure. The customer is requested at that time to fill in his name, address and city on the face of the label and to affix the adhesive-backed label to his baggage. Mr. TOLMAN advised that these sensitized labels are the only such labels utilized by Continental Trailways in the general course of business, and that the two photographs of the portions of the top surface of Exhibit C-254 may be the top right-hand portion of one label and the other portion represents the lower left-hand corner of an identification label.

TOLMAN pointed out further that the sensitized adhesive identification label has only been in use by Continental Trailways Company since the spring of 1962. Prior to that time, TOLMAN advised, the company had utilized a string-tie identification tag similar in appearance to the baggage check.

With respect to the baggage check, TOLMAN advised the torn baggage check portion depicted in the photograph as being affixed to Exhibit C-254 is of a type discontinued by Continental Trailways about January 1964, indicating this tag was undoubtedly issued to a customer prior to that time.

TOLMAN advised the format of both tags is identical with the exception that the note "Form No. T-13" set forth in the upper left-hand corner of the discontinued tag have been replaced with a Continental Trailways symbol and the new tag is now printed in black ink, whereas the previous tag was printed in blue ink.

TOLMAN viewed the photograph of Exhibit C-254 reflecting markings in yellow chalk consisting of the numerals "9/26" and a third indistinguishable mark above the "26". TOLMAN advised that Continental Trailways has a strict policy against marking or defacing the customers' bags in any way, and all identifying markings and data are affixed to the customers' bags by string-ties

or adhesive labels. TOLMAN stated further that he was not aware of any system of marking customers' bags with chalk utilized by any bus company, railroad, or airline operating in the Continental United States. TOLMAN suggested, however, that this system of marking would be unique in itself and might possibly be prevalent in Mexico or used by other foreign travel services.

On May 1, 1964, LEONARD F. GEHRIG, Financial Vice President, Ennis Business Forms, 214 Knox Street, Ennis, Texas, advised that for the last two years his company has been commissioned by Continental Trailways to print baggage checks, as well as other material for that company, in accordance with a nationally adopted format. GEHRIG exhibited a Continental Trailways baggage check formerly printed for and utilized by Continental Trailways bearing in the upper right-hand corner of the tag the number 2-1125-2 and bearing in the upper left-hand corner "Form No. T-13." GEHRIG explained that the note "Form No. T-13" represent a format recommended by the Interstate Commerce Commission for use by all common carriers and is a generally accepted and widely used form. GEHRIG explained that the number set forth in the upper right-hand corner represents a printing mat number and that all baggage checks printed according to that format bear a printer's mat number for reference purposes.

GEHRIG stated the initial order for this tag was received by his firm from Continental Trailways on March 14, 1962, requesting a printing of 600,000 baggage check tags using printer's mat number 2-1125-2 for format. GEHRIG advised there was a total of two orders under printing mat number 2-1125-2 and that periodic shipment of these orders was made in 1962 and 1963, as follows:

Order of March 14, 1962 - For 600,000 tags - blue ink
Series 300-001 through 900-000

Shipments	Amount	For
4/11/62	200,000 tags	Dallas Continental Trailways
5/25/62	200,000 tags	Dallas Continental Trailways
5/28/62	200,000 tags	Dallas Continental Trailways

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Order of January 11, 1963 - For 750,000 tags - blue ink
Series 100-001 through 850-000

Shipments	Amount	For
3/29/63	250,000 tags	Dallas Continental Trailways
7/15/63	250,000 tags	Dallas Continental Trailways

Third shipment completed
10/30/63 - Break-down as follows:

10/8/63	- Two cartons	- Shipped	-	10,000 tags
10/9/63	- Two cartons	- Shipped	-	15,000 tags
10/18/63	- Seven cartons	- Shipped	-	70,000 tags
10/30/63	- Sixteen cartons	- Shipped	-	155,000 tags
	TOTAL			250,000 tags

GEHRIG advised that the initial order for the new tag under printer's mat number 2-4672-3 was placed August 31, 1963, by Continental Trailways and indicated only minor changes from the previous baggage check in that Continental requested the new tag be printed in black ink and that the note "Form No. T-13" in the upper left-hand corner be replaced with the Continental Trailways copyrighted symbol. GEHRIG advised the first shipment of the new baggage check was made on January 13, 1964, for 175,000 tags which were shipped to Continental Trailways, Dallas.

GEHRIG advised that the printer's mat number 2-1125-2 has no significance in establishing when a particular tag was issued or through what Continental Trailways station other than to signify the tag was furnished to a customer sometime between April 1962 and January 1964. GEHRIG advised that all baggage checks furnished to the Dallas Office of Continental Trailways likewise bear the words "Continental Trailways, Dallas, Texas," on the brown reinforcing patch at the top portion of the baggage check.

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

On May 1, 1964, Mr. JOE R. MC REE, Secretary of Residence, Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA), 605 North Ervay Street, Dallas, Texas, advised that a check of his receipts for October 3, 1963, reflect that RAE G. BARKER, Desk Clerk, registered LEE HARVEY OSWALD on October 3, 1963. MC REE stated that to the best of his recollection he did not see LEE HARVEY OSWALD when he registered at the YMCA on October 3, 1963, or when he checked out on October 4, 1963.

MC REE was exhibited color photographs of Commission Exhibits A-1 and C-254, after which he stated to the best of his recollection he has never seen either of these traveling bags.

On May 1, 1964, Mr. RAE G. BARKER, Desk Clerk, Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA), 605 North Ervay Street, Dallas, Texas, advised he was on duty as Desk Clerk from 4:00 P.M. to 12:00 Midnight, on October 3, 1963. BARKER said, upon a review of receipts for October 3, 1963, he would estimate that he registered LEE HARVEY OSWALD into that YMCA, Room 601, between the hours of 4:00 P.M. and 4:30 P.M. He said he could not recall registering OSWALD, inasmuch as he registers numerous people throughout the day.

Mr. BARKER was exhibited color photographs of Commission Exhibits A-1 and C-254, described above, after which he stated he could not recall ever seeing these bags, and stated he does not know what type luggage LEE HARVEY OSWALD had at the time he registered into the YMCA on October 3, 1963.

On May 1, 1964, Mrs. EVA MARSHALL, 5932½ Oram, Dallas, Texas, advised she worked part-time as a Desk Clerk at the Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA), 605 North Ervay, Dallas, Texas. Mrs. MARSHALL said she was so employed between the hours of 8:00 A.M. and 4:00 P.M., on October 4, 1963. Mrs. MARSHALL said she recalls the name LEE HARVEY OSWALD and recalls she checked him out of the YMCA sometime between noon and 4:00 P.M., to the best of her recollection. She said she recalls the incident because she thinks the name OSWALD is a very ugly name. She said to the best of her recollection OSWALD was alone.

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Mrs. MARSHALL was exhibited color photographs of Commission Exhibits A-1 and C-254 and, after viewing same, stated she does not recall what bags OSWALD might have had with him when he checked out of the YMCA on October 4, 1963. She stated he probably placed any bags he had on the floor on the other side of the four-foot high desk from where she was standing. She stated she would not have been able to see any bags so placed.

On April 30, 1964, Mrs. MARY BLEDSOE, 621 North Marsalis, Dallas, Texas, advised that LEE HARVEY OSWALD formerly rented a room at her residence from October 7 through 14, 1963.

Mrs. BLEDSOE viewed photographs of two traveling bags identified as Commission Exhibits A-1 and C-254. She stated she recalls that at about 3:30 P.M. on Monday, October 7, 1963, OSWALD entered the house at 621 North Marsalis, Dallas, Texas, carrying a small, zipper-type bag similar in appearance to Commission Exhibit A-1; however, she was unable to state positively the bag in his possession at that time was identical to the photograph of Commission Exhibit A-1. She stated she could not recall any name tags or other identifying data being affixed to the bag and has no way of further identifying such bag.

Mrs. BLEDSOE stated that same Monday afternoon OSWALD left the rooming house shortly thereafter and returned in a short while, carrying a second, larger bag, but she stated she is unable to state if this bag was identical to the photograph of Commission Exhibit C-254. Mrs. BLEDSOE stated she paid little attention to the second bag and would be unable to state whether the bags were of the same type. She further stated she does not recall observing any tags or labels or other markings on the other bag which she observed OSWALD carrying, and has no way to further identify it.

On April 30, 1964, Mrs. GLADYS JOHNSON, 1026 North Beckley Street, Dallas, Texas, owner of a rooming house at that location where LEE HARVEY OSWALD formerly resided in October and November 1963, was exhibited photographs of two traveling bags identified as Commission Exhibits A-1 and C-254. She stated she

recalls seeing OSWALD in possession of a bag similar in size, type and color to Commission Exhibit A-1. She does not recall observing OSWALD in possession of this bag at the time he rented the room, but stated she believes she observed him leaving the rooming house at about 11:30 A.M., Saturday morning, November 16, 1963, which she believes was the only weekend OSWALD spent at the rooming house. She stated she observed him walk across the street in the direction of a coin-operated laundromat. She was of the impression at that time that the bag contained dirty laundry and that OSWALD was taking the bag and contents to the laundry to wash his clothes. She stated OSWALD returned to the rooming house about forty-five minutes to one hour later and took the bag to his room. Mrs. JOHNSON stated she does not recall any tags or other marks of identification on this bag.

Mrs. JOHNSON advised she does not ever recall seeing a large bag similar to Commission Exhibit C-254 at any time in her rooming house in the possession of LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

On May 1, 1964, Mrs. RUTH PAINE, 2515 West 5th Street, Irving, Texas, furnished the following information after examining colored photographs of Commission Exhibits A-1 and C-254, previously described herein:

On October 4, 1963, when Mrs. PAINE arrived at her residence in Irving, Texas, LEE HARVEY OSWALD had already arrived at her home and she did not see what luggage, if any, he brought with him at that time.

On October 7, 1963, when OSWALD left Mrs. PAINE's home for Dallas, Texas, he had with him a bag similar to that depicted in the photograph of Commission Exhibit C-254, and she believes this is a photograph of the bag which he had with him at that time.

Mrs. PAINE advised she does not recall seeing the figures "9/26" at any time on the bag carried by OSWALD on October 7, 1963, or on a similar bag at any time.

At the time RUTH PAINE and MARINA OSWALD moved some of the OSWALD effects from New Orleans, Louisiana, to Irving, Texas, in Mrs. PAINE's Chevrolet Station Wagon, she does not specifically recall any bags resembling Commission Exhibits A-1 and C-254.

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Photographs of the fragmentary stickers and tag on Commission Exhibit C-254 were shown to Mrs. PAINE, at which time she stated she does not recall seeing these before and does not know when they were put on Commission Exhibit C-254.

On April 24, 1963, RUTH PAINE recalls taking LEE HARVEY OSWALD to the Continental Trailways Bus depot in Dallas, Texas, at which time he took his luggage into the bus station, apparently checked it, and returned to her car. She recalled he had two green duffel bags, a tan, portable, Russian-made radio, and some suitcases, but cannot specifically recall whether these suitcases resembled the photographs of Commission Exhibits A-1 and C-254.

Mrs. PAINE advised, after examining replicas of the fragmentary tag and stickers found on Commission Exhibit C-254, that she cannot recall seeing any such items, or fragments of such, at any time on Commission Exhibit C-254 or any bag resembling this exhibit.

Mrs. PAINE advised that she is unable to explain the significance of the number "7" appearing in the photograph of a fragmentary sticker found on Commission Exhibit C-254, and advised that if this is a part of an address, she has no idea as to what address it is.

On May 4, 1964, MARINA OSWALD was interviewed at her residence, 629 Belt Line Road, Richardson, Texas.

MARINA was questioned concerning the traveling bags used by OSWALD on his trip to New Orleans, Louisiana, in April 1963 and on his trip to Mexico in September-October 1963. She said she cannot recall exactly, but believes OSWALD took two bags on his trip from Dallas to New Orleans in April 1963 when he preceded the family on that move. She emphasized that her memory on this point was not very good. She said she believed OSWALD took the blue canvas zipper bag which he owned and which is depicted in the photograph labeled Commission Exhibit A-1, and the larger folding green canvas bag, which is labeled Commission Exhibit C-254. She was exhibited both of these photographs and identified each as being the property of OSWALD.

She said again she cannot remember well, but believes OSWALD took only the blue zipper canvas bag (Commission Exhibit A-1) on his trip from New Orleans to Mexico. She emphasized that she had not been in New Orleans at the time OSWALD left, and, therefore, could not be sure what he had taken with him. She seems to recall that the larger green canvas bag (Commission Exhibit C-254) was at the PAINE garage at the time OSWALD was in Mexico, but again she cannot be sure of this. She said she cannot recall what bags or bag OSWALD had in his possession at the time he first came to the PAINE house after his Mexico trip, but she believes that he did have the blue zipper bag with him (Commission Exhibit A-1).

MARINA was also exhibited photographs depicting torn baggage stickers and check, each labeled C-254, and she said she cannot recall specifically that she had seen these torn stickers or check on any bags owned by her husband, LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

She was also exhibited the new and unused stickers and baggage check obtained at the Continental Trailways in Dallas, but she could not identify them as being similar to any stickers or tags she had previously seen on any bags owned by LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

MARINA was again questioned concerning the method of transportation of LEE HARVEY OSWALD to the PAINE house on his first visit after his Mexico trip. She said she recalled she previously had advised in an interview with the FBI that Mrs. PAINE had picked OSWALD up at the bus stop in Irving, Texas, after he telephoned the PAINE house and brought him to the PAINE house. She said she cannot be definite in this, however, because she does recall that on one occasion OSWALD caught a ride with a Negro person somewhere in Irving and was brought to the PAINE house. She said it was possible that Mrs. PAINE had not driven OSWALD from the bus stop in Irving to the PAINE house on the occasion of his first visit to the PAINE house after the Mexico trip. She said she recalled on one occasion when OSWALD visited the PAINE house that Mrs. PAINE's automobile was being repaired. She said it was possible this was the same occasion that OSWALD had caught the ride with the Negro person. She said, however, that she is not completely sure of this as she has no way of connecting the two incidents.

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

MARINA OSWALD was questioned as to which bus line OSWALD had used when he traveled from Dallas to New Orleans in April 1963. MARINA said she cannot remember the names of the bus lines but can recall that she and Mrs. PAINE accompanied OSWALD to the bus station on the day before he left when he checked a bag or two bags at the bus station. She said this bus station was located near the bridge separating Oak Cliff from downtown Dallas and the buses in the terminal were large, light-colored buses with a picture of a running dog thereon. She also recalls the bus station was quite near the Texas School Book Depository Building where OSWALD held his last job.

In this connection, it is noted the Greyhound Bus Station is located within a few blocks of the bridge separating Oak Cliff and downtown Dallas, and within a few blocks of the Texas School Book Depository Building, whereas the other bus station in Dallas, the Continental Trailways, is located a few blocks east of the Greyhound Bus Station and further away from the described bridge and the Texas School Book Depository Building.

MARINA was asked if the numbers "9/26" which appear on one side of the valise depicted in Commission Exhibit C-254 bore any significance or if she recalled seeing these numbers. She said that these numbers had no significance to her and she could not specifically recall them appearing on the bag.

MARINA also advised that the partial number which appears on the address sticker of Commission Exhibit C-254 does not have any significance to her because she cannot recall seeing this sticker on the bag.

MARINA was questioned as to what valise OSWALD took with him when he left the PAINE residence for Dallas immediately following his visit to the PAINE residence after his Mexico trip. She said she believed OSWALD took his blue zipper case to Dallas, and perhaps also the other green valise, but she cannot now recall which he took or if he took both.

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

On May 5, 1964, ROBERT OSWALD was interviewed at the office of WILLIAM A. MC KENZIE, attorney, Fidelity Union Life Building, Dallas, Texas, at which time he furnished the following information:

He examined colored photographs of items designated as Commission Exhibits A-1 and C-254.

OSWALD advised that he is sure that these are photographs of two bags belonging to his brother, LEE HARVEY OSWALD, deceased, and that he first saw them about June 1962, at which time LEE HARVEY OSWALD and his wife, MARINA, moved into the ROBERT OSWALD home at 7313 Davenport Street, Fort Worth, Texas. This was after LEE and MARINA had returned from Russia. They stayed at ROBERT OSWALD's house for three or four weeks, leaving about July 1962 and taking the two bags, depicted in the photographs, with them when they moved.

ROBERT OSWALD examined the photographs of fragmentary stickers and a tag found on C-254 and stated that he does not recall ever seeing these items on Commission Exhibit C-254. He further stated he does not know when they were affixed to Commission Exhibit C-254. He examined what appears to be a "7" in the photograph of one of the fragmentary stickers and stated that while he had never noticed this sticker before, he believes that the "7" is a part of the address 7313 Davenport Street, Fort Worth, Texas, which is ROBERT OSWALD's previous address where he lived from May 1, 1957, to March 4, 1963. He stated that from time to time, his brother, LEE HARVEY OSWALD, used this as a home address since ROBERT OSWALD was the only one in the family whose residence was fixed during this period. On March 4, 1963, ROBERT OSWALD moved to Route 5, Box 140, Malvern, Arkansas.

ROBERT OSWALD examined the marking "3/26", above which appears an initial in the photograph of Commission Exhibit C-254, and stated that he does not recall seeing this marking previously and does not know the significance of this marking and does not know when it was placed on the bag.

ROBERT OSWALD examined replicas of the fragmentary tag and stickers found on Commission Exhibit C-254 and stated that he

cannot recall seeing any such items or fragments thereof at any time on Commission Exhibit C-254.

ROBERT OSWALD stated that he has no idea whether LEE HARVEY OSWALD had the bags, identified as Commission Exhibits A-1 and C-254, with him in New Orleans, Louisiana, or in Mexico City, or whether he had them in his possession when he arrived in Dallas in October 1963, since he did not see LEE HARVEY OSWALD from Thanksgiving 1962 until November 22, 1963, when he saw him in the Dallas City Jail.

ROBERT OSWALD advised that he has no knowledge of what, if any, buses were utilized by LEE HARVEY OSWALD between Dallas and New Orleans, New Orleans and Mexico City, or Mexico City and Dallas; and, in fact, knows first-hand of no bus trips made by LEE HARVEY OSWALD using Continental Trailways buses.

On May 6, 1964, Mrs. RUTH PAINE, 2515 West 5th Street, Irving, Texas, personally accompanied a Special Agent of the Dallas Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to the Greyhound Bus Depot at Jackson and Lamar Streets, Dallas, Texas, and to the Continental Trailways Bus Depot, 1500 Jackson Street, Dallas, Texas, in order that she could positively identify to which of these two bus depots she took LEE HARVEY OSWALD on April 24, 1963.

After viewing both of the above-mentioned bus depots at Dallas, Texas, Mrs. PAINE stated that she is positive she took OSWALD to the Continental Trailways Bus Depot.

FORM NO. T-28

00228

D-1128-0

LOCAL AND INTERLINE CHECK

TO

PRINT OR STAMP DESTINATION CITY AND STATE

Via Carrier	Route	Junction Point
	To	
	To	
	To	
	To	

FROM

CITY STATE

390 - 228

BAGGAGE LIABILITY ON REVERSE SIDE

FORM NO. T-28

TO

PRINT OR STAMP DESTINATION CITY AND STATE

Via Carrier	Route	Junction Point
	To	
	To	
	To	
	To	

FROM

CITY STATE

390 - 228

CERTAIN ARTICLES WILL BE CARRIED AT OWNER'S RISK ONLY. ASK AGENT.

CONTINENTAL TRAILWAYS BUS

EXCLUSIVE

GOLDEN EAGLE LUXURY SERVICE

SILVER EAGLE DELUXE SERVICE

DATE CHECKED | DATE ARRIVED

DATE CHECKED

BAGGAGE CONTRACT

(1) The party accepting this check hereby agrees that no claim in excess of $25.00 for all baggage checked on one full fare ticket and in excess of $12.50 on one-half fare ticket shall be made against the issuing Company for loss of/or damage to property covered by this and/or other baggage checks issued to the same passenger, unless a greater amount is declared in writing at time of checking. In which case charges for excess value will be collected and an excess valuation receipt will be issued.

(2) This check is accepted subject to all conditions of published tariffs.

Passengers are instructed to claim baggage at destination promptly to avoid payment of storage charges.

This Check Must Be Surrendered In Order To Obtain Baggage

CONTINENTAL TRAILWAYS BUS

DALLAS, TEXAS

CONTINENTAL TRAILWAYS BUS

EXCLUSIVE

GOLDEN EAGLE *LUXURY SERVICE*

SILVER EAGLE *DELUXE SERVICE*

DATE CHECKED | DATE ARRIVED

DATE CHECKED

BAGGAGE CONTRACT

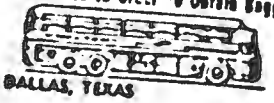
(1) The party accepting this check hereby agrees that no claim in excess of $25.00 for all baggage checked on one full fare ticket and in excess of $12.50 on one-half fare ticket shall be made against the issuing Company for loss and/or damage to property covered by this and/or other baggage checks issued to the same passenger, unless a greater amount is declared in writing at time of checking, in which case charges for excess value will be collected and an excess valuation receipt will be issued.

(2) This check is accepted subject to all conditions of published tariffs.

Passengers are instructed to claim baggage at destination promptly to avoid payment of storage charges.

This Check Must Be Surrendered In Order To Obtain Baggage

CONTINENTAL TRAILWAYS BUS



DALLAS, TEXAS

CONTINENTAL TRAILWAYS

EXCLUSIVE

GOLDEN EAGLE *LUXURY SERVICE*

SILVER EAGLE *DELUXE SERVICE*

DATE CHECKED | DATE ARRIVED

DATE CHECKED

BAGGAGE CONTRACT

(1) The party accepting this check hereby agrees that no claim in excess of $25.00 for all baggage checked on one full fare ticket and in excess of $12.50 on one-half fare ticket shall be made against the issuing Company for loss and/or damage to property covered by this and/or other baggage checks issued to the same passenger, unless a greater amount is declared in writing at time of checking, in which case charges for excess value will be collected and an excess valuation receipt will be issued.

(2) This check is accepted subject to all conditions of published tariffs.

Passengers are instructed to claim baggage at destination promptly to avoid payment of storage charges.

This Check Must Be Surrendered In Order To Obtain Baggage

CONTINENTAL TRAILWAYS,

DALLAS, TEXAS

CONTINENTAL TRAILWAYS

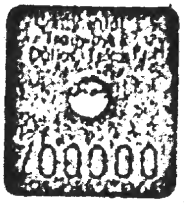
NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____

Route of the SILVER EAGLES

FORM NO. T-25



B-5185-0

LOCAL AND INTERLINE CHECK

TO

PRINT OR STAMP DESTINATION CITY AND STATE

Via Carrier	Route	Junction Point
	To	
	To	
	To	
	To	

FROM

CITY STATE

700 000

BAGGAGE LIABILITY ON REVERSE SIDE

FORM NO. T-25

TO

PRINT OR STAMP DESTINATION CITY AND STATE

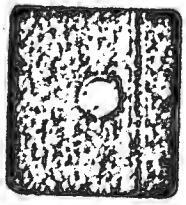
Via Carrier	Route	Junction Point
	To	
	To	
	To	
	To	

FROM

CITY STATE

700 000

CERTAIN ARTICLES WILL BE CARRIED AT OWNER'S RISK ONLY. ASK AGENT.



CONTINENTAL TRAILWAYS

EXCLUSIVE

GOLDEN EAGLE *LUXURY SERVICE*

SILVER EAGLE *DELUXE SERVICE*

DATE CHECKED	DATE ARRIVED

DATE CHECKED

BAGGAGE CONTRACT

(1) The party accepting this check hereby agrees that no claim in excess of $25.00 for all baggage checked on one full fare ticket and in excess of $12.50 on one-half fare ticket shall be made against the issuing Company for loss of/or damage to property covered by this and/or other baggage checks issued to the same passenger, unless a greater amount is declared in writing at time of checking, in which case charges for excess value will be collected and an excess valuation receipt will be issued.

(2) This check is accepted subject to all conditions of published tariffs.

Passengers are instructed to claim baggage at destination promptly to avoid payment of storage charges.

This Check Must Be Surrendered In Order To Obtain Baggage

CONTINENTAL TRAILWAYS,
DALLAS, TEXAS

CONTINENTAL TRAILWAYS

32855

B-4979-B

LOCAL AND INTERLINE CHECK

TO

PRINT OR STAMP DESTINATION CITY AND STATE

Via Carrier	Route / Junction Point
	To
	To
	To
	To

FROM

CITY STATE

332 - 855

GE LIABILITY ON REVERSE SIDE

TO

PRINT OR STAMP DESTINATION CITY AND STATE

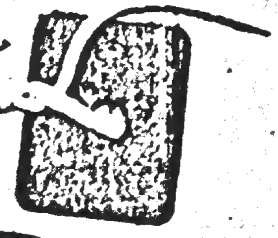
Via Carrier	Route / Junction Point
	To
	To
	To
	To

FROM

CITY STATE

332 - 855

CERTAIN ARTICLES WILL BE CARRIED AT OWNER'S RISK ONLY. ASK AGENT.



CONTINENTAL TRAILWAYS BUS

EXCLUSIVE

GOLDEN EAGLE *LUXURY SERVICE*

SILVER EAGLE *DELUXE SERVICE*

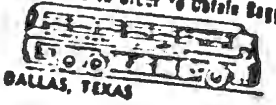
DATE CHECKED	DATE ARRIVED

DATE CHECKED

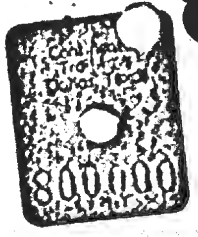
BAGGAGE CONTRACT

(1) The party accepting this check hereby agrees that no claim in excess of $25.00 for all baggage checked on one full fare ticket and in excess of $12.50 on one-half fare ticket shall be made against the issuing Company for loss of/or damage to property covered by this and/or other baggage checks issued to the same passenger, unless a greater amount is declared in writing at time of checking, in which case charges for excess value will be collected and an excess valuation receipt will be issued.
(2) This check is accepted subject to all conditions of published tariffs.
Passengers are instructed to claim baggage at destination promptly to avoid payment of storage charges.
This Check Must Be Surrendered In Order To Obtain Baggage

CONTINENTAL TRAILWAYS BUS



DALLAS, TEXAS



FORM NO. T-13

S-1128-B

LOCAL AND INTERLINE CHECK

TO

PRINT OR STAMP DESTINATION CITY AND STATE

Via Carrier	Route / Junction Point
	To
	To
	To
	To

FROM

CITY STATE

800 PER 000

BAGGAGE LIABILITY ON REVERSE SIDE

FORM NO. T-13

TO

PRINT OR STAMP DESTINATION CITY AND STATE

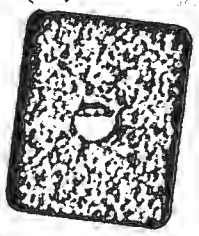
Via Carrier	Route / Junction Point
	To
	To
	To
	To

FROM

CITY STATE

800 PER 000

CERTAIN ARTICLES WILL BE CARRIED AT OWNER'S RISK ONLY. ASK AGENT.



CONTINENTAL TRAILWAYS

EXCLUSIVE

GOLDEN EAGLE *LUXURY SERVICE*

SILVER EAGLE *DELUXE SERVICE*

DATE CHECKED	DATE APPLIED

DATE CHECKED

BAGGAGE CONTRACT

(1) The party accepting this check hereby agrees that no claim in excess of $25.00 for all baggage checked on one full fare ticket and in excess of $12.50 on one half fare ticket shall be made against the hauling Company for loss of/or damage to property covered by this and/or other baggage checks issued to the same passenger, unless a greater amount be declared in writing at time of checking, in which case charges for excess value will be collected and an excess valuation receipt will be issued.

(2) This check is accepted subject to all conditions of published tariffs.

Passengers are instructed to claim baggage at destination promptly to avoid payment of storage charges.

This Check Must Be Surrendered In Order To Obtain Baggage

CONTINENTAL TRAILWAYS,
DALLAS, TEXAS

FBI

Date: 4/30/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, HOUSTON (105-1291)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA
(OO: Dallas)

RE: Bureau airtel dated 4/28/64.

Enclosed for the Bureau are ten copies of a letterhead memorandum under above caption. Also enclosed for the Bureau are two copies of Continental Trailways identification stickers and two copies of blank Continental Trailways baggage checks. The Bureau may desire to make copies of the latter two items available to the President's Commission. Also enclosed for the Bureau are the six photographs of portions of two pieces of luggage identified in referenced Bureau airtel as Commission Exhibits A1 and C254.

Enclosed for Dallas are two copies of letterhead memorandum under above caption. Enclosed for San Antonio are three copies of this letterhead memorandum.

ENCLOSURE LEADS REC- 13 105-82555-3671

15 MAY 1 1964

DALLAS:

(3) - Bureau (Enc. 20)(AM)(RM)
2 - Dallas (100-10461)(Enc. 2)(AM)(RM)
3 - San Antonio (105-2909)(Enc. 3)(AM)(RM)
2 - Houston

ED:yk
(10)

SOUTHWESTERN SECTION

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

59 MAY 14

AT DALLAS, TEXAS:

If not already done, will make inquiry of appropriate sources at Continental Trailways Bus Company to determine when the format of baggage checks previously identified by printing on the checks as Form Number T-13 was changed to delete this printed identification. It is noted Continental employees at Houston believe this change was made "several months ago", which might assist in determining the period at which the fragment of baggage check was attached to the "Bee 4" bag under consideration.

SAN ANTONIO:

AT LAREDO, TEXAS:

Will interview employees of the U. S. Customs service and INS at Laredo, Texas, to determine if the yellow chalk markings appearing on the side of the above "Bee 4" bag is typical of any system of marking used by either of these agencies at Laredo.

AT NUEVO LAREDO, MEXICO:

Will make similar inquiries through established sources in the Mexican customs agency to determine if the yellow chalk markings are typical of any system of marking utilized by that agency.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Houston, Texas

April 30, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - R - CUBA

Investigation has identified two traveling bags as possibly having been the property of Lee Harvey Oswald, and possibly used by him in traveling between New Orleans, Louisiana; Mexico City; and Laredo, Texas. These articles have been identified as Commission Exhibit A1, a blue cloth zipper bag, and Commission Exhibit C254, a green cloth bag, known as a "Bee 4" bag. Photographs made available of these two bags revealed one side of the green cloth bag carried what appeared to be markings made in yellow chalk which consisted of the numerals "9/26" and a third mark above the numeral "26" which could not be read. These photographs disclosed the top surface of the green cloth bag contained portions of two fragments of what appeared to be bus company stickers of the Continental Trailways Bus Company. Also attached to the handle of the green cloth bag was a portion of a baggage check of the Continental Trailways, Dallas, Texas, identified in the upper left hand corner as Form Number T-13.

On April 29, 1964, E. R. Cobb, Station Manager, Continental Trailways Bus Terminal, Houston, Texas, viewed the above photographs and made the following comments:

The markings made in yellow chalk on the side of the green cloth bag held no significance to Cobb, who stated the Continental Trailways Bus Company does not

COPIES DESTROYED

21 JAN 26 1972

follow a practice of making such markings on the surfaces of customers' luggage, but that all identifying marks are made on printed forms which are either attached by adhesive or tied by string to the luggage involved. Mr. Cobb stated he was aware of no system of marking utilized by any bus company involving the marking of luggage with chalk. Cobb suggested that such a system of marking could possibly be used by the Immigration and Naturalization Service or by the Customs officers of the United States or other countries in connection with baggage being transferred across international boundaries.

With respect to the two photographs of fragments of paper stickers affixed to the top surface of the green cloth bag, Mr. Cobb readily identified these fragments as being portions of Continental Trailways identification stickers which are normally affixed to the luggage of travelers by adhesive in order to identify the luggage and its destination in the event the baggage tags should become lost. Cobb stated these stickers are normally presented to the traveler with the request that he write his name and address on them, after which the backing is removed and they are stuck by adhesive to the surface of the bag. Cobb made available blank copies of these identification stickers and it is noted they are printed on slick white paper in red ink. The words "Continental Trailways" appear across the top of this sticker, followed by three ruled lines and the words "Name, Address, City." Printed across the lower edge of these stickers is the phrase "Route of the SILVER EAGLES." These identification stickers measure 1¼" by 2½". Mr. Cobb noted that the photograph of a portion of one of these stickers contains the lettering "..oute of the SILVER" which is identical with the phrase printed along the lower edge of the identification sticker. Cobb also pointed out that the two fragments of these stickers appearing on the green cloth bag were located on opposite ends of the bag, which suggested to him that they could have been affixed at different times and at different places, although Cobb could not state this as a definite conclusion.

Cobb readily identified the photograph of the top portion of a baggage check tied by string to the handle of the green cloth bag as being a portion of a baggage

check regularly used by Continental Trailways Bus Company. Cobb stated the fact the words "Dallas, Texas" appeared after the words "Continental Trailways" carried no significance whatever inasmuch as these baggage checks were all printed in Dallas and distributed from Continental's Dallas Headquarters to various bus stations in other cities. Cobb noted that the words "Form Number T-13" appear on the upper left side of the photograph of this baggage check, and he exhibited copies of other baggage checks which contained identical printing. Cobb pointed out, however, that the format of this particular form had apparently been changed "several months ago" inasmuch as the words "Form Number T-13" have been replaced on baggage checks recently received by other writing. Cobb stated the headquarters of Continental Trailways Bus Company at Dallas, Texas, should have a record of the date at which this change was made. Cobb made available blank copies of Continental Trailways baggage checks which he stated were identical with the check partially shown in the photograph of the green cloth bag mentioned above.

Cobb pointed out that inasmuch as the identification number appearing on the baggage checks used by Continental Trailways had been torn from the fragments of the above check appearing in the photograph of the green cloth bag, there was no information available on that photograph which could serve to identify the cities involved in this travel or the date on which the travel was performed.

On April 29, 1964, Jim Duke, Supervisor of Baggage Department, Continental Trailways Bus Terminal, Houston, Texas, also examined the photographs mentioned above and verified the information furnished in detail by E. R. Cobb. Duke stated from carefully examining these photographs he could add nothing to the comments made by Mr. Cobb.

FBI

Date: 5/6/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS-R-CUBA
OO: DL

ReButel to Dallas, 5/5/64, requesting Dallas to determine the nature of the premises at 3610 North Beckley, presumably Dallas, which address was reflected on the application for OSWALD's rental of Post Office Box 6225, at Dallas, Texas, on November 1, 1963.

Enclosed herewith are ten copies of a letterhead memorandum reflecting the desired information.

The application referred to was obtained on 11/23/63, by SA ALFRED C. ELLINGTON, as reflected on page 176, of the report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, dated 11/30/63. The physical check of North Beckley Street, Dallas, Texas, was made by SA JAMES W. ANDERTON.

(3) - BUREAU (ENCS.-10) X ENCLOSURE
2 - DALLAS
RPG:eah
(5)

REC-26 105-82555-3672

20 MAY 9 1964

2cc & Copy of this letter retained 62-RB
2cc filed
CC WFO, remainder destroyed

SOVIET [illegible]

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

58 MAY 18 1964

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas, Texas

May 6, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

On November 23, 1963, an application for the rental of Post Office Box 6225, located at the Terminal Annex, Post Office Station, Dallas, Texas, dated November 1, 1963, and signed LEE H. OSWALD was obtained. This application is identified as Federal Bureau of Investigation Laboratory Exhibit D-17.

This application stated that the name of the firm or corporation for which the box was being rented was the Fair Play for Cuba Committee and American Civil Liberties Union. LEE H. OSWALD's home address reflected on this application was "3610 N. Beckley."

On May 5, 1964, a check of the 1963 Dallas City Directory failed to reflect any 3600 block of North Beckley Street in Dallas, Texas.

On May 5, 1964, a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation made a physical check of North Beckley Street, Dallas, Texas, and ascertained that such street continues north to the 3000 block. There is no 3600 block of North Beckley Street.

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21 JAN 26 1972

FC

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 105-82555

SERIAL NO. 3673

PAGE NO. 1-9

NO. OF PAGES 9

SECTION NO.

152

CIA

REFERRAL

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 105-82555

SERIAL NO. 3674

PAGE NO. 12

NO. OF PAGES 2

SECTION NO.

152

STATE

REFERRAL

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: 2/12/64

FROM : R. H. Jevons

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R

The evidence received in the above-captioned case has been photographed and 8" by 10" enlargements have been prepared. There is enclosed a list of the majority of the physical items received with photographs of them. This list and the photographs are for the completion of the Bureau file in this case.

An identical set of photographs was furnished to the President's Commission and to the Dallas Office on 2/1/64. Lists of these items were previously furnished to the Commission and to Dallas.

A set of the photographs referred to is being prepared for the Domestic Intelligence Division and will be forwarded to that Division in the near future.

ACTION: None, for information.

Enclosures (2) (Contained in 10" x 10" x 16" cardboard box)

105-82555

1 - Mr. Belmont (With list of photographs)
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley, Rm. 5710 (With list of photographs)
1 - Mr. Branigan, Rm. 603 RB
1 - Mr. Rogge, Rm. 5718
1 - Mr. Lenihan, Rm. 609 RB (List sent separately)

RAF:GL
(11)

REC-54 105-82555-3675

MAY 14 1964

MAY 14 1964

58 MAY 18 1964

REC-31 105-82555-3676 May 12, 1964

Mrs. Harold E. Dobrinski
Lorraine, Kansas

Dear Mrs. Dobrinski:

Your letter dated May 4, 1964, has been received.

In accordance with instructions from President Johnson, the FBI has conducted an investigation of President Kennedy's assassination and related events. Copies of our reports have been forwarded to the Presidential Commission for its consideration. The FBI has not made any of this data public and it will be the responsibility of the Commission to determine what information should be released. I regret we are unable to help you but trust you will understand.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

MAILED 20
MAY 13 1964

FBI

MAY 17 1 40 PM '64

REC'D READING ROOM

NOTE: Correspondent cannot be identified in Bufiles. The alleged murder weapon is actually in the Bureau's possession in the Laboratory.

JH:fcl
(3)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

9 MAY 18 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

3676

B.H.

TRUE COPY

Mrs. Ha[redacted]E. Dobrinski

Lorraine, Kansas

May 4, 1964

F.B.I.
Washington, D.C.

Gentlemen:

Would you please send me any information that you might be able to give me about the gun used by Lee Oswald to assasinate our late President Kennedy? - We took our 7th & 8 grades to Harold Warps "Pioneer Village" at Minden, Nebraska & they had a gun on display which was supposed to be the gun used by Lee Oswald. I would like to know if this was the actual gun, and if so, how does it happen to be at the "Pioneer Village" and not in some big museum? Also, if this is the gun, can you tell me what Harold Warp had to pay for it & just exactly how he obtained it? I would appreciate an early reply. Thank you.

Mrs. Harold E. Dobrinski

REC-31 3676

2 [illegible] 1964

Mrs. Harold E. Dobrinski

Lorraine, Kansas

May 4, 1964

F.B.I.
Washington, D.C.

Gentlemen:

Would you please send me any information that you might be able to give me about the gun used by Lee Oswald to assassinate our late President Kennedy? - We took our 7th & 8th graders to Harold Warp's Pioneer Village at Minden, Nebraska & they had a gun on display which was supposed to be the gun used by Lee Oswald. I would like to know if this was the actual gun, and if so, how does it happen to be at the Pioneer Village and not in some big museum? Also, if this is the gun, can you tell me what Harold Warp had to pay for it & just exactly how he obtained it? I would appreciate an early reply. Thank you. Mrs. Harold E. Dobrinski

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4-5 (Rev. 4-17-63)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☒ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

URGENT 5-7-64
TO DIRECTOR
FROM LEGAT MEXICO CITY NO. 601

BUFILE 105-82555

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS-R-CUBA.

FOLLOWING IS DAILY SUMMARY.

REBUCAB 73 INSTANT DATE RE APRIL 28 LHM WITH IDENTITIES AGENTS WHO CONDUCTED INVESTIGATION IN MEXICO. COMMISSION REPRESENTATIVES WHEN HERE INDICATED INTEREST ONLY IN IDENTITIES AGENTS WHO THROUGH TESTIMONY COULD AUTHENTICATE DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE SUCH AS PASSENGER LISTS, HOTEL RECORDS, TICKETS, ETC. LHM PREPARED ON THIS BASIS. SINCE REQUEST OF REPRESENTATIVES WAS ORAL, BUREAU MAY DESIRE TO REQUEST COMMISSION TO SUBMIT LETTER CLARIFYING DESIRES IN SAME MANNER OTHER ORAL REQUESTS' CONFIRMED AND AMPLIFIED IN COMMISSION LETTER APRIL 24 LAST.

RE OFFICIAL MEXICAN GOVERNMENT REPORT REQUESTED BY COMMISSION OF ACTING SECRETARY OF GOVERNMENT LUIS ECHEVERRIA. SOURCE ADVISED TODAY REPORT ALMOST COMPLETED AND PROBABLY WILL BE FORWARDED TOMORROW TO FOREIGN OFFICE FOR TRANSMITTAL TO EMBASSY.

REC-31 105-82555-3677

RE BUREAU LEADS AND COMMISSION REQUESTS. FOLLOWING MATERIAL TRANSMITTED TODAY'S POUCH: LHM AND MEXICAN FM-11 FORMS RE PERSONS OTHER THAN TOURISTS WHO ENTERED AND DEPARTED MEXICO SAME DAY AS OSWALD; PHOTOGRAPHS AND MAPS OF LOCATIONS IN MEXICO CONNECTED WITH OSWALD; SEPARATE LHM'S RE TIME OF

79 MAY 18 1964

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

4-3 (Rev. 4-17-63)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☒ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

PAGE TWO FROM LEGAT MEXICO CITY NO. 601

ARRIVAL OF FLECHA ROJA BUS WITH OSWALD SEPTEMBER 27 LAST, EFFORTS TO LOCATE PASSENGER LIST FOR FOREGOING BUS TRIP, VERIFICATION TELEPHONE NUMBERS SOVIET AND CUBAN DIPLOMATIC ESTABLISHMENTS APPEARING IN OSWALD'S ADDRESS BOOK, AND LHM RECORDING ALLEGATIONS OF MENTAL CASE, LUIS FERNANDEZ GONZALEZ.

RE OSWALD'S DEPARTURE FROM MEXICO. TRANSPORTES DEL NORTE BUS PASSENGER AUGUSTO AGUILAR LOCATED FOLLOWING INVESTIGATION STATES OF TABASCO AND CAMPECHE AND ADVISED BUAGENT YESTERDAY HE MADE TRIP TO HOUSTON BUT RECALLED FEW DETAILS CONCERNING OTHER PASSENGERS. HE REMEMBERED INCIDENT AT KILOMETER 26 STATION WITH AMERICAN AND GAVE APPROXIMATE DESCRIPTION OF OSWALD BUT COULD NOT POSITIVELY IDENTIFY PHOTOS OF SUBJECT AS AMERICAN OF INCIDENT. HOUSTON SHOULD DISCONTINUE EFFORTS TO LOCATE AGUILAR.

ADDITIONAL SUMMARY TOMORROW.

CLARK D. ANDERSON

RECEIVED: 5-8-64 12:12 AM EFH

BRD CC: MR [redacted]

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

1837 El Camino de la Luz
Santa Barbara, California
May 1, 1964

8328

Mr. Lee Rankin, Counsel
Special Commission for
Investigation of the
Kennedy Assassination
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Briefly and directly, I want to suggest a possible factor in the terrible events of last November which, to the best of my knowledge, has not been previously discussed, at least not in the open literature. I want to apologize at the outset for what may strike you or any member of your staff who might read this as "crackpot." Frankly, I cannot weigh the extent to which my thinking here reflects my professional background (I am a psychologist) or my interests and possible biases as a private citizen. I can only note in advance that my writing is sincere and not capricious nor whimsical, whatever its other merit might be.

The notion of interest occurred to me when I first heard of the alleged attempt of Oswald to assassinate General Walker early last year. My question then and now is: To what extent has the complicity of General Walker in the Kennedy murder been ruled out? I recognize that, at first blush, my question must appear as an extraordinary non sequitur. Please let me suggest the following set of possibilities:

1. The so-called "attempt" on Walker's life was a sham job designed by Walker himself. Does it seem reasonable that Oswald, the sharp-shooting and persistent gunman of the President, could have been so easily deterred by a momentary movement of Walker's head? Or, in view of the probable mental condition of Walker, especially his paranoid "need" to be a persecuted, heroic figure, is it equally, if not more, likely that Walker was not sitting at his desk that evening, that Oswald fired at a blank wall, and that the shot was the signal to Walker to feign his near-martyrdom? What, after all, is the evidence that Oswald made a genuine attempt on Walker? Is there anything more convincing than the easily misunderstood or distortable testimony of Oswald's pitiable widow? Have eyewitnesses to the Walker incident testified before the

8329

Warren Commission?

2. Walker had a clear-cut motive, particularly in view of his mental state, to want Kennedy dead. Can anyone doubt that Walker sought revenge for what must surely have appeared to him to be a series of abject indignities at Kennedy's hand, i.e., the forced resignation from army service, followed by his hospitalization after his vile and mad exhibition in Mississippi?

3. Nothing could have served Walker's various needs better than to have Kennedy killed by a "communist," no matter how petty or perverse, especially the same man who "tried" to kill him! Obviously, this could only be a triumph of the first magnitude for Walker.

There are a number of ways that this "plot" could have been brought to fruition. Oswald, fancying himself a double or triple agent, could have volunteered his services to Walker. Or, Walker could have sought out Oswald, perhaps on a blackmail basis, perhaps offering other favors. Then, when the Kennedy trip to Dallas was known, Walker would have encouraged and supported a mind at least as sick as his own to do the assassination. What a curious coincidence, that Walker should be out of town on November 22nd. I cannot envision beyond this but that, in itself, should not obviate the general idea.

Once again, I fully recognize that the foregoing may be nothing more than pure fantasy. Yet, because the notion has occurred to me so frequently in the past few months, and because I read recently that the Commission is pushing for a July 1 report date, I wanted to communicate it to you as responsibly as I know how. I would most particularly appreciate assurance from you or your staff that this idea is thoroughly unfounded, for example, on the basis of unambiguous contrary evidence that has not yet been divulged or well-publicized. Other than that, I think the possibilities raised above could be checked out empirically, if that is a facet of the Commission's activities not yet undertaken or completed.

Very truly yours,

Martin B. Miller, Ph. D

cc: Attorney General
Robert F. Kennedy,
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (105-82555) DATE: 5/5/64

FROM : Legat, Mexico (105-3702) (P)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

8326

ENCLOSURES

Enclosed herewith to the Bureau are 12 copies of a letterhead memorandum, dated and captioned as above.

REFERENCES

Mexico City cable #202 dated 12/3/63; Mexico City cable #508 dated 3/30/64; and Buairtel dated 3/26/64.

ADMINISTRATIVE

Referenced Mexico City cable #202 dated 12/3/63 advised that no information had been developed as of that date concerning OSWALD's travel to Mexico City from Laredo, Texas.

Referenced Mexico City cable #508 dated 3/30/64 set forth that officials of the Flecha Roja (Red Arrow) bus line had advised that all copies of the passenger manifest for the 9/26-27/63 trip from Nuevo Laredo to Mexico City had been borrowed by unidentified investigators of the Mexican Government and as of 3/30/64 this passenger list had not been returned.

The enclosure sets out the efforts made to date to obtain the passenger manifest for Flecha Roja bus No. 516 which traveled from Nuevo Laredo to Mexico City, 9/26-27/63

(5) - Bureau (Encs. 12)
(1 - Liaison Section)
(2 - Dallas (100-10461)
2 - Mexico City
FER:jhk
(7)

ENCLOSURE

REC-26

MAY 12 1964

14

NC 105-3702

SOURCES

The first confidential source abroad mentioned in the enclosure is the file of the Legal Attache's Office, [redacted]

The second confidential source abroad referred to in the enclosure is [redacted] and [redacted]

The third confidential source abroad referred to in the enclosure is [redacted]

The fourth confidential source abroad referred to in the enclosure is [redacted]

The fifth confidential source abroad referred to in the enclosure is [redacted]

The sixth confidential source abroad referred to in the enclosure is [redacted]

The following are confidential sources which are referred to in the enclosure:

The first confidential source is [redacted] whose information is contained in [redacted]

The second confidential source is [redacted] whose information is contained in [redacted]

The third confidential source is [redacted] whose information is contained in [redacted]

CLASSIFICATION

The enclosed letterhead memorandum has been classified "CONFIDENTIAL" in order to protect the Bureau's operations in a foreign country.

COPIES

Two copies of the enclosed letterhead memorandum are being submitted for the Dallas office as the domestic office of origin.

LEADS

MEXICO CITY OFFICE

At Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, Mexico

Will contact [redacted] manager of the Flecha Roja bus terminal, located at Avenida Colon 314 Pte., for the purpose of identifying the Mexican Government investigator who obtained the Flecha Roja passenger list made up at Monterrey for bus No. 516 which traveled from Nuevo Laredo to Mexico, D. F., 9/26-27/63.

At Mexico, D. F., Mexico

Will recontact Inspector [redacted] of the Mexican Immigration Service for any information concerning the location of the passenger manifest for Flecha Roja bus No. 516 which traveled from Nuevo Laredo to Mexico, D. F., 9/26-27/63.

Will continue to vigorously and immediately handle all investigation growing out of leads in this case and report the results promptly.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

[redacted]

May 5, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

BASIS FOR INQUIRY

A confidential source abroad has advised that the baggage manifest for bus No. 516 of the "Servicios Unidos Autobuses Blancos Flecha Roja, S. A. de C. V." (The Unified Services of White Autobuses Red Arrow, Incorporated), commonly referred to as the Flecha Roja bus line, which departed from Nuevo Laredo, State of Tamaulipas, Mexico, on September 26, 1963, and arrived at Mexico, D. F. (D. F. refers to "Distrito Federal" - Federal District or the Mexican Federal Capital) the following day, included as a passenger thereon the name of "LEE HARVEY OSWALJ."

According to source, several persons who traveled on that bus as passengers definitely identified photographs of LEE HARVEY OSWALD as being a young American who was a passenger thereon.

EFFORTS MADE AT MONTERREY, STATE OF NUEVO LEON, MEXICO, TO OBTAIN PASSENGER LISTS OF FLECHA ROJA BUS NO. 516, WHICH TRAVELED FROM NUEVO LAREDO TO MEXICO, D. F., SEPTEMBER 26-27, 1963.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that on November 26 and 27, 1963, a check had been made of the passenger manifests for the following bus lines in Monterrey for the period of September 26, 1963, to October 3, 1963, for the name LEE HARVEY OSWALD and his known aliases of O. H. LEE and ALEK JAMES HIDELL, and source had been unable to locate any record for the foregoing names:

COPIES DESTROYED
21 JAN 26 1972

[redacted]

(1) "Autobuses Transportes del Norte" (Autobus Transports of the North).

(2) "Autobuses Anahuac, S. A. de C. V." (Anahuac Autobuses, Incorporated).

(3) "Servicios Unidos Autobuses Blancos Flecha Roja, S. A. de C. V." (The Unified Services of White Autobuses Red Arrow, Incorporated).

(4) "Transportes Frontera, S. A. de C. V." "Border Transports, Incorporated).

A second confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that on December 16, 1963, TESIFONTE LAZCANO, manager of the Flecha Roja bus line terminal in Monterrey, advised that the offices of the Flecha Roja bus line in Monterrey maintain only the list of passengers who purchase bus tickets at Monterrey and no manifest is maintained of all passengers who travel from Nuevo Laredo to Mexico, D. F., aboard Flecha Roja buses. LAZCANO stated that sometimes a carbon copy of the passenger list is kept at Monterrey, but these are not always available and if located may not be legible.

A second confidential source abroad advised that on April 16, 1964, JULIO CASTRO, employee of the accounting department in the offices of the Flecha Roja bus line terminal, located at Heroes Ferrocarrileros No. 45, Mexico, D. F., placed a long distance telephone call to TESIFONTE LAZCANO, manager of the Flecha Roja bus line terminal in Monterrey, for the purpose of obtaining copies of the passenger lists of Flecha Roja bus No. 516 for those passengers who boarded at Sabinas Hidalgo, State of Nuevo Leon, Mexico, and at Monterrey on the bus trip for September 26-27, 1963.

CASTRO advised that LAZCANO informed him these passenger lists were not available because shortly after the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY, a Mexican Government agent, whose exact name and identity he could not recall, picked up those lists, which were never returned to him, and he did not know who was in possession of those lists.

EFFORTS MADE AT MEXICO, D. F., TO OBTAIN PASSENGER LISTS OF FLECHA ROJA BUS No. 516, WHICH TRAVELED FROM NUEVO LAREDO TO MEXICO, D. F., SEPTEMBER 26-27, 1963.

A third confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on December 16, 1963, that ROBERTO MORALES, driver of Flecha Roja bus No. 516 on which OSWALD reportedly was a passenger on the September 26-27, 1963, trip, stated he could not recall the passengers on this trip; that he makes two round trips each week between Nuevo Laredo and Mexico, D. F.; and that he delivers the original passenger manifest made at Nuevo Laredo to appropriate authorities of the Flecha Roja bus terminal at Mexico, D. F. The duplicate copy of the passenger manifest is filed at the Flecha Roja office in Nuevo Laredo.

A third confidential source abroad advised that on March 7, 1964, JESUS SAUCEDO, comptroller of the Flecha Roja bus terminal, Mexico, D. F., explained that separate passenger reservation lists for a particular bus or trip are prepared at each point of embarkation, and, in the case of bus No. 516, separate lists probably were prepared at Nuevo Laredo, Sabinas Hidalgo and Monterrey, for passengers initiating travel on the bus at those localities. The original from each locality is picked up by the bus driver, who, upon arrival, delivers the originals to the main office in Mexico, D. F., where they are stapled together for use in the audit of tickets, passenger lists and ticket sales in connection with a particular trip. According to SAUCEDO, these three passenger lists were reviewed and taken from the Flecha Roja terminal offices by unidentified investigators of the Mexican Government.

SAUCEDO advised that he would contact the Flecha Roja bus terminals at Nuevo Laredo, Sabinas Hidalgo and Monterrey and attempt to obtain the carbon copies of the lists of passengers for bus No. 516 from those terminals. On March 15, 1964, SAUCEDO advised that he had received reports from the three localities mentioned that no copies of the passenger lists for the bus in question had been located.

[redacted]

A fourth confidential source abroad advised that on March 14, 1964, ROBERTO MORALES, driver of Flecha Roja bus No. 516, stated in Mexico, D. F., when shown the baggage list of Flecha Roja bus No. 516 trip for September 26-27, 1963, from Nuevo Laredo to Mexico, D. F., that he was not acquainted with any of the names on this list. He stated that the passenger baggage list does not include all the names of the passengers, but the original passenger manifests and duplicate copies made at Nuevo Laredo, Sabinas Hidalgo, and Monterrey do list the names of the passengers.

MORALES stated that he always delivers the original passenger lists collected for each bus trip to the main terminal in Mexico, D. F., when traveling from Nuevo Laredo to Mexico, D. F., and the duplicates of these passenger lists are left at the Flecha Roja bus terminals where they are originally made.

The third confidential source abroad advised that on March 19, 1964, ALEJANDRO SAUCEDO, manager of the Flecha Roja bus terminal in Mexico, D. F., advised that the original passenger manifests of bus No. 516, which had traveled from Nuevo Laredo to Mexico, D. F., on September 26-27, 1963, had been borrowed by investigators of the Mexican Government soon after the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY. He could not recall the identity of the investigators, two in number, and he did not know when they were to return the lists.

SAUCEDO stated that the duplicate copies of these passenger lists were maintained in the offices of the Flecha Roja bus line at Nuevo Laredo, Sabinas Hidalgo and Monterrey, where they were originally made, and that he would attempt to obtain these copies.

The third confidential source abroad advised that on March 24, 1964, ALEJANDRO SAUCEDO stated he had determined from the Flecha Roja bus line office in Nuevo Laredo that the duplicate copy of the passenger list made for bus No. 516 also had been borrowed by unidentified investigators of the Mexican Government and had not been returned.

[redacted]

SAUCEDO stated he had assisted the Mexican Government investigators in searching for the passenger lists relating to the trip of September 26-27, 1963, and was quite certain the name of LEE HARVEY OSWALD did not appear thereon. He added, however, that the Flecha Roja bus line makes connection at Laredo, Texas, with the Continental Trailways bus line in the United States, and if a passenger who had purchased a through ticket to Mexico, D. F., from a point within the United States were to board the Flecha Roja line at Laredo or Nuevo Laredo, no record of that passenger by name would be made on the passenger list. He explained that the passenger list would include a seat designation and ticket number in the name of "Continental."

The second confidential source abroad advised that on April 2, 1964, and thereafter, ALEJANDRO SAUCEDO furnished the following additional data:

He recalled that shortly after the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY, two investigators, whom he described as being with the "Policia Federal Judicial" (Federal Judicial Police), appeared at the Flecha Roja terminal, Mexico, D. F., and requested the original passenger lists of bus No. 516 of September 26-27, 1963, for review. SAUCEDO remembered that the two investigators examined the passenger lists, filed by dates, in a storeroom at the offices of the Flecha Roja bus terminal, found the originals for the pertinent date, and borrowed same. He could not recall the names of the investigators or the exact date they appeared at the office.

SAUCEDO now recalled clearly that these two investigators, whom he could only describe as being "in their thirties," had the duplicate copy of the passenger list which apparently had been at the Flecha Roja bus terminal office in Nuevo Laredo when the trip for September 26-27, 1963, began. The investigators stated they wanted the original list because the duplicate copy made at Nuevo Laredo was not completely legible. SAUCEDO stated they had the original copies of the passenger manifests for Flecha Roja bus No. 516 for September 26-27, 1963, when they left.

[redacted]

SAUCEDO stated the investigators did exhibit to him some government credentials, agency not recalled, and advised they were interested only in finding the passenger lists for the incoming trip of bus No. 516 for September 26-27, 1963. When SAUCEDO asked them if they were interested in locating a departure trip, they stated they were not, explaining they had just been at the bus terminal of Transportes Frontera in Mexico, D. F., where they had located the passenger list for OSWALD's departure from Mexico.

SAUCEDO advised that he would devote his free time to attempting to locate among all the passenger lists maintained in the storeroom of the office of the Flecha Roja bus terminal any possible list of the passengers for bus No. 516 which traveled from Nuevo Laredo to Mexico, D. F., on September 26-27, 1963.

On April 9, 1964, ALEJANDRO SAUCEDO stated he had not been able to devote the necessary time to locating possible copies of the passenger lists for bus No. 516 which traveled on September 26-27, 1963. He stated that on April 9, 1964, he would make available for review the records of all passenger lists at the Flecha Roja office in Mexico, D. F.

On April 9, 1964, JULIO CASTRO, employee of the accounting department in the offices of the Flecha Roja bus line terminal, Mexico, D. F., made available to the second confidential source abroad, on instructions of ALEJANDRO SAUCEDO, the original passenger lists of the Flecha Roja bus line, which were kept in a storeroom across the hall from the accounting office and were maintained in a disorganized manner, bound with heavy string in bundles and stored in bins.

Each of the bundles contained passenger lists for trips made by buses of the Flecha Roja bus line for recent months. Each bundle was dated and included passenger lists for trips made on dates ranging from one to twenty days immediately preceding the date of the bundle.

The available bundles for the period September and October, 1963, were reviewed without locating passenger lists for bus No. 516 relating to September 26-27, 1963.

[redacted]

During this search and review, an untied, loose bundle dated October 5, 1963, was located, thrown aside in a cardboard box on the floor of the storage room outside the bin area. This bundle was reviewed and found to include passenger lists for dates September 21, 1963, to October 3, 1963, but no passenger lists of bus No. 516 for September 26-27, 1963, were found.

When asked about this bundle, JULIO CASTRO replied that this might have been the bundle from which the two investigators of the Mexican Government had taken the original passenger lists, but he had no definite knowledge of this.

CASTRO stated that when the investigators for the Mexican Government appeared at the Flecha Roja bus line terminal shortly after the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY, they reviewed several bundles containing passenger lists. It was his opinion that the two lists of passengers who boarded bus No. 516 at Sabinas Hidaldo and Monterrey on the September 26-27, 1963, trip to Mexico, D. F., were taken, with the list made at Nuevo Laredo, by the two unidentified investigators, because the lists are always stapled together at the Flecha Roja office in Mexico, D. F.

CASTRO was able to provide a payroll record for bus No. 516, which reflected that bus No. 516 began a trip in Mexico, D. F., on September 25, 1963, destined for Nuevo Laredo, and this same bus made the round trip and arrived back in Mexico, D. F., on September 27, 1963. The drivers of the bus on that trip were listed in the payroll records as ROBERTO MORALES and ERNESTO HERNANDEZ.

On May 14, 1964, ALEJANDRO SAUCEDO advised the second confidential source abroad the following, after the Flecha Roja baggage manifest of bus No. 516, which departed from Nuevo Laredo for Mexico, D. F., at 2:00 p.m. on September 26, 1963, was exhibited to him:

SAUCEDO stated that this baggage manifest was prepared for bus No. 516, which was driven by Flecha Roja bus driver ROBERTO MORALES, and that the number "18," encircled at the bottom of the list, indicates that 18 pieces of baggage were checked and that baggage claim checks were

issued for storage and handling in the baggage compartment of the bus and for revision by Mexican Customs officers. This list does not account for any hand-carried bag taken by a passenger with him in the bus.

SAUCEDO affirmed that the number of passengers departing on the bus at Nuevo Laredo is not specified on the baggage list and that only the persons who check and become responsible for one or more articles of baggage are listed thereon. He pointed out that unaccompanied baggage also may be sent in this manner and the presence of a name on the baggage list does not insure that the person actually traveled on the bus. This baggage list is made up at Nuevo Laredo for the use of Mexican Customs, and in the event there is any infraction of Mexican Customs laws, responsibility can be placed with the listed person who had the baggage put aboard the bus.

It was SAUCEDO's understanding that four or five copies of the above baggage list are made and that these copies are left by the driver of the bus with Mexican Customs at the appropriate Mexican Customs check stations.

SAUCEDO advised that he was not acquainted with any of the names on the above-described baggage list which was exhibited to him.

He explained that another system is utilized for the handling of baggage from points of embarkation such as Sabinas Hidalgo and Monterrey, which he cited as the only two other places in the bus route between Nuevo Laredo and Mexico, D. F., where passenger lists are compiled of those passengers who take the bus trip to Mexico, D. F. He exhibited a copy of the type of baggage list made at Sabinas Hidalgo and Monterrey and stated that this is made up for the identification and handling of baggage only and is not made up for the Mexican Customs service. This list has a number at the top for record purposes and it sets out the hour of departure, the destination, the bus number, and the date. Following this is a list for the number of suitcases or bundles, the description of the same, the destination of the baggage, the name of the passengers and the number

[redacted]

of the claim check for the baggage. He added that inasmuch as passenger manifests are made up at Sabinas Hidalgo and Monterrey, the passengers' names are not listed on the baggage lists made at these points, even though there is space designation on the baggage lists for them.

He advised that since he was contacted last on April 9, 1964, he had been interviewed by a representative of the Mexican Government, who was making inquiries to locate the missing passenger lists for bus No. 516. He repeated he was quite certain that the name of LEE HARVEY OSWALD did not appear as such on the passenger lists he furnished the investigators. He could not recall anything further to assist in identifying the investigators who took the passenger lists. He stated that it was his understanding from the representative of the Mexican Government who had interviewed him about giving up the passenger lists that the exact identity of the agency in the Mexican Government for which the unknown investigators were working had not been determined, even though SAUCEDO remembers them as being with the "Policia Federal Judicial" (Federal Judicial Police).

REQUEST MADE TO MEXICAN GOVERNMENT FOR PASSENGER LISTS

On March 24, 1964, Captain FERNANDO GUTIERREZ BARRIOS, Sub-Director of the Mexican Federal Security Police (DFS), advised the third confidential source abroad that his agency had conducted no investigation in connection with the travel in Mexico of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and did not have in its possession any passenger lists from any bus lines.

On April 1, 1964, Attorney MANUEL ROSALES MIRANDA, Director of the Department of Preliminary Investigations of the Mexican Federal Attorney General's Office, advised a fifth confidential source abroad that the Federal Judicial Police had conducted no investigation with respect to OSWALD's travels in Mexico and did not have any copies of passenger lists relating thereto.

On April 3, 1964, Attorney FERNANDO ROMAN LUGO, Attorney General for the Federal District of Mexico, advised a sixth confidential source abroad to the effect that he had

[redacted]

made inquiries of officials in the Judicial Police of the Federal District and had failed to locate anyone who had information concerning the whereabouts of the Flecha Roja passenger lists for the September 26-27, 1963, trip. He added that his agency had not conducted investigation in connection with the OSWALD case and would have no reason for having the passenger lists.

The third confidential source abroad advised on April 14, 1964, that the fact the passenger lists of the November 26-27, 1963, Flecha Roja trip from Nuevo Laredo to Mexico, D. F., had never appeared and were alleged to be in the hands of an unidentified investigative agency of the Mexican Government was brought to the attention of the Acting Minister of Government, Attorney LUIS ECHEVERRIA, who issued instructions to the Chief of the Inspection Department of the Immigration Service, Attorney SANTIAGO IBANEZ LLAMAS, to make every effort to locate the passenger lists described above.

On May 1, 1964, Inspector JOSE MARIO DEL VALLE advised source that he had been instructed to attempt to locate the Flecha Roja passenger lists and was making every effort to do so.

DEL VALLE, who is employed in the Inspection Department of the Ministry of Government, advised that he had interviewed Captain MANUEL LECUONA, supervisor of the Presidential Investigative Staff, who had advised him that he had no information concerning any passenger list from the Flecha Roja bus line and that inquiry among investigators in that agency had failed to locate anyone who had any knowledge concerning such lists.

FBI

Date: 5/7/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

CONFIDENTIAL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: LEGAT, MEXICO (105-3702) (P)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA
IS - R - CUBA

ReBucab No. 68 of 4/30/64, which outlined requests of the Presidential Commission in latter's letter to the Bureau of 4/24/64. Section (5) of this letter covered request for copy of "dossier" on OSWALD furnished to Ambassador THOMAS MANN by the Bureau shortly after the assassination.

A review of the Mexico City file on this matter discloses the following documents were furnished to Ambassador MANN by this office and may constitute the "dossier" to which reference was made by the Commission:

1. One copy each of two undated memoranda, one captioned "Assassination of President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, Dallas, Texas, November 22, 1963," and the other captioned "JACK L. RUBY, also known as Jack Leon Ruby, Jack Rubenstein; Murder of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, November 24, 1963." Both memoranda were prepared at the Bureau. The first consisted of 11 pages plus a two-page list of exhibits. The second consisted of 17 pages. Copies of the two memoranda were brought to Mexico City on 11/27/63 by Bureau supervisor LAURENCE P. KEENAN for use in briefing Ambassador MANN. Following the briefing of the Ambassador by KEENAN and Legat ANDERSON on 11/28/63, one copy each of the two memoranda was given to Ambassador MANN at his request since under the circumstances of the moment this request could not be logically declined.

REC- 26 3680

[redacted]

2 cc Dallas

cc Bureau
(1 - Liaison Section)
(2 - Dallas, 100-10461)
1 - Mexico City

Classified by 2040
Exempt from GDS, Category
Date of Declassification indefinite
MAY 12

CDA:plb
(7)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

72 MAY 20 1964

SOVIET SECTION

[redacted]

MR [illegible] 1:5 99818

3. A memorandum was furnished the Ambassador on 12/3/63 concerning allegations of a walk-in mental case who gave the name of LUIS FERNANDEZ GONZALEZ. Subsequently, investigation revealed FERNANDEZ to have been lying in this particular instance and to have a background of fabrication. Information concerning the FERNANDEZ allegations was being included in the summary being prepared here; however, in view of the Commission's interest in the "dossier," a separate letterhead memorandum concerning the allegations has been prepared and is being forwarded. Mexico

The above-listed items are the only documents furnished to Ambassador MANN by this office which could possibly appear in his "dossier." It is entirely possible the latter also contains memoranda sent to him by the CIA here and copies of cable messages sent by him to the State Department and vice versa. While in Mexico City the three Commission representatives mentioned that they had conferred with Ambassador MANN immediately prior to coming here, and it is presumed he made available to them for reading all the material in his possession.

ReBucab instructed that copies of material furnished to Ambassador MANN be furnished the Bureau. It is believed the two memoranda mentioned in No. 1 above are available at the Bureau and probably have already been made available to the Commission. Mexico City memorandum of 12/11/63 mentioned under No. 2 above is in possession of the Bureau. A complete letterhead memorandum concerning the LUIS FERNANDEZ GONZALEZ allegations, which includes the information furnished to Ambassador MANN, is going forward in this pouch and will be available for dissemination to the Commission if the Bureau so desires.

All other pending matters here are being vigorously pursued in order to bring this case to a logical conclusion at the earliest possible date.

Routing Slip
FD-4 (Rev. 3-58)

To XXX Director

Date 5 [redacted] 4

BUFILE 105-82555
FILE # MC 105-3702

Att:

- ☐ SAC
- ☐ ASAC
- ☐ Supv.
- ☐ Agent
- ☐ SE
- ☐ CC
- ☐ Steno
- ☐ Clerk

Title

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

SOV SECTION

ACTION DESIRED

- ☐ Acknowledge
- ☐ Assign.....Reassign.....
- ☐ Bring file
- ☐ Call me
- ☐ Correct
- ☐ Deadline.....
- ☐ Deadline passed
- ☐ Delinquent
- ☐ Discontinue
- ☐ Expedite
- ☐ File
- ☐ For information
- ☐ Initial & return
- ☐ Leads need attention
- ☐ Return with explanation or notation as to action taken.

- ☐ Open Case
- ☐ Prepare lead cards
- ☐ Prepare tickler
- ☐ Recharge serials
- ☐ Return assignment card
- ☐ Return file
- ☐ Return serials
- ☐ Search and return
- ☐ See me
- ☐ Send Serials.....
  to .....
- ☐ Submit new charge-out
- ☐ Submit report by .....
- ☐ Type

Remylet 5/5/64 and letterhead memorandum (LHM) same date, dealing with efforts in Mexico to locate Red Arrow bus passenger lists; Bucable No. 87 dated 5/13/64; and my routing slip dated 5/14/64.

(over) // ENCLOS.

(2) - Bureau (Encs.12)
(1-Liaison Sec.
1 - Mexico City
FER:fnk
(3)

XXX CLARK D. ANDERSON
Legal Attache
Office Mexico City

In accordance with instructions set out in Bucable No. 87, dated 5/13/64, there are transmitted herewith 12 copies of revised LHM dated 5/5/64 (two for Dallas, 100-10461).

The carbon copy of the passenger list made at Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, Mexico, for Flecha Roja (Red Arrow) bus No. 516 for September 26-27, 1963, trip, listing passengers who boarded at Monterrey, which was located recently, is not set out in the attached LHM because many of the names are illegible. By separate cover this carbon copy list is being forwarded to the FBI Laboratory for examination.

Efforts are continuing to locate the passenger lists made up at Nuevo Laredo and Sabinas Hidalgo for Red Arrow bus No. 516, September 26-27, 1963, trip.

X 2cc to Comm by s/a letter
1cc c/H 9-4 + prop stamp
2cc Atlanta 645 RB
3cc to Dallas
2cc Field
Remainder destroyed

65

5/13/64

CODE

CABLEGRAM URGENT 1 - Stokes

TTT

TO LEGAT MEXICO CITY (105-3702)

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (105-82555) REC-26 — 3619

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS - R - CUBA.

REURLET AND LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM DATED MAY FIVE LAST DEALING WITH EFFORTS TO OBTAIN PASSENGER LIST OF RED ARROW BUS LINE.

BUREAU IS NOT DISSEMINATING RE LETTERHEAD. NOTE FOLLOWING IN CONNECTION THEREWITH, ALIAS OF OSWALD APPEARING LAST FULL PARAGRAPH, PAGE ONE, SHOULD BE QUOTE HIDELL.UNQUOTE. WORD QUOTE AUTOBUS UNQUOTE NEXT TO LAST LINE PAGE ONE SHOULD BE PLURAL. STATEMENT ATTRIBUTED TO CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE [redacted] PAGES ONE AND TWO RE NEGATIVE CHECK OF RECORDS TRANSPORTES FRONTERA IS IN ERROR AS NAME QUOTE OSWLD UNQUOTE WAS MANIFESTED ON OCTOBER TWO LAST TRIP OF FRONTERA LINE FROM MEXICO CITY TO NUEVO LAREDO. IF [redacted] HAS KNOWLEDGE OF CHECKS MADE OF PASSENGER MANIFESTS OF RED ARROW LINE, IT IS LIKELY THAT HE KNOWS WHO MADE SUCH CHECKS AND WHO OBTAINED THE MANIFEST. QUESTION HIM IN THIS REGARD. PAGE FIVE INDICATES THAT GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS WHO OBTAINED PASSENGER MANIFEST OF RED ARROW LINE HAD PREVIOUSLY MADE CHECK AT TRANSPORTES FRONTERA LINE. YOUR APRIL EIGHT LAST LETTERHEAD IDENTIFIES POLICE

1 - DALLAS (100-10461) (ENCLOSURES - 6)

JCS:pah (5)

(SEE NOTE FOR SAC, DL PAGE 3)

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (Route through for review)

VIA CABLEGRAM

MAY 9:24

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

9 MAY 18 1964

TELETYPE UNIT

OFFICIAL WHO CONDUCTED INQUIRY AT FRONTERA LINE TO BE LIEUTENANT ARTURO BOSCH OF PRESIDENTIAL STAFF. INTERVIEW BOSCH.

RE LETTERHEAD DOES NOT CLEARLY ESTABLISH EXACTLY WHAT PASSENGER LISTS WERE PREPARED FOR BUS TRIP IN QUESTION. WHILE ONE SUCH LIST IS PREPARED AT POINT OF ORIGIN, NUEVO LAREDO, ORIGINAL OF WHICH FILED MEXICO CITY, LETTERHEAD MAKES REFERENCE TO ADDITIONAL RECORDS OF PASSENGERS WHO BOARD BUS OR PURCHASE TICKETS AT MONTERREY AND SABINAS HIDALGO. CLARIFY THIS. STATEMENT OF DRIVER MORALES ON PAGE THREE THAT HE WAS CERTAIN THERE WERE EIGHTEEN PASSENGERS ON TRIP FROM NUEVO LAREDO TO MEXICO BECAUSE OF NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS LISTED ON BAGGAGE LIST IS NOT CONSISTENT WITH MORALES' STATEMENT THAT BAGGAGE LIST DOES NOT INCLUDE NAMES OF ALL THE PASSENGERS. FURTHER MORALES' COMMENTS IN LAST FULL PARAGRAPH, PAGE THREE, RE LINES DRAWN ON BAGGAGE LIST IS IN ERROR AS BAGGAGE LIST PERTAINS TO LUGGAGE CHECKED ON BUS RATHER THAN TO PASSENGERS. NOTE THAT NAME OF BOWEN WHO TRAVELED ALONE APPEARS ON BAGGAGE LIST WITH LINE DRAWN BENEATH HIS NAME. THIS LINE INDICATED ADDITIONAL LUGGAGE OF BOWEN RATHER THAN THAT HE WAS TRAVELING IN A PARTY OF TWO. ENDEAVOR TO LOCATE ALL PASSENGER LISTS THROUGH LEADS SUGGESTED HEREIN AND, THEREAFTER, REWRITE RE LETTERHEAD CLEARLY AND CONCISELY SETTING FORTH DESCRIPTION OF PASSENGER LIST OR LISTS FOR TRIP IN QUESTION.

CABLEGRAM TO MEXICO CITY
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
105-82555

REURAIRTEL MAY SEVEN LAST CONCERNING DOSSIER OF AMBASSADOR MANN. FURNISH TO BUREAU COPIES OF ITEMS DESIGNATED ONE AND THREE IN REAIRTEL.

REURCAB MAY SEVEN LAST, NUMBER SIX ZERO ONE. BUREAU DOES NOT DESIRE TO INQUIRE OF COMMISSION AS TO NATURE OF COMMISSION REPRESENTATIVES' ORAL REQUEST OF YOU. YOUR APRIL TWENTY-EIGHT LAST LETTERHEAD CONCERNING IDENTITIES OF AGENTS WHO CONDUCTED INVESTIGATION IN MEXICO HAS BEEN FURNISHED TO COMMISSION ON BASIS YOUR STATEMENT THAT COMMISSION REPRESENTATIVES WERE INTERESTED ONLY IN IDENTITIES OF AGENTS WHO CONDUCTED INQUIRY OUTLINED IN YOUR MAY SEVEN LAST CAB. REURCAB MAY NINE LAST, NUMBER SIX ZERO EIGHT. YOU MAY DISCONTINUE DAILY SUMMARY, HOWEVER, KEEP BUREAU CURRENTLY INFORMED OF ALL PERTINENT DEVELOPMENTS. HANDLE FOREGOING REQUESTS IMMEDIATELY. DALLAS BEING ADVISED BY MAIL.

NOTE TO SAC, DALLAS:

Enclosed are two copies of re Legat airtel 5/7/64, and two copies re Legat letter and letterhead dated 5/5/64.

NR. 87
ENC. 12
CK. AT&T
APPROVED BY HW
TYPED BY

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - DeLoach
1 - Rosen
1 - Malley
1 - Sullivan
1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan
1 - Sizoo

May 13, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Lee Oswald

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Attached is a copy of the May 9, 1964, issue of the "National Guardian" which contains an article on pages one and twelve captioned "Oswald case: A new angle."

According to the article, Mark Lane claims that the United States Secret Service deliberately planted a false story in the press to cast further guilt on Lee Harvey Oswald. The article also reports that Lane has stated that he has written to the President's Commission about this allegation and has offered to testify.

This Bureau is taking no action on Lane's allegation in the absence of a specific request from you.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.
25 MAY 14
COMM-FBI

REC-54 62-109090-3681

19 MAY 14 1964

Enclosure

NOTE: See memo Branigan to Sullivan re "Mark Lane; SM - C" dated 5-13-64, JMS:mhw.

JMS:mhw (11)

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MAY 15 1964

59 MAY 26 1964

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RECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-109090-3681

MAY 11 11 00 AM '64 FBI

1 - Belmont
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1 - DeLoach
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Lenihan
1 - Branigan

8325

May 14, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Lee Harvey Oswald

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to my letter of May 8, 1964, which advised that Dallas Police Chief Jesse E. Curry denied that he ever received a letter from the Justice Department and that he had been requested by any official of the FBI not to arrest Oswald or Ruby, as alleged in an article from the May 17, 1964, issue of the "National Enquirer."

By letter dated May 13, 1964, from the Deputy Attorney General we were advised that a check of the files of the Department of Justice discloses no reference to an alleged letter from a high official of the Justice Department to Dallas Police Chief Jesse E. Curry nor any reference that an FBI official was asked to request the Dallas Police not to arrest Oswald or Ruby.

This completes our inquiry in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

105-82555-3682

REC-54

19 MAY 14 1964

NOTE: See memo Branigan to Sullivan re "Lee Harvey Oswald; IS - R - Cuba" 5-13-64, WAB:mhw.

WAB:mhw
(10)

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BY COURIER SVC.
25 MAY 14
COMM-FBI

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-109060-

FBI
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RECD-READING ROOM

FBI

Date: 5/6/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

REC-13

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS-R-CUBA
OO: DL

Re Bureau airtel to Dallas, 5/2/64, forwarding two copies of a letter from the President's Commission, dated 4/30/64, requesting interview of Miss YAEKO OKUI and Dallas airtel to Bureau and New York, dated 5/5/64.

Enclosed herewith are ten copies of a letterhead memorandum reflecting interview with Miss YAEKO OKUI conducted by SA'S EUGENE F. PETRAKIS and A. RAYMOND SWITZER.

By referenced Dallas airtel to Bureau and New York, the New York Office was requested to interview Mr. MICHIO KUSHI, President, Nippon Service, Inc., 13 West 46th St., NYC, who was the employer of Miss OKUI at the time of her attendance at the party at the DECIAN P. FORD residence in Dallas, Texas, 12/28-30/62. New York was requested to submit a letterhead memorandum to the Bureau and 25 copies of an FD-302 to Dallas.

10 ENCLOSURE The results of interview with Miss OKUI and the results of investigation conducted at New York will be included in a subsequent Dallas report under instant caption.

3 - BUREAU (ENCS.-10)
2 - DALLAS
RPG:eah
(5)

REC-13 3683

20 MAY 9 1964

Left to Rankin with 1 cc Wick, 2 cc 5/12/64

- REL ... SOVIET RUSSIA

52 MAY 19 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

1 cc Mr. Tamm (FBI)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas, Texas

May 6, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

By letter dated April 30, 1964, the President's Commission requested that Miss YAEKO OKUI be interviewed, as witnesses had testified to her presence at a year-end combination Christmas - New Year's Party, December 28 - 30, 1962, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. DECIAN P. FORD, at 14057 Brookcrest Drive, Dallas, Texas, at which party MARINA and LEE HARVEY OSWALD were also in attendance.

On May 5, 1964, Miss YAEKO OKUI, 5646 Loring Drive, Apartment 149, Dallas, Texas, was contacted at her residence for interview.

Miss OKUI advised she was born January 19, 1933, Tokyo, Japan, and resided at the residence of her parents, 843 Yamashita-Cho, Sumoto City, Hyogo Prefecture, Japan, until her travel to the United States in 1959.

As a matter of background, Miss OKUI advised her father was a practicing attorney in Sumoto City, Japan, until the time of his death approximately four years ago, and that her mother, Mrs. TOZO OKUI, is presently a Certified Public Accountant operating accounting firms in Sumoto City and Wakayamac City. Miss OKUI advised she attended Waseda University in Tokyo for three and one-half years, majoring in Business Administration and Economics. She advised she did not receive a degree from this university, but lacks only the submission of a thesis, which she plans to submit upon her return. In addition, Miss OKUI completed seven years of study at the Sogetsu School of Professional Flower Arrangement at Tokyo, for which she received a Teacher's Certificate, allowing her to practice professional flower arrangement teaching throughout the world. Miss OKUI advised she is further proficient in Koto music, which Miss OKUI described as a large, thirteen-string instrument, which is quite popular in Japanese symphony orchestras. Miss

51 COPIES DESTROYED
1 FEB 27 1973

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

OKUI stated she, likewise, holds a Teacher's Certificate in this instrument and she, accordingly, has conducted several classes in Kato-music during her residence in Dallas.

Miss OKUI advised that in the Spring of 1959, upon completing her studies at the Sogetsu School in Tokyo, she came in contact with a Mr. OZAWA, President of Ozawa & Company, Osaka, Japan, which company is the Japanese agent for Schwabach Perutz & Company, a Dallas corporation dealing in cotton exchange. Miss OKUI expressed a desire to Mr. OZAWA to visit the United States for cultural purposes and, accordingly, Mr. OZAWA arranged for her employment with Mr. GERARDO WEINSTEIN, President of Schwabach Perutz & Company, in his offices in the Cotton Exchange Building, Dallas. Mr. WEINSTEIN agreed to act as Miss OKUI's sponsor for a two-year period during her employment by him in the United States and, accordingly, she arrived in the United States and Dallas, Texas, in the Summer of 1959.

Miss OKUI explained that, due to the diversity between her home land and that of the United States, she requested Mr. WEINSTEIN employ her as a governess in his home in the beginning to allow her to acquaint herself with western world customs, such as buying her groceries and other domestic differences.

Miss OKUI stated she continued her employment with Mr. WEINSTEIN until approximately June or July, 1961, when she obtained a position with Nippon Service, Inc., 13 West 46th Street, New York City, whereupon she took up residance in New York at 22 East 95th Street. Miss OKUI explained that Nippon Service is operated as an American representative for the Takashamaya (phonetic) Department Stores, Japan's largest department store chain. Miss OKUI advised she was employed for Nippon Service under the direct supervision of Mr. MICHIO KUSHI, President of that company, until her return to Dallas, in August, 1962. She advised she returned to Dallas at the request of Mr. KUSHI to act as the southwestern representative for Nippon Service, Inc. She explained her duties were primarily in the public relations field, in that she was required to make numerous contacts with southwestern firms having Japanese connections in the name of her company.

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Miss OKUI stated that, upon her return to Dallas in August, 1962, she took up residence with the family of Mr. & Mrs. WARREN LESLIE, 11415 Hillcrest, Dallas, Texas. Mr. LESLIE, at that time, was Vice President of the Neiman-Marcus Department Store in Dallas. She advised she resided with the LESLIE family until the Spring of 1963, when Mr. & Mrs. LESLIE became separated and she then occupied a guest house to the rear of the residence of Mr. & Mrs. LEE STARR, 5710 Chatham Hill, Dallas, President of Titche-Goettinger Department Stores, at their invitation. Miss OKUI stated she has lived at her present address for about six months.

Miss OKUI stated further she is no longer employed by Nippon Service, Inc., as she has terminated her position with that firm in preparation for return to her home in Japan. Miss OKUI is scheduled to depart the United States on June 10, 1964, via NYK Lines from San Francisco, California; however, she intends to remain in Dallas until the end of May, 1964.

Miss OKUI related that, in addition to her services with Nippon Service, Inc., in the southwestern area of the United States, she lectures on an average of two to three times a week before ladies' clubs and other similar groups on the art of Ikebana, the Japanese art of flower arrangement, and in Origami, the Japanese art of paper folding. Miss OKUI engages in these teaching lectures as a free-lance speaker, for which she receives a fee.

Miss OKUI stated that, while attending a chamber music concert in Dallas approximately four years ago, she became acquainted with a Mr. LEV ARONSON, who is a widely acclaimed cellist and music teacher in the Dallas area. Miss OKUI characterized Mr. ARONSON as a Latvian by birth, who speaks Russian fluently, and is conversant in several other languages, and it was through Mr. ARONSON she had occasion to become acquainted with Mr. & Mrs. DECLAN FORD. She advised she has attended several functions in the company of Mr. ARONSON as a guest of the FORD family, and she recalls attending a party at the FORD residence, in the company of Mr. ARONSON, in the latter part of December, 1962. Miss OKUI

advised this party was held at the North Dallas residence of Mr. & Mrs. FORD, 14057 Brookcrest Drive, and that this party was occasioned by the celebration of the Russian holiday season which, she explained, is held a few days following the Christmas season in this country.

Miss OKUI recalled that, upon arrival at this party, she was introduced to a large number of people in attendance, none of whom she can recall now, but she does recall being introduced to an individual, who she now knows was LEE HARVEY OSWALD, and his wife, MARINA, who were also in attendance at the party. Miss OKUI stated she recalls further having a conversation with MARINA OSWALD, through Mr. ARONSON as interpreter, and she received a good deal of attention from the guests at the party, inasmuch as she was the only Oriental in attendance. Miss OKUI recalled she discussed with MARINA OSWALD the fact that she, MARINA, had recently arrived in the United States and had had little or no opportunity to see the country and get acquainted with the people.

Miss OKUI further stated she does recall having a discussion with MARINA's husband, whom she now knows to be LEE HARVEY OSWALD, concerning Ikebana, or flower arrangement, and OSWALD, to the best of her recollection, queried her about how she liked the United States in relation to Japan, insofar as the customs of the people were concerned. She stated OSWALD did not, at any time, broach the subject of politics and, if he had, she would have been inadequate in that regard, as she takes little interest in that subject.

Miss OKUI stated that, if there was some consternation by any of the guests at her discussion with OSWALD, she was not aware of it and, in fact, feels certain Mr. ARONSON was at her side at all times that evening. Miss OKUI stated further that that was the first and last time she had ever met or talked to either LEE HARVEY OSWALD or his wife, MARINA OSWALD, and, in fact, did not, at any time, know his name until OSWALD received notoriety

as a result of the assassination of President KENNEDY. Miss OKUI also stated that, to the best of her recollection, Mr. ARONSON did not, at least not to her, express any displeasure over her discussion with LEE HARVEY OSWALD, and she stated she feels certain he would have mentioned it had that been true.

1 - Stokes

5/14/64

PLAIN TEXT

TELETYPE URGENT

TO SAC SAN ANTONIO (105-2909)

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS - R - CUBA.

RE BUREAU AIRTEL MAY EIGHT LAST DEALING WITH REPORT OF SA JOHN M. KEMMY DATED APRIL THIRTY LAST AT SAN ANTONIO. PAGE ONE SIX REREP REPORTS ROBERTO RAMOS, MANAGER OF RED ARROW LINE, AS STATING THAT NO PASSENGER MANIFEST IS MADE FOR RED ARROW TRIP NUEVO LAREDO TO MEXICO CITY AND THAT ONLY RECORD IS BAGGAGE GUIDE. LEGAT, MEXICO CITY, ADVISES THIS IS NOT SO. ACCORDING TO OFFICIALS RED ARROW LINE, COMPLETE PASSENGER LIST IS MADE IN DUPLICATE AT POINT OF ORIGIN, NUEVO LAREDO. ORIGINAL IS CARRIED BY DRIVER TO MEXICO CITY AND DUPLICATE FILED AT NUEVOLLAREDO. FURTHER THAT UNIDENTIFIED MEXICAN POLICE OFFICIAL ACQUIRED BOTH THE DUPLICATE AND ORIGINAL OF RED ARROW PASSENGER LIST FOR BUS FIVE ONE SIX ON TRIP NUEVO LAREDO TO MEXICO CITY SEPTEMBER TWENTY-SIX TO TWENTY-SEVEN LAST. RECONTACT RAMOS AND REWRITE PAGE ONE SIX REREP. COPY DALLAS BY MAIL.

JCS:pah (3) pah

REC-13 10 - 3684

1 - DALLAS (100-10461)

19 MAY 14

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52 MAY 19 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAY 14 1964

TELETYPE

5/14/64

Airtel

To: SAC, New Orleans (100-16601)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA
IS-R-CUBA
ATTENTION: CRIMINAL SECTION

ReNOairtel 4/28/64.

New Orleans is instructed to advise the Bureau by return airtel when results of your investigation concerning laundry mark "30 030" will be received. It is noted referenced airtel indicated this project would be completed by May 6, 1964.

Furnish the Bureau a letterhead memorandum revealing pertinent results of your investigation. However, to preclude a voluminous communication, the letterhead memorandum should indicate the number of laundries and dry cleaners contacted which were negative contacts. The identities of specific individuals and Agents making such contacts should be included in your inserts, in detail, along with the results of the entire investigation, and furnished to Dallas for inclusion in the report.

Handle promptly so that this matter can be logically concluded and the President's Commission advised.

REC-54 105-82555-3685

1-Dallas (Info.) (100-10461)

MAY 14 1964

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(5)

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MAY 14 1964
COMM-FBI

NOTE: A letter from the Commission 3/24/64 revealed a request concerning a light gray jacket found in Dallas on 11/22/63 bearing laundry mark "30 030" inside the jacket. Commission desired to have this jacket checked with laundries Dallas for the purpose of identifying the owner even though this jacket has been identified by certain witnesses as that being owned by Lee Harvey Oswald. Investigation in this matter at Dallas was completed and results furnished to the Commission by letter dated April 29, 1964. However, the investigation was extended into the New Orleans area in view of Oswald's residence there.

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59 MAY 21 1964

TELETYPE UNIT

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (105-82555)

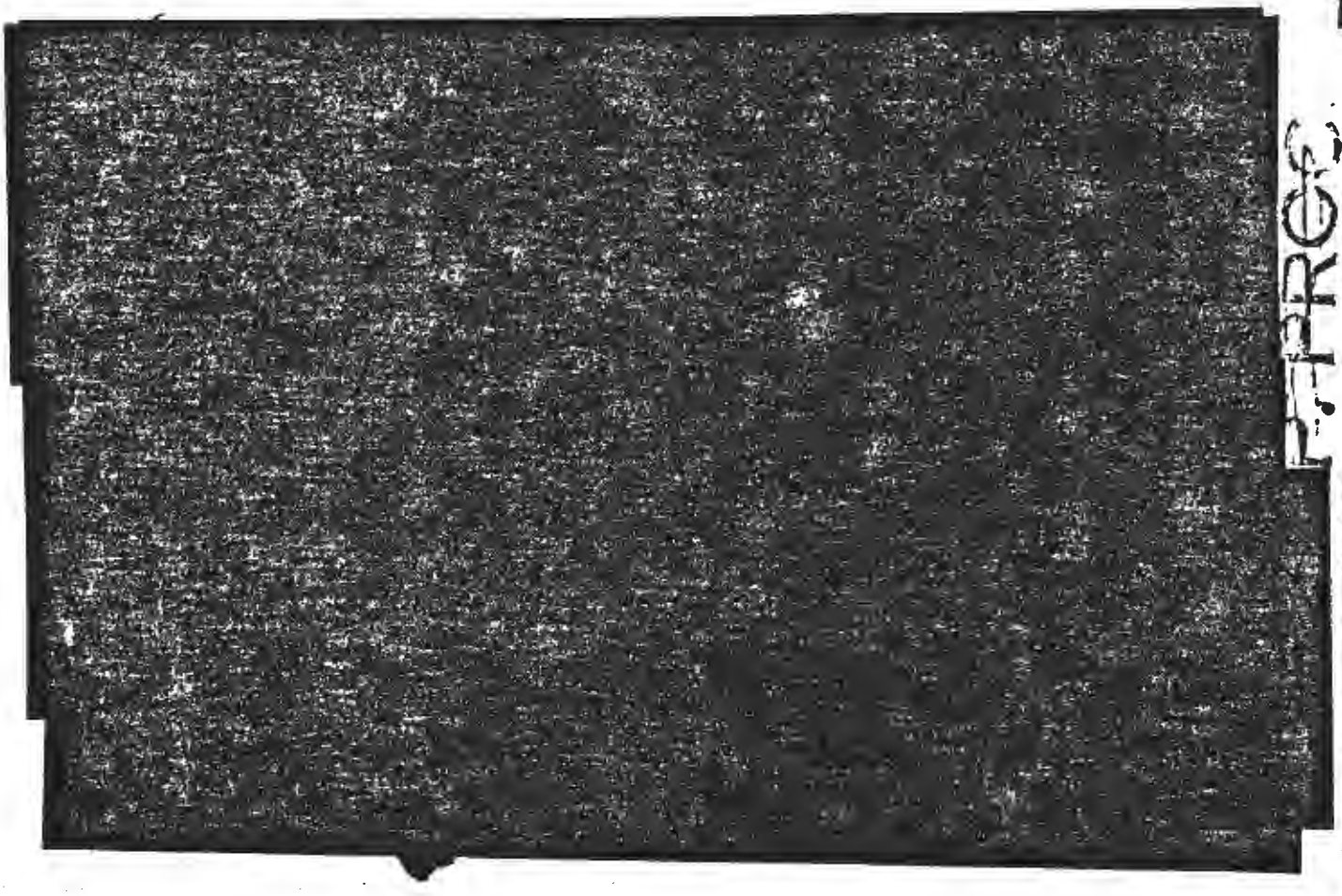
DATE: 5-8-64

FROM : Legat, Bonn (62-36) (P)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
[redacted]

Re Bonnlet 4-21-64.



5 - Bureau
(1 - Liaison)
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GAV:kmm
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Classified by 2340 7/13/77
Exempt from GDS, Category
Date of Declassification Indefinite

REC-33 3686

MAY 13 1964

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
[redacted]

SOVIET SECTION

59 MAY 19 1964

1 - JHS

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
CLEVELAND	DALLAS	4/14/64	2/26/64 - 4/9/64

TITLE OF CASE	REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
LEE HARVEY OSWALD	SA EDWARD P. GAZUR	klg

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - R - CUBA

REFERENCES

Cleveland letter to Director, FBI, dated 3/3/64.
Dallas airtel to Director, FBI, dated 3/17/64.
Cleveland letter to Director, FBI, dated 4/7/64.

- RUC -

ADMINISTRATIVE

Material incorporated in this report was previously furnished the Bureau in the form of letterhead memoranda in order that the information contained therein could be expeditiously furnished to the President's Commission. This material is now being incorporated in report form in compliance with referenced Dallas airtel to the Bureau dated 3/17/64.

A review of the Cleveland file in this matter has been made and all information developed by this division has previously been reduced to report form in compliance with the referenced Dallas airtel.

APPROVED EEB SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

10 3687 REC-33

2 APR-15 1964

COPIES MADE:

21 MAR 1973

10 - Bureau (105-82555) (RM)
3 - Dallas (100-10461) (RM)
1 - Cleveland (105-7674)
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1-cc GASRB

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Dissemination Record of Attached Report				
Agency	Warren Comm			
Request Recd.	2 LCC			
Date Fwd.	5/13/64			
How Fwd.	Liaison			
By	BSR/klg			

Notations

SOVIET SECTION

52 MAY 19 1964

- A* -
COVER PAGE

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: SA EDWARD P. GAZUR
Date: 4/18/64

Office: Cleveland

Field Office File #: 105-7674

Bureau File #: 105-82555

Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - R - CUBA

Synopsis:

EDWARD G. KOSCHMANN, a former member of the staff of the Bethlehem Children's Home, New Orleans, Louisiana, recalls LEE HARVEY OSWALD and OSWALD's half-brother, JOHN PIC, as wards of the Bethlehem Children's Home, however, has no recollection of ROBERT LEE OSWALD, JR. Interview of subject's mother, MARGUERITE OSWALD, on Radio Station KYW, Cleveland, Ohio, on 2/24/64, set forth.

- RUC -

DETAILS:

AT CLEVELAND, OHIO

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

CV 105-7674

Interview of EDWARD G. KOSCHMANN Concerning His Knowledge of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and OSWALD's Two Brothers While Wards of the Bethlehem Children's Home, New Orleans, Louisiana

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 4/9/64

(1)

Mr. EDWARD G. KOSCHMANN, 5511 Morningside Drive, Parma, Ohio, advised that from August, 1940 to July, 1958, he was associated with the Bethlehem Children's Home, New Orleans, Louisiana, first in the capacity of a teacher, and from 1949 until his departure he was the superintendent of this establishment.

Mr. KOSCHMANN is presently Principal of the St. Mark Lutheran School, 4464 Pearl Road, Cleveland, Ohio.

Mr. KOSCHMANN related that it was sometime after the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY that he learned through newspaper publicity that LEE HARVEY OSWALD and his two brothers had at one time been wards of the Bethlehem Children's Home in New Orleans, Louisiana. He specifically noted that prior to this publicity he never associated the alleged assassin of President KENNEDY with anyone he may have had personal contact with at the orphanage.

However, Mr. KOSCHMANN further related that this newspaper publicity did refresh his memory, and he was able to recollect his association with LEE HARVEY OSWALD and OSWALD's half-brother, JOHN PIC. In this respect he advised that he was definitely able to recall LEE HARVEY OSWALD and JOHN PIC from newspaper and magazine photographs; however, he noted that he has no recollection whatsoever of ROBERT LEE OSWALD, Jr. LA. TEXAS

In preface to the following remarks, Mr. KOSCHMANN noted that during the period the OSWALDs were at the Bethlehem Children's Home, New Orleans, Louisiana, there were only two teachers at the Home. He advised that he taught the upper

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On 4/6/64 at Cleveland, Ohio File # Cleveland 105-7674

by SA EDWARD P. GAZUR/klg Date dictated 4/7/64

- 3 -

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L.A.

grades, and a Miss ANNA WEGNER taught the lower grades. There were approximately 40 wards who resided at the Home and an additional 30 children were brought to the school each day by their parents, making a total of approximately 70 students who attended the school conducted by the Bethlehem Children's Home.

Mr. KOSCHMANN advised that LEE HARVEY OSWALD was never in any of his classes and, therefore, his contacts with him would have been limited. He also noted that because of LEE OSWALD's age he would not have attended school while he was at the orphanage.

Mr. KOSCHMANN stated that the one thing he recalls about LEE OSWALD was that "LEE was a very good looking boy for his age." He also noted that the only incident he can directly and personally relate concerning LEE OSWALD was that he had some concern over LEE OSWALD's physical appearance. He explained that on occasion he supervised the bathing of the children at the home in the absence of the regular housemother, IDA STOLTE, since deceased. He noted that during one of these bathing sessions in about 1944 LEE HARVEY OSWALD, who at that time had a chubby build, had what he considered a "protruding stomach". He brought this to the attention of IDA STOLTE, who advised him that this was perfectly normal for a child of OSWALD's age, and this was a sign that the OSWALD child was healthy. Mr. KOSCHMANN pointed out that at the time of this incident he was barely 23 years of age, unmarried, and his knowledge of children was meager.

Mr. KOSCHMANN advised that LEE HARVEY OSWALD does not stand out in his mind as a particularly good or particularly bad child and therefore concluded he was an average, normal child. In this regard, he stated that he considered LEE OSWALD to be normal in consideration of his having been placed in an orphanage at a tender age and therefore lacking parental guidance. He stated he recalls that it was necessary on a few of the bathing sessions to use "force" to have LEE HARVEY OSWALD take his bath. However, he again pointed out that this was not uncommon for a child of OSWALD's age, and attributes this to the lack of parental training.

Mr. KOSCHMANN stated he did recall that LEE HARVEY OSWALD did not crave attention and love, which most children in orphanages seem to require, although he does not necessarily recall him as an individual who preferred not to mix with the other children in the orphanage. He stated that he can recall no instances wherein LEE OSWALD showed tendencies of being a "loner".

In regard to OSWALD's abilities, Mr. KOSCHMANN stated that OSWALD seemed to be a bright enough child and seemed to pick up and comprehend instructions quite readily. He stated that he did not know of any of OSWALD's interests; however, he stated that OSWALD was approximately only three years of age at the time, and he was not in a position to readily discern any of his interests.

Mr. KOSCHMANN stated that he cannot recall any individuals who may have been closely associated with OSWALD at the orphanage and concluded by saying that he never observed any indications which would account for his alleged assassination of President KENNEDY.

Mr. KOSCHMANN related that he has no strong recollections of JOHN EDWARD PIC, although he does recall him from photographs which he has seen in publicity concerning the assassination of President KENNEDY. He stated he feels that he taught JOHN PIC for at least a part of the time he was at the orphanage inasmuch as he, KOSCHMANN, taught the upper grades at the school.

He stated that the only thing he can specifically recall concerning JOHN PIC is that he was an extroverted individual who was a "brassy show-off". He explained that this is only his general impression of the boy, and he can recall no particular incident other than the fact that JOHN PIC was always "big mouthed and had nothing to back it up with." He stated he cannot recall what kind of a student JOHN PIC was other than he recalls him as an average boy and therefore concludes that he was probably an average student.

Mr. KOSCHMANN stated that he was not sufficiently acquainted with JOHN PIC to make any appraisal of his interests and abilities.

In regard to ROBERT LEE OSWALD, Jr., Mr. KOSCHMANN stated that he has seen numerous photographs of this individual appearing in various newspapers and periodicals concerning the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY; however, he cannot associate this individual with anyone he may have come in contact with at the Bethlehem Children's Home, New Orleans, Louisiana.

CV 105-7674

Appearance of Subject's Mother, MARGUERITE OSWALD, on Radio Station KYW, Cleveland, Ohio, on February 24, 1964.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 3/6/64

(1)

Mr. PERRY BASCOMB, General Manager, Radio Station KYW, Cleveland, Ohio, related that MARGUERITE OSWALD, mother of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, appeared on a KYW Radio program known as HARV MORGAN's "Contact" on February 24, 1964, between 10:00 PM and 12:00 midnight.

He explained that the specific topic of the "Contact" program on February 24, 1964, was entitled "LEE OSWALD - Killer or Victim" and that the special guest, MARGUERITE OSWALD, was on the program via a long distance telephone line from New York City. He stated the program is moderated by a member of the KYW Staff, HARV MORGAN, and that the radio audience telephones the radio station with questions they put directly to the special guest, and both the radio audience participant as well as the answer of the special guest are heard by the radio audience. In addition, he noted that a Mr. NELSON G. KARL, a Cleveland attorney, appeared on the program as sort of a special moderator and as a quasi legal advisor to MARGUERITE OSWALD solely in connection with her appearance on this program. The radio audience participants telephoning the radio station with their questions are not identified by name.

Mr. BASCOMB furnished a tape recording of the broadcast of February 24, 1964, which is summarized as follows:

Mr. HARV MORGAN on February 24, 1964, identified his program as the "Contact" program and stated that the topic of the evening was "LEE OSWALD - Killer or Victim". He announces that the special guest for the evening is Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD, mother of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, and that she is participating via a long distance telephone line from New York City.

In her initial comments Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD advises that her son had been exploited and that he should not have received the exceedingly large amount of publicity which occurred following the assassination. She advises that on TV she heard her son say "I didn't do it" and noted that no one can be proven guilty in a few hours time; no

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On 2/28/64 at Cleveland, Ohio File # Cleveland 105-7674

by SA ALFRED L. ANDERSON & SA EDWARD P. GAZUR/klg Date dictated 3/2/64

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

one saw him shoot President KENNEDY and she just knows that he is innocent. Mrs. OSWALD advises that she is fighting for our American way of life and that "a man is innocent until proven guilty". She states that it was this factor which motivated her to help represent her son before the Warren Commission.

Mr. MORGAN then interjects a few comments in his opening statement to the effect that an individual is innocent until he is proven guilty and that this is the question of prime importance, and noted that monumental efforts are being taken in this direction.

Mr. MORGAN then introduces NELSON G. KARL, who describes himself as an attorney who is interested in civil liberties and Constitutional rights. Mr. KARL advised that he subscribes to the thought that a man is innocent until he is proven guilty and that his appearance on the program is not in the defense or prosecution of LEE OSWALD and, until all the evidence is accounted for, we must reserve judgment in this matter.

On a pre-recorded statement of Mrs. OSWALD she states that her son was tried, convicted and murdered within a few hours time. She states the case is not closed and that her son is not guilty until proven so. She then advised that I want to retract my story of MARINA OSWALD --- she is a beautiful woman --- I do not see MARINA as a Washington socialite but I recall her as the plain Russian girl with stringy hair. The first few days after LEE was accused of the assassination of the President MARINA did not believe that he was guilty. However, after eight weeks of protection by the Secret Service and FBI, during which period no one could see her, she now believes that OSWALD killed KENNEDY and has stated that even if the Warren Commission says her husband is innocent, she will always believe that LEE killed KENNEDY. I say she was brainwashed and that she could only know facts that were given to her by the Secret Service as to what was going on as she only reads Russian. She is now a modern American girl and she is not permitted to see me and she has avoided seeing me.

At this point Mr. NELSON G. KARL points out that Mrs. OSWALD has the right to express her opinion in free speech under the Constitution. He states that to date the Warren Commission has not issued a report and we have had only a smattering of information from the newspapers concerning these hearings. My purpose is to afford her legal representation as though I were her attorney.

MARGUERITE OSWALD then states that her purpose is to bring her case before the American people. I feel sorry about this and firmly believe in the American way of life and believe justice should be done. When records are released America will see a different boy than previously pictured. This boy has been exploited and not one good thing has been said about him. His living philosophy will be shown in letters written to me from Russia..

I have known and felt since 1959, but have no proof, that LEE was not a defector but a government agent. I did make a mistake in Washington when I said he was a CIA man. Now I know he could have been with any one of the many U. S. intelligence agencies. Why wasn't LEE under surveillance by the FBI; he was not under FBI surveillance because he was a government agent.

In January, 1961, I went to the State Department and received "red carpet treatment" from high State Department officials, which also led me to believe he, LEE OSWALD, was in the employment of the United States Government, as I don't believe this is the treatment afforded ordinary citizens like myself. Also, LEE implied to a Mrs. BATES, who was helping him write a book about his experiences in Russia, that he was a government agent. I also believe he had Russian language training in the Marine Corps because of a letter I received from the Albert Schweitzer Institute while he was in Russia which indicated that he had the equivalent of one year's training in the Russian language. LEE was always fond of the Marines and spoke highly of his relationship with the Marine Corps, which also led me to believe that he was a government agent.

Further, OSWALD was not on the "FBI List", and no one could understand this but myself. (inference that OSWALD was a government agent)

I also believe that LEE OSWALD was "set up" to defect to Russia and that when he returned to the United States he attempted to obtain an honorable discharge from the U. S. Marine Corps, and I felt that he was doing this in order to make a living and not to expose his connection with the government.

Following the above remarks the "Contact" program enters the question (Q) and answer (A) phase of the program. It will hereafter be assumed that the questions are by the participants of the radio audience and that the answers are by MARGUERITE OSWALD, unless specifically noted to be otherwise.

Q. After LEE HARVEY OSWALD was arrested, paraffin tests proved he had gunpowder on his fingers. How does Mrs. OSWALD account for this?

A. I am a layman fighting for justice. As such I do not know about guns and paraffin tests and, therefore, I am unable to answer this question for you.

Q. I would like to know about Mrs. OSWALD's personal feelings concerning her son's getting blamed for this accident and all the people thinking he did it.

A. MORGAN: Actually, Mrs. OSWALD has been talking about this for the last 15 to 20 minutes. This has already been answered.

Q. Did LEE OSWALD on the day before the assassination express any hatred toward President KENNEDY?

A. I did not see LEE the day before the assassination. His landlady states that he never expressed any hatred against KENNEDY, and his landlady's husband said that LEE expressed that President KENNEDY was making much progress in the way of civil rights.

Q. MORGAN: Is it possible that because of LEE OSWALD's letter to Governor CONNALLY of Texas he harbored any antagonism? (This question is relative to letter written by OSWALD to Secretary of the Navy CONNALLY as to righting the type of discharge he received because of his defection to Russia.)

A. No, Governor CONNALLY was not governor at this time but Secretary of the Navy. If he, OSWALD, did harbor a grudge and had killed President KENNEDY, he would have said "Yes, I killed the President." He was of the same nature as I, straightforward. During his arrest LEE kept repeating "I didn't do it", and he also told his brother that he did not kill the President.

Q. How can Mrs. OSWALD in her right conscience say her son was not guilty when it was proven he owned the gun that killed the President and he was seen carrying a long package into the Book Depository building?

A. This doesn't mean he used the gun, and it is only hearsay that he carried a gun in the package. With all the beatings he took, which I saw from his bruised face and eyes on TV, he still said I didn't do it. Why would he be so foolish to have a witness see him take a gun wrapped in paper to the Book Depository building?

A. KARL: The gun evidence is the weakest link we have. This gun was mass produced and easily obtained by anyone. I don't know if the paraffin tests tied it in with the gun that murdered President KENNEDY.

Q. Relative to an article appearing in a recent issue of "Time" Magazine, which states that Mrs. OSWALD asked President JOHNSON for legal representation at the trial, she is quoted as saying to a reporter --- You know what I got back --- I got a note to direct any inquiries in the future to the Warren Commission and not to the White House --- Can you imagine, I have as much right as any citizen to petition the President and, let me tell you this President JOHNSON, I am not just anyone and you (Mr. JOHNSON) are only President of the United States by the grace of my son's actions.

A. This quotation is an error. I intend to sue "Life" Magazine and "Time". This is what I said: "Dear Mr. President, I can now address you as such because your good friend was shot 11/22/63. I find myself the mother of the accussed assassin. I simply hope you will be so kind as to consider my request."

She states that the article indicates she knew that LEE HARVEY OSWALD killed the President and that she did not speak as she is quoted in the article.

Q. What is Mrs. OSWALD's explanation as to the killing of Officer TIPPIT?

A. I will comment that Mr. MARK LANE does the investigation, but I do not think that LEE killed Officer TIPPIT; this is the key. There has been no autopsy on TIPPIT, relatively little information about the gun that killed TIPPIT, or any news about his burial. She specifically notes that there has been very little said in the news media concerning the TIPPIT aspect of the case.

Q. MORGAN: Is it not a fact that ballistics show that the bullet that killed Officer TIPPIT was from the gun found on OSWALD in the theatre?

A. The way I have it figured out although TIPPIT was an exceptionally good police officer, when he was given the suspect's description following the President's assassination, he did not have his gun available when stopping a suspect on the street and LEE was supposed to have shot him three times and TIPPIT did not shoot back.

Q. I understand the FBI is holding a man that actually saw OSWALD kill the President. I wonder if Mrs. OSWALD knows about this.

A. No - has this been in print?

Q. If LEE OSWALD was a government agent, wouldn't the fact that he ran out on his rent bring attention to him?

A. We read this in the newspapers and do not know if it is true or not. Let's speculate that it is; he would do this on purpose to throw reflection from himself. He read everything from Communism to (NORMAN) VINCENT PEALE. He had to know this for his work with the government, and he had a wide variety of Communist material.

Q. If OSWALD did not do this, why did he leave his place of employment immediately following the assassination and, secondly, I feel many persons fitted the assassin's description, and I don't feel the officer was justified approaching a suspect with a drawn gun.

A. All I know is what I read. Mr. MARK LANE is of the opinion that LEE was never in the Book Depository building. He could have had the day off to do something --- this is a frame-up and this could have been part of it. We can't believe everything we hear. He was offered the job at the Book Depository building and he did not apply for it. This could have been a part of the frame.

Q. When he, OSWALD, was in the theatre why did he jump up when the police entered and the lights were turned on, and when he jumped up he stated "This is it", then tried to shoot a policeman.

A. This is debatable about LEE getting out a gun. Again, LEE was an agent and he was waiting for somebody in the theatre, and, when he got caught, he said "This is it" meaning that his position as an agent had been compromised. He didn't have time to kill the President and then get over to the theatre in 29 minutes; he would have had to have been a modern-day Superman; this is the most ridiculous part to me.

Q. What is your opinion of MARINA OSWALD's statement that OSWALD had fired the shot at General WALKER?

A. All I know is what was written in the papers. MARINA had a note from LEE in which he stated that he may be involved in something which may cause me to be arrested and in that event contact the police station and the Russian Consulate. This was blown up --- he may have been a government agent and may have known about the plot against General WALKER.

Q. MORGAN: When he returned next day, did he in fact advise MARINA that he had shot at General WALKER?

A. This was not the original story. This was fabricated and, after she was brainwashed, believed OSWALD had shot the President. At first she did not identify the gun (that is to say the rifle that shot President KENNEDY), then eight weeks later identified the gun. The case is full of contradictions.

Q. Was LEE when a boy emotionally disturbed?

A. I do not know this is a fact. I would think this to be so but it was not told to me. He was picked up for truancy in New York City. One story I have never told was while LEE was in a Lutheran school in New York City one day he said he rode the subway all day and didn't go to school. LEE was telling the truth. The point I want to make is that he had the courage to tell the truth. About two weeks later he was picked up at the Bronx Zoo while playing hooky from school...

At this point the "Contact" program was broken for a regular news broadcast and, at the resumption of the program, Mrs. OSWALD did not continue to answer the above question, although some aspects of the same material were brought out later in the broadcast.

Q. Did you think JACK RUBY killed LEE HARVEY OSWALD because he was in a murder plot with him?

A. I do not have any thoughts on JACK RUBY because I cannot do anything on that particular subject. I do feel the authorities will take care of that.

Q. Is it true that LEE HARVEY OSWALD was dishonorably discharged and could not have been buried in the Arlington National Cemetery?

A. That's controversial. He had his honorable discharge but, because of his defection to Russia, he was later given an undesirable discharge. I think of him as a government agent, and this was done to show that he was not a good citizen.

Q. The January 27th issue of "The Nation" carries an article entitled "Oswald and the FBI", which reflects that small sums of money were sent from an unknown source in the United States to OSWALD in Russia. Can Mrs. OSWALD comment on this?

A. No, I didn't read the article. I did see an article that a Western Union employee had said that money had been sent to OSWALD.

Q. Does Mrs. OSWALD know anything of the circumstances which indicate that LEE OSWALD was picked up by the Dallas Police Department for the attempted shooting of General WALKER and that his release was demanded by the Attorney General?

A. I know nothing about this. I would like to hear more about it.

At this point the participant who asked this question advised that she had heard this information through a Canton, Ohio radio station which was carrying a radio program of a BOB SECREST originating from Detroit, Michigan.

Mrs. OSWALD then thanked the audience participant for supplying her source of information and made the comment that this is why she comes before the public.

Q. Why did OSWALD resist arrest at the theatre if he was innocent?

A. I don't think he resisted arrest. The police surrounded him. They did not see him with a gun, although one officer claims to have seen the gun.

Q. When you testified at the Warren Commission you said you had information that would change their mind. I would like to know what this information is.

A. The information I referred to was as to the character of this boy. I have his life because I was his mother, and I have all of LEE's documents.

Q. KARL: I would like to pursue this psychiatric bit a little further. OSWALD was examined by Dr. HARTACK (phonetic), appeared before the Children's Court, and was sent to the Children's Home. Wasn't it recommended that LEE OSWALD be committed to an institution not only for his protection but for the protection of the community?

A. Only in this regard - I only knew he was confined for five to six weeks and must have had psychiatric treatment. The judge didn't confine LEE and nothing was said to me about psychiatric treatment. If he needed psychiatric treatment, the judge wouldn't have let me have him.

Q. Did he ever have occasion to be further examined?

A. No, however, a change of environment was suggested in that we leave New York and return home. I don't think that LEE received a complete psychiatric examination and I was never told of Dr. HARTACK's (phonetic) examination.

Q. What are your feelings toward OSWALD's wife as to her opinions?

A. I will always be waiting for MARINA when she is ready. I respect her wishes if she don't want to see me.

Q. 1. If LEE HARVEY OSWALD was a government agent, why didn't the government come forward that he was an agent?

2. Why did LEE HARVEY OSWALD choose to contact the Russian authorities instead of ours in case of trouble??

3. Why did Mrs. OSWALD contact an attorney known for his representation of a known Communist to dig up the facts? (The name of this attorney unknown to participant)

A. 1. I don't have an answer. It is up to our government to come forward with the answer.

2. He is telling his wife for her to contact the Russian Consulate for her own protection.

KARL: This is newspaper speculation.

3. Mrs. OSWALD: Because this attorney represents the underdogs.

Q. I am a juvenile probation officer, does she know if psychiatric examination was given and psychiatric examination is only given when necessary and not to all children?

A. I would have to assume psychiatric examination was given because Dr. HARTACK (phonetic) made it public. However, I was never told that this is the fact.

Q. By whom was he set up and who had the best advantage of the President's death?

A. In my own way, I don't have proof, but I believe he was set up. I believe the leak is in our own government.

Q. Is it true that LEE OSWALD was in JACK RUBY's Cafe?

A. This was in the newspapers. No one can answer this.

Q. KARL: Was LEE OSWALD a "loner" and did not have close friends?

A. I will bring this out in another program. It is too long a story for the present program. I have a wonderful thing to relate that happened to LEE, and it is something that has never been made public. I intend to make this known on Radio Station WBZ, Boston, on BOB KENNEDY's "Contact" program next Wednesday (2/26/64) from 6:30 to 8:00 PM or, if we cannot do the program on this date, it will be on the following Monday (3/2/64). He had normal relations with all people.

Q. If LEE OSWALD was a government agent, why did he shoot the officer (TIPPIT)?

A. We do not believe he did.

Q. What is the basis for Mrs. OSWALD's reasoning that she has conclusive evidence her son did not kill President KENNEDY?

A. Briefly, LEE could not have done this; he would have had to have been a modern-day Superman to have done all the things they claim he did that day.

Q. MORGAN: Actually, it was an hour and ten minutes and not 29 minutes between the time the President was assassinated and the time of OSWALD's arrest in the theatre.

A. My information is from many, many people. I am going by information I have. The only answer I have is that there are many variations.

Q. Wasn't there a witness to the TIPPIT slaying who positively identified LEE OSWALD as the slayer?

A. This witness went to the police car radio to broadcast for help, therefore, could not possibly have seen the man who killed TIPPIT. I believe OSWALD was tried and killed by public opinion because the President was killed, and he was a Marxist and defector. We jumped to the conclusion that he killed the President. If a so-called good man was picked up, would the public readily say that he was the man?

I will answer this question --- They would say that he could not have killed the President and he was one of our fine businessmen. My point is this boy was tried by the public --- I am not saying he is not guilty; however, I am saying I believe he was innocent.

Q. Mrs. OSWALD still believes that her son was not in the Book Depository building although evidence indicated he was. She believes everyone that's seen him are wrong. Why would anyone be carrying window shades to work, and they were never found, and why did he run away?

A. I will have to refer you to Mr. MARK LANE. LEE worked at the Book building and his fingerprints could have been there from another occasion. That box with fingerprints could have been trumped up. We read that witnesses seen LEE in the Book Depository building but the police haven't produced them. A witness stated that LEE advised him that the package contained window shades, but is this the fact?

That is the purpose of cross-examination at the Warren Commission. This way it brings out both sides. There was no cross-examination at the Warren Commission; that's why I object to it. If they had someone do the cross-examination, they would have brought out a lot more.

Q. MORGAN: I've heard it speculated that you want this cleared up as psychiatric reports put the blame on you for the cause of OSWALD being what he was, and supposition is that you want to clear any indirect guilt on yourself.

A. It is not a fact and it is immaterial to me what my neighbors think. I have lived my life alone. It would not mean a thing to me what people think. I have supported my family without help and do not feel guilty in any way. I think I did a good job raising my boys.

Q. KARL: Are you satisfied the way the Warren Commission is conducting these hearings, and do you believe the approach is judicial enough so that a decision can be relied on?

A. No, I do not believe the decision of the Warren Commission can be relied upon as I think it is a one-sided affair. We are just testifying, and you must have cross-examination.

The conclusion of the Warren Commission will be speculation and rumor as all the witnesses sit in their chairs and talk to the Commission, then they, the Commission, analyze what they hear.

The above was the final question in the "Contact" program, and Mr. NELSON G. KARL made the following comment: that he was very proud of his fellow Clevelanders and that only in America could this be expressed with its precept and concept of a fair discussion. He further stated that he

believes it a tragedy that JACK RUBY deprived America, the public and LEE HARVEY OSWALD of trial by jury and the proper judicial inquiry.

Mr. HARV MORGAN concluded the program by thanking MARGUERITE OSWALD for her participation.

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - DeLoach
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
May 14, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan
1 - Mail Room
1 - J. M. Sizoo

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Lee Harvey Oswald

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your prior request for coverage of the public appearances of Mark Lane.

Enclosed are three reels of tape recording of Lane's appearance at Upsala College, East Orange, New Jersey, on May 6, 1964, as well as two copies of a communication dated May 8, 1964, at our Newark, New Jersey, Office regarding the above appearance.

BY COURIER SVC.
26 MAY 1
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

REC-11 [illegible] 3688

J. Edgar Hoover

19 MAY 15 1964

Enclosures (5)

JMS:pah
(12)

NOTE:

We cover Lane's public appearances at request of President's Commission. In his Upsala College talk, Lane continued to state that the assassination and the investigation thereof were poorly handled by the Secret Service, the FBI and the Dallas PD. Lane, in his comments, implied that there was a conspiracy by authorities to find Oswald guilty of the assassination. Lane also mentioned that he had been approached

(NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

XEROX
MAY 18 1964
MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN [illegible]
MAY 14 1 18 PM '64
FBI

NOTE CONTINUED:

by two individuals on the street recently who identified themselves as FBI Agents and accused him of taking or stealing FBI documents. The interview of Lane to determine whether or not he possessed FBI reports as alleged has been furnished to the Commission previously and we are taking no further action to contact Lane regarding that allegation in view of his uncooperativeness and efforts to embarrass the Bureau. Also Lane gave no indication he possessed or had access to FBI reports in his testimony before the Commission.

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 105-82555

SERIAL NO. 3689

PAGE NO. 1

NO. OF PAGES 1

SECTION NO.

152

CIA

REFERRAL

FBI

Date: 5/7/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

SECRET

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (105-38431)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

The following is being furnished for information of Bureau and Dallas:

[redacted]

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

4 - Bureau (105-82555) (RM)
(2 - 100-409763) (MARK LANE)
2 - Dallas (100-10461) (RM)
4 - New York (105-38431)
(1 - 100-117844) (MARK LANE)
(1 - 100-78633) (ISIDORE NEEDLEMAN)
(1 - 100-90750) (RUSS NIXON)

[redacted]

REC-104 369

6 MAY 8 1964

JJO:jlm
(10)

Classified by 20[illegible]7/13/77
Exempt from GDS, Category 2&3
Date of Declassification Indefinite

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per SOVIET SECTION

Special Agent in Charge.

2 MAY 12 1964

FBI

Date: 5/5/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (105-38431)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS-R-CUBA

Re NY airtel to Bureau with enclosure 4/30/64.

Enclosed for the Bureau are three Xerox copies of letter, dated 12/3/63, received by EVIDIO PEREIRA ACOSTA from Cuba and wherein the writer states that "RUBY" was in Havana a year ago. Only the first paragraph of the letter relates to "Ruby" and his alleged presence in Cuba. Enclosed for Dallas is one Xerox copy of the same letter.

On 5/5/64, EVIDIO PEREIRA ACOSTA, 3750 Broadway, NYC appeared at the NYO; was interviewed in the Spanish language by SA JOHN JAMES O'FLAHERTY and furnished the following information:

He advised that he has no firsthand knowledge concerning the statement that RUBY was in Cuba and in contact with one PRASKIN. He explained that this information was contained in a letter that he received from a friend in Cuba. He exhibited the letter which was written in the Spanish language and dated 12/3/63 Havana, Cuba, and it was noted that the first paragraph reads as follows:

(3)-Bureau (Enlcs. 3) (RM)
2-Dallas (Encl. 1) (RM) (100-10461)
2-New York
(1-44-974) (JACK RUBY)

JJO:far
(8)

3 ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

REC-104 105-X3-3691

MAY 6 1964

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

52 MAY 19 1964

"Notify the Pentagon of this information: 'RUBY' murderer of OSWALD was in Havana a year ago. He is friend and client of an individual named PRASKIN owner or manager of a tourist shop situated in Prado E/. Animas y Trocadero in front of the Sevilla".

Havana, Cuba

PEREIRA ACOSTA did not, at first, wish to disclose the identity of his friend in Cuba, since he did not have the latter's consent to do so; however, he subsequently identified him as FERNANDO GARCIA, Calle 19 # 1064 Altos Entre 12 y 14 Vedado, Havana, Cuba - Telephone 3-7088. He added that although he does not know whether his friend is the original source of this information, he described his friend as a reliable source.

He commented that he is unable to furnish any additional information regarding RUBY's alleged presence in Cuba and contact with one PRASKIN other than the information contained in the letter as received from his friend in Cuba.

The above information will be incorporated in report presently being prepared by NYO.

//

Notifique al Pentá[illegible] este i[illegible]
wald estuvo en I[illegible] un a[illegible]
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1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - DeLoach
1 - Rosen
1- Sullivan
1 - Malley
May 15, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Branigan
1 - Stokes

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated May 1, 1964, concerning the address, 3610 North Beckley, which was given by Lee Harvey Oswald as his place of residence when he applied for a post office box at Dallas, Texas, on November 1, 1963.

In this connection there are enclosed two copies of a memorandum dated May 6, 1964.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

REC- 38 3692

Enclosures (2)

19 MAY 15 1964

EX-109

JCS:pah
(10)

NOTE: Enclosed letterhead, which has been approved for dissemination by Messrs. Belmont and Malley, establishes that address in question is nonexistent as North Beckley runs only to 3000 block.

Tolson
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Conrad
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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

BY COURIER SVCE
27 MAY 15
COMM-FBI

TELETYPE UNIT

62 MAY 19 1964

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - DeLoach

May 15, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Stokes

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated April 22, 1964, concerning two pieces of luggage believed to have been the property of Lee Harvey Oswald which have been designated Exhibits A-1 and C-254. In connection with requested investigation concerning the aforementioned Exhibits, there are enclosed the following items:

(1) Two copies each of memoranda dated April 30, 1964, and May 7, 1964, and two samples of adhesive address labels issued by the Continental Trailways bus line which are described in enclosed memoranda.

(2) Two copies each of color photographs of Exhibit A-1; of four color photographs depicting both sides of Exhibit C-254 and three black and white photographic enlargements depicting a portion of a baggage check and two fragments of address labels which were affixed to the top of Exhibit C-254.

Ex-
REC-38 105-82555-3693

We have been advised that the yellow marking on one side of Exhibit C-254 was made by Mexican Customs officials at Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, and that the mark indicates the bag was checked by Mexican Customs at Nuevo Laredo on September 26, presumably 1963, the date Oswald entered Mexico at Nuevo Laredo. For your information there are no discernible markings on Exhibit A-1.

JCS:pah
(10)

(SEE NOTE PAGE TWO)

BY COURIER SVC.
27 MAY 15
COMM-FBI

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2 MAY 19 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

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62-109060-

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

Our investigation concerning the luggage utilized by Oswald during his trip to Mexico is continuing and results thereof will be furnished to you as received.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (18)

NOTE:

Letterheads were prepared by Houston and Dallas and describe the fragments of address stickers on C-254 and establish that these were Continental Trailways forms. Commission in its 4/22/64 letter suggested the fragments may have been forms of other bus lines. Dallas 5/7/64 letterhead shows that Marina Oswald, Oswald's brother and Mrs. Ruth Paine could not furnish positive information concerning bags taken by Oswald to Mexico. Information re the yellow marking "9/26" on C-254 is from San Antonio teletype 5/11/64. This will be reported by Dallas later. Letterheads have been approved for dissemination by Messrs Belmont and Malley.

May 15, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Sizoo
1 - Mail Room

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Lee Oswald

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your request for coverage of the public appearances of Mark Lane. The following items are enclosed regarding Lane's recent appearances in the Boston, Massachusetts, area:

(1) Two reels of tape recording of Lane's appearance on Radio Station WMEX, Boston, on April 30, 1964.

(2) Two copies of a communication dated May 11, 1964, at our Boston Office concerning the above appearance by Lane on Radio Station WMEX.

(3) Two copies of a communication dated May 8, 1964, at our Boston Office concerning Lane's appearance at Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, on April 30, 1964.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (6)

JMS:hc
(12)

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MAY 18 1964

TELETYPE UNIT

BY COURIER SVC.
27 MAY 15
COMM-FBI

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

RECD MAIL ROOM

REC-38 — 369

19 MAY 15 1964

EX-105

62 MAY 19 1964

MAY 15 11 12 AM '64

RECEIVING ROOM

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

BUREAU NOTE:

We cover Lane's public appearances at request of President's Commission. Lane, in his appearances on Station WMEX and at Harvard University on 4-30-64, continued to attempt to cast doubt on the guilt of Oswald for the assassination of President Kennedy and the slaying of Dallas Police Officer Tippit. Lane continues to state that Oswald would not have received a fair trial had he lived and that the President's Commission is a "highly political" group which in Lane's opinion should be "nonpolitical" in nature. Lane claims, as in the past, that numerous facts in the investigation of the assassination have been shrouded in secrecy. He also claimed that a story had been planted in the press by means of Michael Howard, a Secret Service Agent, to the effect that a Negro janitor in the Texas School Book Depository Building had seen Oswald "pull the trigger" to kill President Kennedy (Lane's allegation above appeared in the 5-9-64 issue of the "National Guardian." Previous inquiry has failed to identify any such witness, and the President's Commission has been advised of this as well as of Lane's claim in the "National Guardian"). Lane continues to claim that doctors at Parkland Memorial Hospital, Dallas, originally stated that the throat wound of President Kennedy was an entrance wound, but that later, on insistence by Secret Service Agents, these doctors changed their statement and referred to the throat wound as an exit wound. Items being furnished President's Commission furnished by Boston airtels 5-8-64 captioned "Mark Lane, SM-C" and 5/11/64 captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald, IS - R - Cuba."

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - DeLoach
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
May 15, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan
1 - Sizoo

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to my letter to you dated May 11, 1964, which forwarded a copy of an article by Thomas Gittings Buchanan, Jr., in the April 9, 1964, issue of the French newspaper, "L'Express," as well as two copies of a translation thereof.

For your information there is enclosed a copy of an article by Buchanan in the April 23, 1964, issue of that newspaper which deals with photographs of Lee Harvey Oswald appearing in the public press. Also enclosed are two copies of a translation of the article prepared by this Bureau.

Sincerely yours,

REC-38
J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (3)

JMS:nah
(11)

NOTE:

Buchanan, former reporter for "Washington Evening Star" 1946 to 1948, now lives in France. He had admitted past CP membership and has written several speculative and/or unfounded articles in French newspaper "L'Express" on assassination doubting Oswald's guilt. Copies of these articles furnished by Legat, Paris.

(NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO)

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BY COURIER SVC.
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62-109060-3695

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE CONTINUED:

and translations thereof have been furnished to the Commission. Last article being sent to Commission discusses two photos of Oswald holding a rifle which appeared in (1) "Life" magazine 2/21/64 and (2) "Detroit Free Press, 2/17/64 and "Newsweek" 3/2/64. These are apparently copies of photos admittedly taken by Marina Oswald in Spring of 1963 and seized by Dallas PD after assassination which were obtained, retouched and published by press. Buchanan notes that "Life" photo shows telescopic lens on rifle, while "Detroit Free Press" photo does not appear to have a telescopic lens on the rifle held by Oswald. At the request of the Commission we conducted inquiry as the source of photos in the press and found they apparently emanated from an unidentified source in the Dallas PD. Bureau representative has already testified before Commission re the original photo and the retouching of the photo for publication purposes. The Commission being furnished copy of Buchanan article and translation thereof for its information.

5/15/64

Airtel

1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan
1 - Goble

To: SAC, Dallas (100-10461)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Enclosed is one copy of a letter from Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) dated 5/11/64, CIA file CSCI-3/781,172, and the enclosure to this letter. These are being furnished for analysis and review by your office. Data contained in the CIA enclosure should not be included in any of your reports concerning Oswald, but should be set out in cover pages of your reports where pertinent along with statements bearing upon the significance of the item concerned. In the event you have questions concerning any of the data in the CIA enclosure or desire further investigation by CIA regarding certain of the data, advise the Bureau and specifically request the Bureau to contact CIA in such matters.

The data furnished by CIA should be of assistance to your office in any future interviews with Marina Oswald concerning various items appearing in her address book. This data should also serve as a cross-check on the reliability of the information furnished you by Marina Oswald.

You should not, of course, reveal to Marina Oswald or any other individual data furnished by CIA in regard to any entries appearing in Oswald's address book. If at some future date you feel it desirable to confront Marina Oswald in connection with statements she might make regarding entries in her address book and desire to use data furnished by CIA, specifically request the Bureau to obtain clearance from CIA to use such data as desired.

Enclosures (2)

REC-38
MAILED 19
MAY 15 1964
COMM-FBI

105-82555-3696

TNG:pah
(6)

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Gandy

52 MAY 19 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

NOTE: On 4/13/64 we furnished CIA photographs of the pages of Marina Oswald's address book and a memorandum containing the comments made by Marina Oswald about the individuals listed in her book, whose names were written in Russian. We requested CIA to review its files for any

(NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO)

NOTE CONTINUED:

further information regarding these individuals named in the address book. The letter from CIA and its enclosure contain the results of its inquiry into this matter. Inasmuch as CIA has requested the Bureau not to furnish any CIA data directly to the Commission, we are not including such data in our reports concerning Oswald. CIA has indicated in the letter that it has made its own dissemination to the Commission.

1 - Belmont
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan

5-15-64

1 - Lenihan

CODE

TELETYPE URGENT

TO SAC DALLAS

FROM DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS - R - CUBA.

REBUAIRTEL MAY TWO, ONE NINE SIX FOUR, ENCLOSING COPY OF A LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION DATED APRIL THIRTY, ONE NINE SIX FOUR, REQUESTING INTERVIEW OF MISS YAEKO OKUI AND OTHER RELATED INVESTIGATION. URAIRTEL MAY SIX, ONE NINE SIX FOUR, ENCLOSED MEMORANDUM SAME DATE SETTING FORTH INTERVIEW OF MISS OKUI. MISS OKUI IDENTIFIED MR. GERARDO WEINSTEIN AS HER INITIAL EMPLOYER IN THE U.S.

IMMEDIATELY INTERVIEW MR. WEINSTEIN IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COMMISSION'S REQUEST TO DETERMINE CIRCUMSTANCES UNDER WHICH MISS OKUI CAME TO DALLAS AND TO OBTAIN WHATEVER INFORMATION WEINSTEIN MAY HAVE AS TO HER BACKGROUND. HANDLE IMMEDIATELY AND SUBMIT LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM SUITABLE FOR DISSEMINATION.

REL:MHW (7)

NOTE: Oswald attended a Christmas-New Years party at the Declan Ford residence in Dallas in late 12-62. We determined he conversed at the party with a Japanese woman, Miss Yaeko Okui. We interviewed Miss Okui and she furnished data concerning herself and information re her brief meeting with Oswald. Commission also requested we interview her employer as to what he knows of Miss Okui and her background.

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VIA TELETYPE
MAY 15 1964
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ENCIPHERED

MAY 19 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

EX-105 REC-38 105-82555-3697

19 MAY 18 1964

5/15/64

1 - Branigan
1 - Raupach
1 - Lenihan
1 - Anderson

Airtel

To: SAC, Miami (105-8342)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

ReMMrep of SA James J. O'Connor 4/22/64.

By return airtel advise status of efforts of Dr. Luis Conte Aguero to contact Jose Fra Alonso in Cuba to pinpoint basis for allegations that Mexican named "Duglas" was involved in assassination of President Kennedy.

LLA:pah
(7)

NOTE:

Letter in Spanish reportedly sent by Jose Fra Alonso in Cuba to Dr. Conte through intermediary in Miami, Florida, alleged that Mexican named "Duglas" was responsible for assassination of President Kennedy and that Oswald and Jack Ruby knew nothing about it. Dr. Conte now believes this letter previously misinterpreted and the correct translation of letter is that President Kennedy was killed by a Mexican with the surname "Duglas" and by Oswald, and that Ruby knew nothing about the assassination. Dr. Conte attempting to re-establish contact with Fra Alonso.

MAILED 19
MAY 15 1964
COMM-FBI

REC-38 105-82555-3698

19 MAY 18 1964

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52 MAY 19 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FBI

Date: 5/7/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (100-16601)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS-R-CUBA
BUDED 5/8/64

Re Bureau airtel, 4/28/64, captioned as above.

Set forth is a summary of the alleged Anti-Castro military training camp established in the New Orleans area in late summer, 1963, referred to in a transcript of the testimoney of CARLOS BRINGUIER, which transcript was enclosed with referenced Bureau airtel.

Information was received by the New Orleans Office on 7/30/63, that approximately 10 Cuban refugees arrived in New Orleans from Miami during the latter part of July, 1963, for the purpose of attending a training camp near New Orleans after which they were to be transferred to a training camp in Guatemala.

These refugees were disappointed after their arrival because they did not have training weapons and this group allegedly returned to Miami shortly after their arrival in New Orleans.

For the information of the Bureau and Miami the details of this alleged training camp is set forth in the report of SA WARREN C. DE BRUEYS dated 10/3/63, at New

REC-38 105-82555-3699

1 MAY 8 1964

(3)-Bureau (RM)
1-Dallas (Info)(RM)
1-Miami (Info)(RM)
1-WFO (Info) (RM)
2-New Orleans
SMC:sms
(8)

EX-103

18

Approved: _____ Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per

Orleans in the case entitled, 'ANTI-FIDEL CASTRO ACTIVITIES; IS-C," Bufile 109-584, Miami file 105-1742, and New Orleans file 105-1095.

The Bureau's attention is called to pages 40 and 41 of the transcript of the testimoney of BRINGUIER wherein BRINGUIER claimed that OSWALD got into an argument at the Habana Bar over the price of lemonade.

At the time ~~OSCAR~~ ORESTES PENA, the owner of the Habana Bar, was interviewed on 12/5/63, PENA stated he could not recall the month or day OSWALD and either a Mexican or Cuban came into his bar together. He recalled OSWALD ordered a lemonade and was charged .25 and the man with OSWALD ordered tequila and was charged .50, after which this man with OSWALD complained to the bartender that .50 was too much to pay for tequila. PENA said he never talked to OSWALD or to this other man.

The above interview with PENA is contained on page 43 of the report of SA JOHN T. REYNOLDS dated 12/6/63, at New Orleans, in the OSWALD case.

EVARISTO RODRIGUEZ, the bartender at the Habana Bar, when interviewed by Bureau Agents on 12/20/63, stated that the Latin appearing man with OSWALD he observed at the Habana Bar in early August, 1963, became irritated by the fact that he had to pay .50 for one drink of tequila and this was the reason he recalled OSWALD and the unknown person with OSWALD.

The results of the interview with RODRIGUEZ are set forth on page 48 of the report of SA JOHN T. REYNOLDS dated 12/30/63, at New Orleans.

Efforts continuing to resolve questions raised by Commission and Buded of 5/8/64, will not be met; however, it is anticipated that inquiries will be completed and results submitted in report form by 5/15/64.

5/15/64

PLAIN TEXT

1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan
1 - Anderson

TELETYPE URGENT

EX-105

TO SAC NEW ORLEANS (100-16601)

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (105-82555) REC-38 -3699

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS - R - CUBA.

RE BUREAU AIRTEL APRIL TWENTY-EIGHT LAST ENCLOSING REQUESTS OF PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION REGARDING TESTIMONY OF CARLOS BRINGUIER AND NEW ORLEANS AIRTEL MAY SEVEN LAST.

SUTEL DATE REPORTS SUBMITTED AND/OR STATUS OF INVESTIGATION. IF ALL INVESTIGATION NOT COMPLETED IMMEDIATELY SUREP RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION TO DATE AND SET FORTH ANY ADDITIONAL LEADS WARRANTED. THIS MUST BE GIVEN CONTINUOUS AND PREFERRED ATTENTION AND BUREAU KEPT APPROPRIATELY ADVISED.

LLA:pah (5) pah

COPIES DESTROYED

2 1 FEB 27 1973

LLA:pah

NOTE:

Commission furnished transcript of testimony of Carlos Bringuier, anti-Castro Cuban in New Orleans who was involved in picketing of Oswald in New Orleans 8/9/63. Commission requested additional investigation specifically to resolve certain points of testimony and obtain certain publications referred to. Miami has furnished report containing requested documents and translations requested by Commission, however, New Orleans indicated difficulty in resolving certain questions raised by Commission anticipating that inquiries would be completed and results submitted in report form by 5/15/64. Above instructions deemed appropriate at this time.

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Gandy

62 MAY 19 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAY 15 1964

TELETYPE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen

TO : MR. SULLIVAN

DATE: 5-5-64

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Stokes
1 - Mr. Branigan

FROM : MR. BRANIGAN

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

Nat Ruby & Oswald

In an article in the 5-17-64 issue of the "National Inquirer," there is a wild story by John Henshaw in which it is alleged that the Dallas Police knew in April, 1963, that Oswald and Jack Ruby were linked in the assassination attempt against General Walker; that they were about to arrest Oswald and Ruby but were dissuaded from this action by a "Top Secret" letter sent to Chief Curry by the Department at the behest of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA). It also alleged that a high Bureau official at the Department's request interceded with Chief Curry, asking that Oswald and Ruby not be arrested but that the Dallas Police desired this request in writing which resulted in the Departmental letter.

Concerning this story, the Director inquired "Have we checked our files just to be on safe side."

The main point of the article in the "National Inquirer" is hinged on the fact that the Dallas Police had developed Oswald and Ruby as suspects in connection with the assassination attempt on General Walker in April, 1963. This is completely at variance with information in our files and from our check of Dallas Police files and our interviews of Dallas Police officials. Neither Ruby nor Oswald were suspected by Dallas Police of any participation in the Walker incident prior to the assassination of the President. The only suspect developed by them prior to 11-22-63 was a 22-year-old Scotsman named William McEwan Duff, who was befriended by Walker and worked for him for a period of time as a chauffeur and houseboy. Duff was questioned by Dallas Police and was exonerated on the basis of a polygraph examination.

WAB:JCS:hrt
(7)

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REC-38

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11 MAY 15 1964

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52 MAY 19 1964

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. SULLIVAN
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

As to the allegation that a high Bureau official contacted the Dallas Police and urged them not to arrest Ruby and Oswald, this, of course, is a complete absurdity and nothing in our files could support such a story. Likewise, there is nothing in our files to support the allegation that a "Top Secret" letter was sent by a high official of the Justice Department requesting them not to arrest Ruby and Oswald. Furthermore, CIA has formally denied that Oswald was an informant of their organization or connected with them in any way and we have no information that CIA was ever interested in Ruby at any time.

ACTION:

The above is submitted in answer to the Director's inquiry.

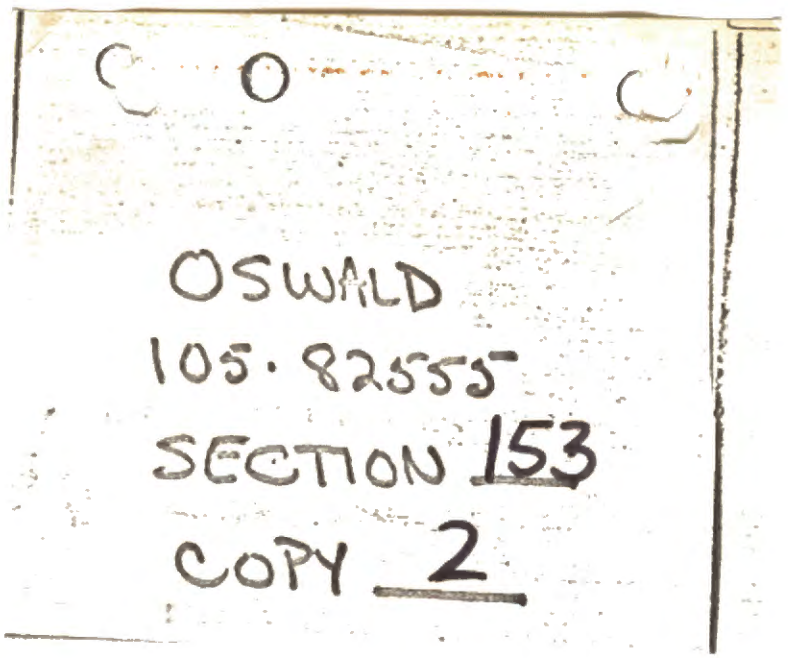
DEM/B

JF BV

gjc

V

Well as I anticipated the Warren Commission has now in writing requested an investigation. We just can't pursue every irresponsible allegation.


OSWALD
105-82555
SECTION 153
COPY 2

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1-Mr.Belmont
1-Mr.Mohr
1-Mr.DeLoach

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 5-1-64

1-Mr.Rosen
1-Mr.Sullivan
1-Mr.Malley
1-Mr.Branigan
1-Mr.Stokes

FROM : Mr. W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

Tolson
Belmont
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Gandy

This is to brief a wild and unsupported article in the 5-17-64 issue of the "National Enquirer" claiming that the Department of Justice at the request of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) blocked the arrest of Oswald and Ruby by the Dallas Police in April, 1963. The article cites no specifics as to the basis for the imaginative charge and is loaded with filler material consisting of numerous hoaxes and false reports which have been discredited. It is recommended that the article not be brought to the attention of the President's Commission or the Department as it is patently false and unworthy of consideration. The "National Enquirer" is a well-known sex-type of newspaper, is totally unreliable and is known to feature wild sensational stories.

The story in question was written by John Henshaw, described as Washington Bureau Chief of the "National Enquirer," weekly published in New York City. The article alleges that Dallas Police knew in April, 1963, that Oswald and Ruby were linked in the assassination attempt against General Walker; Oswald as the assassin and Ruby as the paymaster. It alleges that CIA was using Ruby to recruit commandos for raids on Cuba and to prevent Dallas Police from arresting Ruby as well as Oswald, they petitioned the Department to step in. It alleges that a high Bureau official received a signed directive from the Department as a result of which he contacted the Dallas Police in April, 1963, and urged them not to arrest Ruby and Oswald. As the Dallas Police desired a signed communication, a "Top Secret" letter was signed by a high official of Justice and was sent to Dallas Police Chief Curry requesting them not to arrest Ruby and Oswald. The article thereafter attempts to establish that Ruby and Oswald knew each other long before the assassination and as filler information it repeats the allegation that Oswald was a double agent for CIA and Bureau, the false claims of Mark Lane, the New York attorney, and the wild speculations that have appeared in the foreign press. This article is pure sensational trash and there is no substance to it.

REC- 38

3701

EX-105

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

ACTION:

None. Foregoing for information. Article in question is attached.

Enclosure
JCS:pah:jdd
(9)

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 4/30/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (105-38431)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS-R-CUBA

Enclosed for the information of the Bureau is one copy of the "National Enquirer" a weekly that is published in NYC. Also enclosed is one copy for information of Dallas.

Bureau and Dallas are referred to pages 16-18 of this weekly, which contains an article by JOHN HENSHAW alleging an association between JACK RUBY and LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

1- ENCLOSURE

REC- 38

105-82555-3702

EX-105

(3) Bureau (Encl. 1) (RM)
1-Dallas (100-10461) (Encl. 1) (RM)
1-New York (Encl. 1)

JJO:far
(6)

1e MAY X 1964

C.C. Wick

SOVIET SECTION

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

105-82555-3702

NAL
INQUIRER
THE WORLD'S LIVELIEST PAPER

★★★★★ FEATURE 15c

Vol. 38, No. 36, May 17, 1964

hington Insiders Rocked

By Report of a Fantastic Letter

NK RUBY

& OSWALD

SHOCKED OFFICIALS HEAR:

.U.S. Justice Dept. Letter Blocked Their Arrest Seven Months Before JFK Slaying

A Vicious Stranger Hurls Acid And Blinds a Blind Man's Dog

By THOMAS KNOWLES

Police are hunting for one of the cruelest of all people — someone who blinded the guide dog of a blind man by throwing acid into the animal's eyes.

And because the dog's owner, Luigi Molteni, 33, a telephone operator, cannot see, the police have no clue as to who might have done it.

It wasn't until a month after the dog, Prima, had been blinded that anyone noticed anything was wrong with her.

Molteni entered Prima, a 7-year-old German shepherd, in an international dog show at Turin, Italy, last October 27.

Instead of behaving in her usual well-trained manner, Prima didn't obey commands, nearly bumped into obstacles and barely saved her master from being run down by cars driven along a mock road.

A spectator joked loudly:

"That guide dog looks as if it needs a guide dog for itself!"

Officials of the show didn't think it was a laughing matter, however.

A veterinarian took one look at Prima, passed his hand in front of her eyes and said: "This dog is blind."

Molteni, who has been blind for six years, wept behind his dark glasses.

"She's been like this for a month," he said. "She's frightened and uncertain every time we come to the edge of a sidewalk, a busy street or some unexpected obstacle.

"But she's still managed to take me to the center of Milan

BLIND COMPANIONS: Blind man Luigi Molteni and his blind guide dog, Prima, together just before the dog was operated on. The dog's sight in her left eye was restored after an operation which took 5½ hours.

Prima had cataracts on both eyes.

Then an eye specialist examined her and found she had been

things through her left eye.

Within two days, wearing a special muzzle to prevent her from scratching the eye, she

and then back again.

"We walk together through crowded streets, travel together on buses and trains in the rush hour.

"How can she be blind?"

The surgeon told Molteni that Prima had been guiding him all that time from memory.

"She's been making her way from your home to work and back again for so long that she is able to make the trip from memory," he said.

"She's also aided by familiar sounds and smells and by recollection of danger spots she knew when she could see."

At first, it was thought that Prima had been blinded by someone.

Last January 15, the specialist operated on Prima free of charge.

With the dog under anesthetic for 5½ hours, he removed the upper layer of the left eyeball, uncovering healthy tissue underneath.

When the operation was over and the effects of the anesthetic had worn off, Prima scrambled to her feet and staggered around the operating room peering at her master to and from sight.

An operation on Prima's right eye is planned for later this summer.

Said Molteni: "I'd like to meet the person who threw the acid at Prima.

"He must hate either dogs or blind people.

"I would offer him my hand in friendship, because a person with that kind of twisted soul needs a friend."

AFTER SURGERY: Luigi stands by as eye specialist's assistant pats Prima after dog's left eye was operated on. A special muzzle kept her from scratching the eye.

Gripes to City About His Taxes — Should Be Higher, He Says

PROUD: LeRoy Neal, standing in front of his house, says it was a matter of pride for him to have his taxes as high as those of his neighbors. So he had his raised.

By STAN HAYES

LeRoy Neal argued bitterly when the tax on his home was increased.

But Neal's complaint shocked the tax board — because he insisted his tax was too low.

"My increase was only $21 while my neighbors had to pay from $53 to $95 more a year," said Neal, 55.

"It isn't fair, because we're taxed according to the value of our homes. Since my house is worth as much as theirs, I should be taxed just as much.

"It's a matter of pride."

Last March 20 Neal appeared before the tax board of review in Lansing, Mich., and waited his turn to speak while dozens of angry citizens complained that their tax increases were too high.

When Neal stood up to speak, officials expected him to argue about the $21 increase over his previous year's tax of $160.

But Neal gave them the surprise of their lives.

"I've got a nice, six-room house I've just improved with a recreation room with a soundproof ceiling," he said.

"As a result, my home is worth at least as much as my neighbors' homes — and I ought to get a much bigger tax increase."

Board officials were shocked.

"We just didn't know what to do," said County Tax Assessor Gerald Ernst.

"It was the first time any of us had ever heard a citizen complain his taxes were too low."

Neal was asked to think the matter over and come back a few days later, but he insisted that his mind was already made up.

"I'm being taxed at the rate of owning a home worth $8,000, and that's an insult," Neal complained.

"Because my home is now worth at least $12,000."

When Neal kept complaining, board members finally examined the improvements that he made in his home.

Last March 30 they gave him what he wanted — they added another $42 to his tax.

"Now I pay a tax of $223 on my home — an increase of $63 over last year," Neal said.

"But I'm a happy man. Because now all my neighbors know my home is worth just as much as theirs."

NATIONAL ENQUIRER

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He Takes Nap & Is Trapped 8 Days in a Shaft

By MANUEL HERRERA

Evaristo Maldonado was tired out. All he wanted was to find a place where he could take a long, uninterrupted snooze.

And he found just the spot — an unused brick shaft in a hospital basement. So the 60-year-old laborer crawled through the opening and settled down for the night.

Nobody interrupted him because nobody knew he was there.

Not even the two men who came along early the next morning and bricked up the only opening to Evaristo's makeshift bedroom in the Juarez, Mexico, hospital.

It was too dark inside for them to see clearly and Evaristo had crawled well inside the narrow shaft to avoid being seen.

Evaristo slumbered on. There was plenty of air coming through a ventilation grille and Evaristo had no problem with breathing.

But when he woke up, he soon found he had a more urgent problem. He couldn't get out.

He screamed but nobody heard him even though the hospital's doctors and nurses were working only 10 feet above him.

By the fourth day, the starving Evaristo was eating the dirt he managed to scratch out from the walls. When that gave out, he ate his own clothes.

For water, he sucked the sweat from his hands and face.

He lost track of time in the endless silence and the pitch black made him go blind from the effort of straining his eyes.

Evaristo might still have been in the shaft if, on the eighth day, Emilio Gomez and Julia Gua hadn't gone into the cellar to check the heating and ventilation.

They found that one of the shafts had been blocked by mistake. It took only a few minutes to knock out the bricks.

Gomez shined a flashlight inside and its beam fell on the face of Evaristo.

"It's a ghost," he screamed.

Their cries were heard by hospital workers who ran down to the basement and found Evaristo, now a 90-lb. bag of skin and bones, crouching on all fours.

"I was tired," he moaned. "I just wanted to rest."

Carefully the living skeleton was carried upstairs and put to bed after being given stimulants and injections of liquid food.

Within a few days of his rescue — last November 1 — his sight returned and he was on the way to recovery.

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Washington Insiders Are Talking

RUBY &

SHOCKED OFFICIALS

• Dallas Cops Linked
Murder Try in Apri
• U.S. Justice Dept. L
Blocked Their Arre

By JOHN HENSHAW — *ENQUIRER Washington Bureau Chief*

WASHINGTON — The hottest story making the rounds here is that the U.S. Justice Department prevented the arrest of Lee Harvey Oswald and Jack Ruby BEFORE the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. Oswald and the man who killed him, Ruby, were suspected of being partners in crime seven months before the President's death.

The incredible details of the story are so explosive that officials won't even answer "no comment" when queried about it. But the story being discussed by top-level government officials reveals:

1. That the Justice Department deliberately kept Oswald and Ruby out of jail before the assassination.

2. That Dallas cops suspected Oswald of being the gunman and Ruby the paymaster in a plot to murder former Major General Edwin A. Walker — seven months before the President was assassinated.

3. That the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency was using Ruby to recruit commandos for raids against Castro's Cuba. To prevent this explosive information from being disclosed, the CIA asked the Justice Dept. to step in and stop the Dallas police from arresting Jack Ruby as well as

EXCLUSIVE

There is a suspicion among the American public that there is more to the story behind the assassination of President Kennedy and his slayer, Lee Oswald, than has been disclosed.

The ENQUIRER prints this article in the hope it will lead to the solution of the mystery surrounding these tragic events.

Months before JFK

A top-secret document — a letter signed by a high official of the Justice Dept. — was sent in April 1963 from the Justice Dept. to Dallas Chief of Police Jesse E. Curry requesting the Dallas police NOT to arrest Oswald and Ruby in connection with the attempted slaying of General Walker.

After a sniper shot at, but missed, General Walker in Dallas, April 10, 1963, Dallas police suspected that Oswald was the sniper and Ruby the payoff man.

The cops were set to arrest the pair. But they never got the chance because of the heavy pressure brought to bear by the Justice Dept. And so Oswald and Ruby were allowed to remain free. And seven months later, on last November 22 in Dallas, Oswald was able to kill the President of the United States.

LEE OSWALD

JACK RUBY

The top-secret document — a copy of it is reportedly in the hands of the Presidential commission investigating the assassination — bares a web of intrigue that involves the Federal Bureau of Investigation, along with the Justice Dept. and the Central Intelligence Agency.

It is so politically explosive that the Presidential commission, headed by Supreme Court Chief Justice Earl Warren, has even withheld it from one of its own members, Senator Richard Russell (D., Ga.).

It is feared that Senator Russell, who leads the South in the fight against the civil rights bill, might use the document as a weapon against the Justice Dept. and its chief, Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy, a leader in the fight for civil rights.

The document — requesting the cops not to arrest Ruby and Oswald — contradicts the FBI report on the assassination and the subsequent murder of Oswald.

According to the New York Times, the FBI report, which was turned over to the Justice Dept. on December 4 and then to the Presidential commission five days later, concludes "that there was no link between Oswald and Jack Ruby."

The Times added, in its issue of December 10:

"Speculation that Oswald and Ruby knew each other, or in some way were part of a prior vendetta or association, is completely discounted in the report."

The ENQUIRER learned, however, that on the day Ruby killed Oswald, a man named Bill DeMar told reporters he saw Oswald in Ruby's Carousel night club.

DeMar, under the stage name of Bill Crowe, was then master of ceremonies at the club.

The ENQUIRER traced DeMar to an Evansville, Ind., night club and questioned him on April 11. He told our reporter that he had seen Oswald sitting in the Carousel on the night of November 21 — the night before Oswald assassinated President Kennedy.

DeMar said: "I gave the FBI a statement about seeing Oswald in the club and that was it. I told them the same thing I'm telling you.

"I signed it and have heard nothing more about the incident to this day."

And, on March 17, just three days after a jury voted the death penalty for Ruby, the Associated Press reported from Dallas:

"District Attorney Henry Wade has disclosed how prosecutors made the 'big decision' of the Jack Ruby murder trial.

"The decision: They would not call witnesses who swore they saw Ruby and Lee Harvey Oswald together before a sniper assassinated President Kennedy here.

"Testimony from these witnesses would have made worldwide headlines. And, if jurors had believed the testimony, it would have provided a motive for the slaying of Lee Harvey Oswald.

"Wade said FBI agents and other investigators provided him with a list of witnesses who insisted they had seen Ruby and Oswald together at various times.

"The district attorney said he decided not to call these witnesses because he had doubts about the accuracy of their statements."

And the New York Times, in an article from Dallas dated March 15, reported:

"Some law enforcement officials in Dallas continued to believe that a connection (between Ruby and Oswald) was possible but, if so, that it was personal and did not necessarily involve the assassination."

The FBI became involved in the undercover maneuverings to stop the arrest of Oswald and Ruby shortly after the attempt to snuff out the life of Gen. Walker, who had been preaching ultraconservatism since he was relieved of his command in Germany.

Walker then resigned from the Army.

GEN. EDWIN A. WALKER

A high FBI official w asked by a top official in t Justice Dept., after it was n fied by the CIA of the poten ly volatile situation in Da to request Dallas police not arrest Oswald or Ruby.

The FBI official refused to it, saying it would be obstruct justice and therefore would a crime.

The FBI man said he make the request only if officially directed to do so in communication signed by official.

The FBI official then receiv a signed directive. He contact Dallas police and urged the not to arrest Oswald and Rub

But the Dallas police al wanted an official signed co munication.

Thereupon the Justice De sent the communication to D las Police Chief Curry aski that Oswald and Ruby be l strictly alone.

The department explained didn't want Oswald and Ru arrested because of "reasons state."

The Justice Dept. was the request on behalf of

Because the CIA was deep involved with Ruby — and pr ably Oswald, too!

CIA agents had been usi Ruby to recruit men in the D las area to serve as commanc against Castro's government Cuba.

And they didn't dare let Ru be arrested and chance such formation getting out.

There were also indicatio that Oswald himself might ha

16

laying

EARL WARREN

been working both sides of the fence — as a double agent for both the Communists and the CIA.

So both Oswald and Ruby were left at liberty.

For the next few months Oswald took part in demonstrations in support of Castro, then went to Mexico City and tried to get a visa to visit Russia by way of Cuba.

Oswald's application for a visa was turned down.

Last October 3 he arrived back in Dallas. A week earlier it had been announced that President Kennedy would visit Dallas on November 22.

On October 14 Oswald got a room in a rooming house near the Texas School Book Depository in Dallas. The next day he were really found, except that evidence was overwhelming that the President had been killed by Oswald.

The same Oswald who had gone to Russia in 1959, pledged allegiance to the Soviet Union and tried to become a Russian citizen.

The Russians supposedly, for whatever reason, turned him down and he finally came back to America with his Russian-born wife, Marina, and their baby daughter in June 1962.

From then on he tried to get mixed up in left-wing activities, ordering all kinds of Communist literature and eventually becoming a loud supporter for Castro's Cuba.

He and his family lived first in Fort Worth, Tex., and then moved to Dallas.

In addition to the apartment he had with his wife and child he rented a room under the name of "A. Hidell."

On March 20, 1963, he received a rifle under that name from a mail-order firm located in Chicago.

On April 10 a sniper fired a rifle bullet through a window of the Dallas home of Gen. Walker.

Gen. Walker was working at his desk on his income tax returns.

The bullet missed his head by scant inches, went through a 9-inch wall and came out in another room.

Dallas police investigation showed that the sniper shot from an alley 150 feet from the Walker home, using a fence to steady the rifle.

Dallas police also had the report of a witness who was near ly after the attempt on Walker's life that he saw two men, not one, run to an auto and make their getaway.

And within a few days after the shot was fired Dallas police felt they had a complete case.

Then came the fantastic series of maneuvers cloaked in secrecy which kept Oswald — the man who was to assassinate President Kennedy — a free man.

After the slaying, President Johnson appointed a seven-member commission, headed by Justice Warren, to inquire into the assassination.

Then, just after the commission began work, it was reported by United Press International on December 6 that Oswald's wife, Marina, had informed the FBI that her husband told her excitedly in April 1963 that he tried to kill Gen. Walker.

The FBI declined to comment

OFFICER J.D. TIPPITT

The New York Times reported, in a story datelined from Dallas on December 7, that "evidence developed this week showed that it (the rifle used to kill President Kennedy) was first used April 10 to fire into the home here of Edwin A. Walker."

On February 4, the day after Marina Oswald's first appearance before the Warren commission, Chief Justice Warren told reporters that Marina's testimony "may not be released in your lifetime."

The Chief Justice said that the testimony would be preserved for the public but that it may be suppressed for decades. He finished his statement to the press with: "I say this seriously."

J. Lee Rankin, general counsel to the Warren commission, also talked to reporters on that day. He said that Mrs. Oswald's testimony dealt with her husband's activities in the U.S. after he returned from Russia. Rankin also said that Mrs. Oswald offered the commission some "new evidence."

Later that same day Warren refused to confirm Rankin's reference to "new evidence."

Two fantastic turns in the Oswald-Ruby mystery were front-paged in the New York Journal-American of Sunday, February 23.

First, the paper revealed that one of the men who put the finger on accused assassin Oswald also had been shot.

The man, Warren Reynolds, said he saw Oswald running away, putting new shells into a pistol as he did, after officer Tippitt was shot to death.

Then, in January, Reynolds was closing up his office when

Times of Thursday, March 5, Lane gave sensational evidence in Washington to the Warren commission.

The Times said that Lane, who has frequently challenged the view that Oswald was guilty of shooting Kennedy, had told the commission he'd heard of a secret meeting in a Dallas night club eight days before the President was killed.

Lane told the commission that at the secret meeting November 14 were J.D. Tippitt, the Dallas patrolman who was slain while trying to arrest Oswald; Bernard Weissman, a New York resident who had placed an anti-Kennedy advertisement in a Dallas newspaper the day the President was shot, and a third person.

The mystery deepened even further when Lane would not state publicly who this third person was.

But the commission knows the identity of the Mystery Man because Lane told it to them after the hearing room was cleared of newsmen and spectators.

Lane had said that the secret November 14 meeting was held in Ruby's Carousel Club, and when the public hearing of the commission resumed, Justice Warren asked a question loaded with dynamite:

"Mr. Lane, what was the PURPOSE of this meeting in Dallas?"

But the purpose remains a secret, because Lane answered that his information did not indicate what they were talking about.

But, Lane said, Tippitt, Weissman and the Mystery Man

(Continued on next page)

bout a Fantastic Story Calling...

OSWALD PALS

HEAR:

Pair in 1963

ter Seven

got a job at the depository as an order filler.

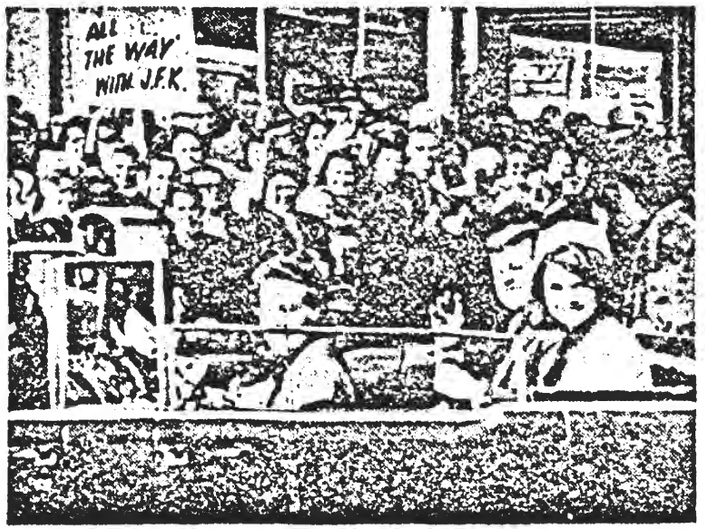
And it was from a sixth-floor window of that depository that Oswald, last November 22, fired the shots that killed President Kennedy and wounded Texas Governor John Connally.

Oswald escaped and was captured an hour and a half later, but not before he had shot Dallas policeman J.D. Tippitt to death.

Two days later, as a stunned world watched on television, Jack Ruby dashed up and shot Oswald to death as police were leading the handcuffed Oswald through a basement corridor of City Hall.

Ruby, the Dallas night club owner, went on trial for that killing on March 4. He was convicted of "murder with malice" on March 14.

But after the assassination of President Kennedy and the killing of Oswald the investigations came.



JFK'S LAST RIDE: President and Mrs. John F. Kennedy ride in the rear seat of an open limousine in Dallas last November 22, just before the Chief Executive was assassinated.

the Walker home at the time of the slaying.

on this news but said its investigation was continuing.

he was shot in the temple with a bullet fired from a .22-caliber rifle.

The Journal-American said that "a local desperado named Garner was picked up by the police after the shooting but was cleared."

And this resulted in the second startling revelation: Garner's girl, Betty (Mooney) McDonald, took a lie detector test that helped to clear him. And this same Betty McDonald had worked as a stripper in Jack Ruby's Carousel.

In early February, Betty was arrested for engaging in a public brawl with a roommate — and a week later she hanged herself in her cell.

Another person who has added to the deepening mystery of the Ruby-Oswald link is Mark Lane, a former New York Assemblyman, who claims to represent Oswald.

According to the New York

Teenager Wants Cops to Kill Him, So He Murders A Stranger

By LOUIS MANSON

Sixteen-year-old Charles Morris stood at a window of his home with a rifle and looked out.

The first person he saw was Kenneth Beebe, 18, who was digging a ditch nearby. Morris had never seen Beebe before in his life. But he aimed a rifle at him — and shot him to death.

KILLER: Charles Morris, 16, killed a youth he had never seen before.

And when police came for Morris he told them:

"I killed him because I wanted to die.

"I knew if I killed someone the police would have to come and get me — and I wanted to be killed myself."

Police asked him: "If you wanted to die why didn't you just shoot yourself?"

Morris replied: "I knew I'd never have the nerve.

"This was easier. I just wanted the police to kill me."

And that's why he murdered a stranger.

It was a broken teenage romance that led to Morris' murder and suicide scheme in Walled Lake, Mich.

He had been going with a 15-year-old girl and last October they ran off to Kentucky to try to get married.

But authorities caught up with them and brought them back. The girl's parents then refused to let their daughter see Morris anymore.

Morris brooded about it for

'I Did It Because I Didn't Have the Nerve to Shoot Myself,' He Says

He took a .32 caliber deer rifle his stepfather had recently bought, loaded it and went to a window on the second-floor landing of the home. He later explained:

"Rather than cause anyone any trouble I decided I'd get myself taken care of.

"I was going to shoot somebody — anybody passing by on the road."

Morris didn't explain just how he thought no trouble would be caused by shooting an innocent

for a gas installation.

Beebe's father had gone for some extra equipment, while the other men had just gone for lunch. Young Beebe had eaten earlier and was all alone at the ditch.

Morris later said: "It could

desperately tried to run away.

Said Morris: "I could see I had hit him but then he started to run.

"So I shot again, and then again. And he fell."

The second shot missed but the third broke Beebe's spine.

VICTIM: Kenneth Beebe, 18, tried to run away after the first bullet hit him. The third shot killed him.

ment and upstairs.

They found Morris sitting in the kitchen — smoking a cigarette and drinking a glass of milk.

Morris then told police all about his weird reason for shooting Beebe and finally said:

"I did it because I didn't have

"She's the only one who cared about me. There's no reason for me to live anymore."

Last November 6, while his stepfather was at work and his mother was out shopping, Morris turned from brooding to deadly action.

In any event, as he looked out the window of his home, he spotted Beebe.

Beebe was shoveling dirt from a shallow trench across the way. He was one of an eight-man crew, of which his father was foreman, digging a pipe trench

"But when I looked out the window and saw him over there, I just aimed the rifle and fired."

The shot hit Beebe in the left shoulder, knocking him down.

Terrified and unaware of where the shot had come from, Beebe staggered to his feet and

Neighbors heard the shots and called police.

A dozen police raced to the scene and surrounded the Morris home.

They called to the boy to come out but he refused. So police crept through the base-

of the way, that's all."

Last February 12 Morris pleaded guilty to second-degree murder.

And on March 18 Judge Philip Pratt put him out of the way — but with a life sentence.

Washington Insiders Are Talking About Story Calling...

Jack Ruby and Lee Oswald Pals

(Continued from preceding page) spent more than two hours conferring.

According to the Times, Weissman had been asked by one reporter to comment on Lane's statement.

Weissman said that he had never met Tippitt or Ruby or Oswald.

And Weissman also said he had never been in Ruby's Carousel Club.

Then columnist Dorothy Kilgallen raised this "important question" in her nationally syndicated column on April 14:

"Why did Lee Harvey Oswald, presumably fleeing from the police after the assassination, approach Patrolman J.D. Tippitt's car — in broad daylight, with witnesses standing by — and shoot the policeman three times, although Officer Tippitt had not said a word to Oswald?

"A man who knows he is

HENRY WADE

wanted by the authorities after a spectacular crime does not seek out a policeman, usually, unless he has decided to give himself up, and certainly Oswald was not doing that.

"By shooting Officer Tippitt, instead of trying to make himself inconspicuous, Oswald put himself in double jeopardy. His act almost guaranteed his arrest.

"Why?

"A whodunit fan would infer that the policeman knew something about Oswald that was so dangerous he had to be silenced at any cost, even Oswald's chance of escape and freedom."

Oswald's mother, Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, pointed to still another possible explanation for the murder of Tippitt.

When Mrs. Oswald was asked, "Who killed Tippitt?" by Bob Considine of the Journal-American, she replied in his column of March 13:

" 'Nobody seems interested in how Lee got out of the Book Depository the day of the assassination. The place was surrounded by police, absolutely surrounded. Yet Lee walked right by them.

" 'You know how?

" 'Because Tippitt took him out.

" 'Then the higher-ups in the conspiracy ordered somebody to kill Tippitt. Part of the master plan, the way I figure it. Marina's (Oswald's widow) part of it, too. CIA or one of those agencies.' "

Speculation that Oswald was not working alone was also voiced in a United Press International dispatch from London which was printed in the Newark, N.J., Star-Ledger on April 19.

"Millions of Europeans refuse to believe that the assassination of John F. Kennedy was not part of a larger conspiracy that has still not been exposed," the dispatch said.

"The most respectable newspapers and radio and television stations in western Europe feed this viewpoint by giving prominence to reports that insist that the late President was slain as part of a left-wing or a right-wing plot.

"On both sides of the Iron Curtain, the belief is widespread that Lee Harvey Oswald was not a psychopath who acted alone. Many think he was the agent of a ring which most definitely included Jack Ruby as one of the conspirators."

The UPI report also notes that Serge Grussard, "one of France's best known journalists," wrote from Dallas:

" 'Very probably Ruby killed him to shut his mouth forever, for Oswald could not have acted alone.' "

In the United States, the Warren commission continues to listen to testimony from the many people concerned in the case.

But the most fantastic revelation to come to the commission was the communication from the Justice Dept. to the Dallas Police Department.

If this document exists, The ENQUIRER feels it is the right of the American public to know of it.

Is the Warren commission — and all other interested agencies and officials — keeping the lid on this shocking secret?

Only time will tell.

FBI

Date: 5/9/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO DIRECTOR FBI (105-82555)

FROM SAC DALLAS (100-10461)

SUBJECT LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

Rerep SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated 12/23/63, Dallas.

Pages 195 and 196 of rerep reflect information as to the obtaining of $13 in currency and 87 cents in silver recovered from the Dallas Police Department belonging to LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

This money is now maintained in the safe deposit box of the Dallas office at the Republic National Bank.

It is suggested that the Bureau consider ascertaining from the President's Commission what disposition should be made of this money.

(3) - Bureau
2 - Dallas

RPG:vm
(5)

EX-105
REC-38 3703

MAY 11 1964

SOVIET SECTION

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

5/14/64

Airtel

1 - Belmont
1 - Conrad
1 - Frazier
1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan
1 - Ghoesling

To: SAC, Dallas (100-10461)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

REC-38 3763

LEE HARVEY OSWALD EX-105
IS - R - CUBA

ReDairtel 5/9/64 which suggested that consideration be given to contacting the President's Commission concerning disposition of certain money which belonged to subject.

Pending completion of the President's Commission's report, Bureau does not desire to contact the Commission with respect to disposition of only this particular evidence. You should forward this money to the Bureau, attention FBI Laboratory, so that all evidence being held in this case will be in the Bureau's possession and, when consideration is given to disposing of evidence in this case, appropriate disposition of this money will be made.

WMG:pah
(9)

NOTE:

Field offices were previously instructed to furnish to the Bureau all property being held in connection with this case. On 12/10/63 the Dallas PD released to the Dallas Office $13 in currency and 87 cents in silver which had been taken from subject by the Dallas PD at the time of his arrest. The Laboratory is maintaining all evidence relating to this case and this money should be furnished to the Bureau for appropriate retention and future disposition.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAILED 25
MAY 19 1964
COMM-FBI

62 MAY 19 1964

FD-36 (Rev. 12-12-56)

FBI

Date: 5/12/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

REC-38

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, BOSTON (105-10911)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

Rebuairtel, 4/21/64, and Legat, Bern airtel to Director, dated 4/23/64, captioned [redacted] (conceal), advised on 5/4/64, that he has known [redacted] for about 15 years as a part-time resident of neighboring Hartsville, Mass. He stated that rural area is covered by the Great Barrington Post Office and he has personally observed [redacted] in the post office within recent months. He observed further that [redacted] had posted mail from there, although he has no recollection of the specific nature or the amount of mail deposited.

[redacted] advised that [redacted] owns property in an isolated section of Hartsville and makes frequent and periodic visits there from a residence in New York, which is listed [redacted] New York City.

4- Bureau (105-82555) (FM) [redacted]
1- Dallas (100-10461) (RM)
1- [redacted] (RM)
2- Boston (105-10911) [redacted]

REC-38

TFS:bar
(8)

MAY 14 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M

Special Agent in Charge

SOVIET SECTION

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 105-82555-3704

BS 105-10911

Attention of the Bureau is directed to the report of SA WALTER F. BRADY, dated 5/9/55, captioned [redacted] which verified the residence of [redacted] t Hartsville, Mass., at that time. No derogatory information was available concerning him.

[redacted] Mass., on 5/4/64, advised that he also is acquainted with [redacted] and with his residence at Hartsville. He stated the home is an isolated refuge and [redacted] s not known to local residents, except as an author who shows up from time to time, and has nothing in common with them.

In view of the above, it would appear [redacted] himself, is the source of the mailings referred to in reairtel and no further investigation is contemplated by this office.

5/14/64

CODE

CABLEGRAM URGENT

1 - J. C. Stokes

TO LEGAT, MEXICO CITY (105-3702)

FROM DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS - R - CUBA.

REURCAB MAY NINE LAST, NUMBER SIX ZERO EIGHT, AND BUCAB MAY THIRTEEN LAST.

IN ABSENCE OF SPECIFICS CONCERNING EXTENT OF INVESTIGATION MEXICO RE PASSENGERS ON DEL NORTE BUS FROM MEXICO CITY TO LAREDO OCTOBER TWO - THREE, ONE NINE SIX THREE AND AS TO EXTENT OF INQUIRY WHICH MAY BE NECESSARY TO LOCATE PASSENGERS ON RED ARROW BUS FROM NUEVO LAREDO TO MEXICO CITY SEPTEMBER TWENTY-SIX - TWENTY-SEVEN, ONE NINE SIX THREE IN THE EVENT MANIFEST FOR THAT BUS IS LOCATED, BUREAU IS UNABLE TO ACCURATELY ASSESS PERSONNEL NEEDS OF YOUR OFFICE IN CONNECTION WITH THIS INVESTIGATION. NOTE THAT COMMISSION HAS INDICATED DESIRE TO MAKE ITS REPORT IN JUNE AND, THEREFORE, ADVISABLE THAT ALL REMAINING INQUIRY GIVEN BE COMPLETED EARLIEST POSSIBLE DATE. REVIEW PENDING WORK THIS CASE INCLUDING LEADS TO LOCATE PASSENGERS ON BUSES IN QUESTION AND THEREAFTER ASSESS YOUR NEEDS AND SUBMIT YOUR RECOMMENDATION AS TO WHETHER OR NOT SPECIAL SQUAD WORKING THIS CASE BE DISCONTINUED. SUCAB. ONE COPY TO DALLAS BY MAIL.

EX-105 REC-38 105-82555-2795

12 MAY 15 1964

1 - DALLAS (100-10461)

VIA CABLEGR

MAY 14 1964

CS:HC

(5)

7:40 PM mtc

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (Route through for review)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

74 MAY 21 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

Cablegram to Legat, Mexico City
Re: Lee Harvey Oswald
105-82555

BUREAU NOTE:

Legat has three SA's on special assignment handling phases of Oswald case. It was originally contemplated they would complete investigation by first of May. However, additional investigation requested by Commission and any leads which may develop if Legat finds manifest of Red Arrow Bus may necessitate holding men on special assignment in Mexico City for additional period. We cannot assess Legat's needs here.

FBI - Chicago
NR. 93
ENC. ACTS
CK.
APPROVED BY
TYPED BY

FD-36 (Rev. 10-29-63)

FBI

Date: 4-14-64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC SAN FRANCISCO (89-58)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA
OO DL

RE: ARNOLD LOUIS KESSLER

Re Washington Field airtel 4-10-64.

Enclosed for the Bureau are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum setting forth a contact with the original source regarding "ARNOLD" in Mexico City and showing that this source positively identified ARNOLD LOUIS KESSLER as the "ARNOLD" who allegedly had dinner with LEE HARVEY OSWALD while the latter was in Mexico City. (See San Francisco airtel 3-20-64.)

Enclosed for Dallas are 25 copies of an insert setting forth the full details and background regarding this incident as well as certain data regarding KESSLER from the files of the Passport Office of the United States Department of State and from the records of the University of California at Berkeley, California. Instant insert is being furnished to Dallas for incorporation in an investigative report on OSWALD.

The source who furnished the data set forth in both the letterhead memorandum and the enclosed insert is [redacted] who furnished the information on 3-20-64 and 4-14-64 to SA FRANK S. FERRONE.

ENCLOSURE

3-Bureau (Enc. 8) (RM) EX-105 REC-42 JFH:cj
(7) 105-82555 - 3706
1-Dallas (Enc. 25) (100-10461) (RM)
1-Detroit (Info) (100-31905) (RM)
~~1-Washington Field (105-37111) (Info) (RM)~~
1-San Francisco

Approved: APR 21 1964 Sent _____ M Per _____

C. C. Wick Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

San Francisco, California
April 14, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

On March 20, 1964, an individual, who has requested his identity not be divulged but who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that while recently in Mexico City he met one Arnold (last name unknown) in the Casa de los Amigos operated by the American Friends Service Committee in Mexico City.

Arnold related on the occasion of the above-mentioned meeting that he had had dinner with Lee Harvey Oswald during the time that Oswald visited Mexico City prior to the assassination of President Kennedy. Arnold furnished no other details to this source regarding this dinner but source stated that Arnold claimed to be from Berkeley, California.

On April 14, 1964, a photograph of Arnold Louis Kessler dated September 10, 1963, which was obtained from the Passport Office of the United States Department of State by Investigative Clerk David L. De Weese on April 7, 1964, was exhibited to the above-mentioned source who immediately positively identified the photograph of Kessler as being a photograph of the individual named Arnold that he met at the Casa de los Amigos, Mexico City. Passport records of the United States Department of State reflect that Arnold Louis Kessler was born September 23, 1942, Detroit, Michigan, and was issued a passport at San Francisco, California, on September 10, 1963, at which time he indicated he intended to travel to Brazil, Peru and Argentina, staying abroad approximately six months.

COPIES DESTROYED

21 FEB 27 1973

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
LOS ANGELES	DALLAS	5/5/64	3/25 -4/29/64

TITLE OF CASE

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka

REPORT MADE BY: HARRY H. WHIDBEE — TYPED BY:

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS-R- CUBA

REC-42

REFERENCES: Los Angeles letter to Director, 4/17/64, captioned "Proposed Picture On Life of MARIE OSWALD , IS -R". Bureau airtel to Los Angeles, 4/23/64.

-P-

ADMINISTRATIVE

Los Angeles teletype to Dallas dated 4/2/64, captioned "JACK LEON RUBY; LEE HARVEY OSWALD - VICTIM, CR", reflects a lead for the Dallas Office to locate and interview CHARLES A. LASATER at the Cabana Hotel in Dallas, Texas. It is, therefore, possible that Dallas has had previous contact with CHARLES A. LASATER and may know his current whereabouts.

Los Angeles is of the opinion that the rumor regarding plans to film a motion picture regarding the life of MARINA OSWALD may be without foundation. It would seem that prior to filming such a production this firm would have obtained rights to MARINA OSWALD's life from her and would have, therefore, been

APPROVED WHD — SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

COPIES MADE:

10 - Bureau (105-82555) (RM) REC-42

4 - Dallas (100-10461) (RM)

3 - Los Angeles (105-15823)
(1 - 105-16338)
(1 - MARINA OSWALD)

MC-6-45

18 MAY 6 1964

REC-42

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency	Mr. Strum			
Request Recd.	2c'c			
Date Fwd.	5/21/64			
How Fwd.	Liaison			
By	Berfield			

Notations

SOVIET SECTION

56 MAY 26 1964

Exempt

in touch with her. Los Angeles, therefore, suggests that if deemed advisable by the Dallas Office, a discreet contact with MARINA OSWALD and inquiry regarding any propositions made to her relating to a motion picture regarding her life would resolve this issue.

LEAD

DALLAS

AT DALLAS, TEXAS: Will, if deemed advisable, discreetly contact and interview MARINA OSWALD to determine whether or not she has been approached by Cinema International Pictures or any other motion picture firm regarding rights to the story of her life for the purpose of making a motion picture.

LOS ANGELES

AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA: Will, as leads are received, handle immediately and submit report within three days.

FD-204 (Rev. 8-6-58)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: HARRY H. WHIDBEE
Date: 5/5/64

Office: Los Angeles, California

Field Office File #: 105-19823

Bureau File #: 105-82555

Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character:

INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

Synopsis:

Allegation received that Cinema International Productions (CIP), also known as Tex-Italia Productions (TIP) is planning to produce film on life of Mrs. MARINA OSWALD. This firm represented by CHARLES A. LASATER, GEORGE V. DOUGLAS and reported financed by WESLEY E. BLANKENSHIP, rented office space at Samuel Goldwyn Studios, Hollywood, California, February, 1963, until February, 1964, when ousted for non-payment of rent. Sources advised no knowledge of any filming activity by this firm or specific interest in producing film regarding life of MARINA OSWALD.

-P-

DETAILS:

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 2/27/64

1

BUCK HARRIS, Publicity Director for the Screen Actors Guild, Hollywood, California, advised that Cinema International Productions (CIP) also known as Tex-Italia Productions (TIP) with offices in Rome, Italy, is rumored to be planning a film on the life of Mrs. MARINA OSWALD, widow of LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

CIP has until recently, maintained offices at the Samuel Goldwyn Studios but according to HARRIS, now, merely operates out of an unidentified address, using telephone number HO 4-5161.

The corporation is reported to have offices in Rome, as well as in Hollywood, is headed by CHARLES LASATER and GEORGE DOUGLAS is reported to be the Vice President. HARRIS has no information concerning the background on previous film activities of either of these individuals.

On 2/27/64 at Hollywood, California File # Los Angeles 105-15823

by SA JOHN M. CASHEL/AY Date dictated 2/27/64

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 4/16/64

1

BUCK HARRIS, Publicity Director, Screen Actors Guild, Hollywood, California, advised that a report alleging that Cinema International Productions (CIP) also known as Tex-Italia Productions (TIP) was planning to film a picture on the life of Mrs. OSWALD first came to him in February, 1964, from LARRY GLEN, Los Angeles correspondent for the New York Times newspaper.

HARRIS advised that this reporter had picked up the tip from an undisclosed news source and was requesting confirmation from HARRIS. According to this reporter, HARRIS stated this production company is headed by two men named CHARLES LASATER and GEORGE DOUGLAS, who in February had office space at the Samuel Goldwyn Studios.

HARRIS stated that since February, 1964, he has learned that LASATER and DOUGLAS were asked to leave the Samuel Goldwyn Studios lot for unknown reasons without having produced a motion picture. HARRIS has not been able to identify this company or the men heading it with any previous credits in the motion picture industry.

On 4/14/64 at Hollywood, California File # Los Angeles 105-15823

by SA RICHARD G. DOUCETTE Date dictated 4/16/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 4/24/64

1

EARL S. DIETSCH, Comptroller, Samuel Goldwyn Studios, 1041 North Formosa Avenue, Hollywood, California, advised as follows:

On February 8, 1963, Onajet Productions, also known as Cinema International Pictures rented office space at the Samuel Goldwyn Studios in Hollywood, California and were ousted on February 21, 1964, for non-payment of rent. Principals of this firm were CHARLES A. LASATER, who claimed to be representing unnamed financial interest in Texas, GEORGE V. DOUGLAS, a writer, and WESLEY B. BLANKENSHIP reported to be the principal financier. BLANKENSHIP drew a check in payment for rent, drawn on the City National Bank of Lubbock, Texas Account #0675328, which reflected his address as 330 College Avenue, Lubbock, Texas, telephone No. PO 2-5221.

On February 17, 1964, CHARLES A. LASATER was notified by letter that the rental of this office was being closed out. This letter was sent to LASATER in care of the Cabana Motel, Dallas, Texas.

LASATER replied to the above letter on April 14, 1964, stating he would take care of the overdue rent. This letter revealed LASATER is associated with Tejano Productions, Inc. and Tex-Italia Films, 54250 Burnett Road, Austin, Texas, GL 2-5678.

GEORGE V. DOUGLAS sent a postal card to Mr. DIETSCH dated February 22, 1964, regarding past due rent which showed a return address of c/o Atlanta Cabana Motor Hotel, Atlanta, Georgia. DIETSCH said that none of the above persons had produced any films while at Goldwyn Studios and had not made any requests for facilities or technical crews since they departed Hollywood. DIETSCH said they did not appear to be doing any filming while in Hollywood, however, there were reports that women were being entertained in their offices on the studio lot from time to time.

DIETSCH said the only one of this group whom he had personally observed was GEORGE V. DOUGLAS and described him as male, white, age about 35 years, 5' 7", weight 160 -165 pounds, full head of dark hair, dark complexion and dark eyes. DOUGLAS

On 4/24/64 at Hollywood, California File # Los Angeles 105-15823

by SA LESLIE F. WARREN/AY Date dictated 4/24/64

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

claimed to be writing a story which he hoped would be produced into a film. DIETSCH knew no details as to the theme of this story.

DIETSCH stated he had no knowledge of any plans that this firm may have had to produce a film regarding MARINA OSWALD. DIETSCH stated that JACK FOREMAN, Samuel Goldwyn Studios Manager, had handled the original deal and may be able to furnish any additional details.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 4/24/64

1

JACK FOREMAN, General Manager of the Samuel Goldwyn Studios, Hollywood, California, was aware that CHARLES LASATER and GEORGE V. DOUGLAS, representing Cinema International Pictures had rented office space at Samuel Goldwyn Studios. FOREMAN stated that LASATER and DOUGLAS first came to his attention a little over a year ago when they came to the Samuel Goldwyn Studios with the actor HORST BUCHHOLZ. They discussed a plan involving a circus film which had been made in Germany and on which BUCHHOLZ had obtained an option on the distribution rights. They planned to edit and distribute this film in the United States. FOREMAN stated this deal did not materialize and LASATER, DOUGLAS and a financial backer, WESLEY B. BLANKENSHIP, retained office space at the Goldwyn Studios for the stated intention of producing a film if the story property could be obtained. DOUGLAS was to have developed a story. Neither was, however, developed and no film was produced and when they failed to pay their rent they were closed out at the Samuel Goldwyn Studios.

FOREMAN stated that LASATER appeared to be the promoter of the above scheme. He described LASATER as follows:

Age	30's or early 40's
Sex	Male
Race	White
Height	5' 10"
Weight	160 pounds
Hair	Brown
Complexion	Medium
Build	Thin
Characteristics	Well dressed, and wore glasses.

FOREMAN described DOUGLAS as male white, about 40 years, stocky build, dark hair and eyes, dark complexion, full head of hair which grew low on his forehead.

BLANKENSHIP was described by FOREMAN as:

Sex	Male
Race	White
Height	6'
Weight	170-180 pounds

On 4/24/64 at Hollywood, California File # Los Angeles 105-15823

by SA LESLIE F. WARREN/AY Date dictated 4/24/64

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Age	40's
Hair	Brown, wavy
Complexion	Ruddy
Characteristics	Well dressed, wore glasses.

FOREMAN stated that at no time did any of these three persons mention interest in, or filming, a picture concerning the life of MARINA OSWALD. FOREMAN said he had no knowledge of anyone else in the motion picture industry planning such a film.

FOREMAN stated he had no knowledge of the present activities of the above three men and had made no inquiry regarding obtaining technical crews for filming since they left the Hollywood area.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 4/24/64

MAURICE OUELLET, Police Chief, Samuel Goldwyn Studios, Hollywood, California, advised as follows:

He recalls CHARLES LASATER and GEORGE DOUGLAS, who had an office at Samuel Goldwyn Studios lot for about a year. CHARLES LASATER who was associated with DOUGLAS merely came and went, staying only a short time. LASATER spoke of being from Texas and representing financial interest in Texas interested in making motion picture films. LASATER claimed to be travelling back and forth between Hollywood and Texas and usually arrived at the Samuel Goldwyn Studios in a cab or with some other person, name not recalled, in what appeared to be rented automobiles. OUELLET advised that GEORGE DOUGLAS also appeared to drive rented automobiles except when he first came to the Studio when he drove an old white Cadillac convertible.

OUELLET advised that frequently DOUGLAS appeared at the Goldwyn lot with an entourage of young men who were for the most part, flashily dressed. He described these young men as "Hollywood characters," who hang around the studios and do not appear to be working in the industry, moreover, their identities were unknown to OUELLET. He stated that DOUGLAS usually dressed in a "flashy" manner and wore high-top, pointed shoes. On numerous occasions DOUGLAS was observed bringing onto the Goldwyn Studios lot, "flashily dressed" women, and, in the opinion of OUELLET, DOUGLAS was using the studio as a place to hold parties. LASATER was also observed at the studio during some of the times that these parties were thought to be in progress. The identities of these women were not known to OUELLET.

OUELLET was aware that there was another man from Texas who reportedly was financing DOUGLAS and LASATER, however, he could neither describe him or furnish his identity.

OUELLET advised he had no knowledge of any of the above men or anyone else at the Sam Goldwyn Studios or elsewhere who was planning to produce a film regarding the life of MARINA OSWALD.

On 4/24/64 at Hollywood, California File # Los Angeles 105-15023

by SA LESLIE F. WARREN/AY:JMF Date dictated 4/24/64

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LA 105-15823

Indices of the Los Angeles Office as of April, 1954, reflect no other pertinent information that could be identified with names CHARLES A. LASATER, GEORGE V. DOUGLAS or WESLEY B. BLANKENSHIP.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-1-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
LOS ANGELES	DALLAS	5/6/64	5/4 - 6/64

TITLE OF CASE	REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka	HARRY H. WHIDBEE	mje

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - R - CUBA

REFERENCES: San Antonio airtel to Omaha dated 4/17/64.
Omaha airtel to Minneapolis dated 4/23/64.
Minneapolis airtel to Los Angeles dated 5/1/64.

-P-

ADMINISTRATIVE:

By airtel Los Angeles advised Seattle on 5/6/64, to discontinue efforts to locate SCHMIDT through his sister at Seattle, in that SCHMIDT had been located and interviewed by the Los Angeles Office.

Information copies of this report are being sent to the Minneapolis, Omaha and San Antonio Offices in view of their previous interest in the investigation to locate CHARLES SCHMIDT as SCHMIDT has either resided or traveled in their area.

Courtesy Declassified 21 FEB 27 1973

APPROVED WJS SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

COPIES MADE:
(10) - Bureau (105-82555) (RM)
4 - Dallas (100-10461) (RM)
1 - Minneapolis (105-2564) (Info) (RM)
1 - Omaha (105-2119) (Info) (RM)
1 - San Antonio (105-2909) (Info) (RM)
2 - Los Angeles (105-15823)

1 - 3708 REC-42

MAY 11 1964

Ex. 115

LAC-645

SOVIET SECTION

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency	Reg. Chron			
Request Recd.	2 CC			
Date Fwd.	5/21/64			
How Fwd.	Liaison			
By	BFR/jrk			

Notations

LA 105-15823

INFORMANTS

LA T-1

Legat Mexico airtel to Director dated 2/27/64.

LEADS

LOS ANGELES OFFICE

AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA. Will, as leads are received, handle immediately and submit report within three days.

-B*-
COVER PAGE

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: HARRY H. WHIDBEE
Date: 5/6/64

Office: Los Angeles, California

Field Office File #: 105-15823

Bureau File #: 105-82555

Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

Synopsis:

CHARLES ALDEN SCHMIDT located at La Puente, California and interviewed May 5, 1964. SCHMIDT states that he and associate, JOHN O'BRIEN, drove his automobile from Omaha, Nebraska to Monterrey, Mexico during latter part of September, 1963, and returned to the U. S. at Nuevo Laredo on October 3, 1963. SCHMIDT accompanied by owner of cafe at Encinal, Texas named "JATO", who acted as guide during trip to Monterrey, Mexico. Purpose of trip to Mexico was to have a "lark" with friend O'BRIEN. SCHMIDT denies that he met or was associated with either OSWALD or RUBY during above trip. SCHMIDT is certain he did not observe OSWALD nor was he in contact with OSWALD at Mexican Border Crossing Station, Nuevo Laredo on October 3, 1963. JOHN O'BRIEN now living in motel and employed Fullerton, California.

-P-

DETAILS:

LA T-1 advised that LEE HARVEY OSWALD crossed into the U. S. from Mexico at Nuevo Laredo, Mexico on October 3, 1963. The same source advised that one CHARLES SCHMEDZ and a JOHN O'BRIEN also entered the U. S. from Mexico at Nuevo Laredo on October 3, 1963.

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LA 105-15823

Sheriff RUSSELL BROOBERG, Otter Tail County Sheriff's Office, Fergus Falls, Minnesota, advised on April 29, 1964, that CHARLES SCHMIDT is the son of HERMAN SCHMIDT, who resides at 1102 East Vasa Street, Fergus Falls, Minnesota. BROOBERG advised that CHARLES SCHMIDT has not been in the Fergus Falls area for a considerable period of time and the last he heard, SCHMIDT was reportedly operating a liquor store in Omaha, Nebraska. SCHMIDT, when in the Fergus Falls area, was somewhat of a problem to his parents and is a somewhat irresponsible individual. The records of the Otter Tail County Sheriff's Office reflect CHARLES SCHMIDT was arrested on August 2, 1950, and charged with Reckless Driving, four Stop-sign violations, and three Speeding violations. He was arrested by the Minnesota Highway Patrol at Fergus Falls, appeared in court subsequent to his arrest, where he received a fine in the amount of $370, court costs of $40, and a 90-day jail sentence was suspended, with SCHMIDT being placed on probation for a period of one year.

Mrs. HERMAN SCHMIDT, 1102 East Vasa Street, Fergus Falls, Minnesota, advised April 29, 1964, that her son, CHARLES, formerly operated a liquor store in Omaha, and subsequent to this, a Tastee Freeze, also in Omaha. When these two business ventures failed, he was engaged in the construction of houses, with an unknown partner, at Papillion, Nebraska. She said the last actual contact she had with her son was when she and her husband, HERMAN, visited him at Papillion, Nebraska, which was in the latter part of October, 1963. She advised that at this time CHARLES was having marital difficulty and was living alone at Papillion. She was aware her son, CHARLES, had departed from Papillion approximately the latter part of November, 1963, and she had been informed by her daughter, Mrs. CLIFFORD STENERSON, 18611 1st Avenue South, Seattle 88, Washington, that CHARLES had spent Christmas with the STENERSONs at Seattle. She stated that last correspondence she had received from CHARLES was during Easter, 1964, when she received a postcard from him from Baldwin, California. She commented that she was unable to locate this card and was unable to remember the exact address in Baldwin.

Mrs. SCHMIDT stated that she was in receipt of a telephone call from CHARLES April 25, 1964. She advised that she assumed CHARLES and his wife were again living together, as when she had conversed with him, she had inquired relative to the health and welfare of his wife, PATRICIA, and CHARLES had replied that she was home. Mrs. SCHMIDT stated her son's parents-in-law, the HARM MEISTERS, reside at Baldwin, California. She stated that she did not know their residence address in Baldwin, California.

Mrs. SCHMIDT stated that although she was not certain, she would assume her son would be engaged in construction work in Baldwin. She had no knowledge that he had been in Mexico and stated that she did not know any individual by the name of JACK O'BRIEN.

AT BALDWIN PARK, CALIFORNIA

On May 5, 1964, Mrs. RACHEL MEESTER, [illegible]er of the Baldwin Park Hotel, 14211 East Morgan Stree[illegible]ed as follows:

She and her husband, HARM MEESTER, manage this small hotel. CHARLES SCHMIDT is their son-in-law, having married their daughter, PATRICIA. CHARLES SCHMIDT resided at this hotel with his wife from January, 1964, to the first week in April, 1964, when they moved to a residence in La Puente, California. Mrs. MEESTER advised that she does not know the correct residence address or the name of the street where CHARLES SCHMIDT and his wife reside and they have no telephone. She stated that she is currently caring for her granddaughter, DAWN SCHMIDT, and was planning to drive to the SCHMIDT residence on the afternoon of May 5, 1964. She stated she would personally contact CHARLES SCHMIDT and his wife and arrange for them to telephonically contact the Los Angeles Office of the FBI.

During the evening of May 5, 1964, CHARLES SCHMIDT telephonically contacted the Los Angeles Office of the FBI and

furnished his residence address as 18653 Bellarita Street, La Puente, California, and agreed to an interview by a Special Agent of the FBI.

AT LA PUENTE, CALIFORNIA

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 Date 5/6/64

CHARLES ALDEN SCHMIDT, 18653 Bellarita, La Puente, California, advised he was born December 5, 1933, at Fergus Falls, Minnesota. He is currently employed as a carpenter for Transa Structures, Inc., 130 North Magnolia, Fullerton, California. He is married and has three children.

In 1963, he resided at 721 Jane's View, Papillion, Nebraska, a suburb of Omaha, Nebraska. He came to California from Nebraska on January 2, 1964, and lived with his wife, PATRICIA, at the Baldwin Park Hotel, 14211 East Morgan Street, Baldwin Park, California. His mother-in-law, Mrs. HARM MEESTER, manages this small hotel. In early April, 1964, he moved to his current address.

SCHMIDT stated that during, 1963, he suffered several financial business losses at Omaha, Nebraska, where he was a building contractor. He also was having serious marital difficulty which culminated in a temporary separation from his wife and family during 1st> September, 1963. At the time of this separation, he and a close friend, JOHN O'BRIEN, decided to travel to Mexico on a "lark". He and O'BRIEN departed Omaha during the last week in September, 1963, driving his 1960 Ford station wagon bearing Nebraska license plates.

He recalls that enroute to Mexico, they spent one night at a cheap hotel in downtown Dallas, Texas and got drunk at a beer tavern located next door to this hotel. He does not remember the name of either the hotel or the bar. At Encinal, Texas not far from the Mexican border, a front wheel bearing on his car had to be replaced. It was repaired at a garage and near this garage was a cafe and "beer joint". He and O'BRIEN drank beer while the auto was being repaired and they became acquainted with the owner of this cafe, a man of Mexican descent named "JATO". He does not know this man's correct name. This man was rather fat. They discussed their plans to drive down to Monterrey, Mexico for several days and "JATO" agreed to come with them

On 5/5/64 at La Puente, California File # Los Angeles 105-15823

by SA HARRY H. WHIDBEE:mjg Date dictated 5/6/64

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and act as their guide since he was familiar with the Spanish language and knew his way around Monterrey.

SCHMIDT and O'BRIEN obtained a Border Crossing Permit and drove into Nuevo Laredo, Mexico that same evening, about September 30, 1963, and spent the night at a motel. "JATO" had to remain at his cafe, but joined them the following morning in Nuevo Laredo. SCHMIDT, O'BRIEN and "JATO" then drove in SCHMIDT's auto to Monterrey, Mexico, a distance of about 150 miles.

The three of them registered and stayed at a hotel in Monterrey, Mexico, the name of which SCHMIDT could not remember. SCHMIDT recalls that the day of their arrival at Monterrey was the first day of the World Series Games. He recalls they spent about five days at Monterrey, during which time they watched the World Series on television, drank beer at several Mexican clubs and generally cavorted around Monterrey.

SCHMIDT stated he did not meet nor was he associated with any other Americans at Monterrey. They did most of their drinking at "The Monterrey Bar". After the first two games of the World Series, they drove back to Nuevo Laredo and spent the night on the Mexican side, having registered at a motel. He recalled getting drunk at a Mexican bar in Nuevo Laredo not far from the motel, but fails to recall the name of the motel or bar.

The following morning SCHMIDT and O'BRIEN departed Nuevo Laredo in their auto and entered the U. S. across the border station. He said this was about 10:00 a.m. "JATO" had his own auto in Nuevo Laredo and returned to Encinal separately. He said this would have been about October 3, 1963. He recalled that just after crossing the border, he stopped at a Phillips 66 gasoline station and bought a new tire for his auto.

From Laredo he and O'BRIEN drove back to Omaha,

FBI/DOJ

Nebraska, arriving at his home on the following Sunday. He recalled they drove through Dallas, Texas enroute to Nebraska, but did not stop or stay overnight at Dallas.

SCHMIDT stated that he is certain that at no time during this trip did he meet or was he associated with either LEE HARVEY OSWALD or JACK LEON RUBY. He observed photographs of OSWALD and RUBY and stated he is certain he has never met or been associated with either of these men. SCHMIDT said that during this trip there were no other riders in his auto except himself, O'BRIEN and "JATO".

SCHMIDT stated he knows nothing more regarding the assassination of President KENNEDY than what he saw on television and read in the newspapers. He also has no personal knowledge regarding either OSWALD or JACK LEON RUBY. SCHMIDT stated he has never been associated with the Communist Party or any other subversive organization in any manner.

SCHMIDT stated that JOHN O'BRIEN now resides in a motel in Fullerton, California and works at the Transa Structures, Inc. in Fullerton. He has known and associated with O'BRIEN for many years and states he is certain that O'BRIEN has no personal knowledge of OSWALD or RUBY.

SCHMIDT advised he has been arrested for minor offenses such as drunkenness, speeding and fighting with his wife in Minnesota during 1958, but denies that he has been arrested for any serious crime.

The following description of SCHMIDT was obtained by observation and interview:

Race:	White
Sex:	Male
Born:	December 5, 1933 at Fergus Falls, Minnesota
Age:	30
Height:	5'9"

Weight:	150 pounds
Hair:	Dark brown
Eyes:	Brown; wears glasses
Complexion:	Ruddy
Build:	Medium
Scars and marks:	None

FD-323 (Rev. 11-20-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Los Angeles, California
May 6, 1964

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 105-15823

Title LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

Reference Report of SA HARRY H. WHILDBEE dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

COPIES DESTROYED
21 FEB 27 1973

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THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 105-82555

SERIAL NO. 3709

PAGE NO. 1-4

NO. OF PAGES 4

SECTION NO.

153

State

REFERRAL

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (105-82555) DATE: 5/4/64

FROM : Legat, Rio de Janeiro (62-42) (RUC)

CC TO: CMLF
REQ. REC'D. 6-9-64
JUL 3 1964
ANS.
BY:

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R

ENCLOSURES: Enclosed to the Bureau are 39 copies of a letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above...

REFERENCES:

Bureau cable to Rio 4/28/64 and Rio cable to Bureau 5/1/64.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

Interview of ARNOLD LOUIS KESSLER was conducted at São Paulo Brazil, 4/30/64 by Legal Attache EDWARD S. SANDERS.

CLASSIFICATION:

Enclosed letterhead memorandum is classified "Confidential" in order to protect the Bureau's operations.

COPIES:

Two copies are designated for Dallas as the domestic office of origin. Two copies are designated for the San Francisco Office in the event further inquiries by that office are desired in connection with an interview of BARRIE MILLMAN from whom a prior allegation had been obtained that ARAGON had met subject OSWALD in Mexico City. Two copies are designated for the Mexico City Office in the event a reinterview of ARAGON is deemed feasible by the Bureau. Two copies are designated for the Detroit Office in view of that being KESSLER's legal address and point of his Selective Service Board.

REC-42 - 3710

11 - Bureau (Encs. 39)
(2 - Dallas 100-10461 - Encs. 2)
(2 - San Francisco 89-53 - Encs. 2)
(2 - Mexico City 105-3702 - Encs. 2)
(2 - Detroit 100-31965 - Encs. 2)
(1 - Liaison Section - Enc. 1)
1 - Rio de Janeiro
ESS:FO
(12)

MAY 25 1964

ENCLOSURE

SOVIET SECTION

Rio 62-42

5/4/64

STATUS:

The case is considered RUC at Rio de Janeiro.

CONFIDENTIAL

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Washington, D. C.
May 4, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

A confidential source abroad has advised as follows:

Arnold Louis Kessler, whose permanent residence is 18266 Pinehurst, Detroit 21, Michigan, on April 30, 1964, in Sao Paulo, Brazil, advised that he at no time, at any place, had been in contact with Lee Harvey Oswald and advised he had made no statement to anyone that he had had such a contact in Mexico, D. F. Kessler stated that he may have made the remark to someone that a friend of his, Homobono Alcaraz Aragon, had once remarked that he had met Oswald in Mexico City. Kessler advised that approximately the middle of February, 1964, Aragon had told him, Kessler, that he had been contacted by representatives of the U. S. Embassy in Mexico City concerning his contact with Oswald and that he had told the Embassy representatives that he had, on one occasion, been introduced to Oswald. Kessler stated he had no details of the meeting between Aragon and Oswald but that his recollection is that Aragon had stated he had been introduced to Oswald sometime in the fall of 1963 and that it is his, Kessler's, recollection that Aragon had stated that Oswald and the person who introduced them had had coffee with him at that time at an unidentified place in Mexico City. Kessler stated he could recall no other details of Aragon's statements and that he has no other details concerning such a meeting between Aragon and Oswald. Kessler noted that he does not know whether Aragon actually met Oswald or not. He advised that Aragon had been worried in mid-February, 1964, during the reported conversation, as he was at that time attempting to obtain a temporary U. S. visa and feared that he would not obtain the visa as a result of his reported contact with Oswald.

Kessler stated he had gone to Detroit from California approximately September 17, 1963, and that he was in Detroit, Michigan, on September 28, 1963, his birthday. He stated he departed Detroit during the first week of October, 1963, spent one day in Chicago, two days in St. Louis, and approximately one week in Guanajuato, State of Guanajuato, Mexico, after which he had taken a bus to Mexico City. He advised that upon arriving in Mexico City he had checked into the Casa de Los Amigos and that as near as he could recollect this was approximately the middle of October, 1963.

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21 FEB 27 1973

Declassified
7/13/77 OSA
2040
filed after
denial 7/14/77
TC

Kessler stated he had worked for the "Mexico City Times," a Mexico City newspaper, from November, 1963, to the first part of February, 1964, at which time he had gone to Veracruz, Mexico, for approximately one week during Carnival. He stated he returned to Mexico City about the middle of February, 1964, and it was at this time that Aragon had made the statements concerning his having met Oswald. Kessler stated he had made a hitchhiking and commercial travel trip through Central America, arriving in Sao Paulo, Brazil, approximately March 17, 1964. He further advised that since he has been instructed to report for his Selective Service physical examination in Detroit on May 22, 1964, he plans to depart Sao Paulo on May 5, 1964, for Buenos Aires, Argentina, where he will spend approximately one week, after which he will return to Detroit by air via Lima, Peru.

Kessler reiterated that he has at no time met Lee Harvey Oswald and knows of no other person who met Oswald, other than possibly Aragon. He stated he could furnish no information as to other persons who might have information concerning a possible contact between Aragon and Oswald.

OSWALD
105-82555
SECTION 154
COPY 2

FBI

Date: 5/15/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, HONOLULU (105-1096) (RUC)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Rebuairtel 4/15/64 and Honolulu airtel 4/24/64.

[redacted] was contacted on 5/13/64 and advised that he had no information regarding subject or his activities.

3 - Bureau
1 - Honolulu

PCC:ejc
(4)

REC 37 105-82555-3711

MAY 18 1964

SOVIET SECTION

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

79 MAY 21 1964

FD-36 (Rev. 12-1)

F B I

Date: 5/4/64

Transmit the following PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-409763)

FROM: SAC, BOSTON (100-35752) - P -

SUBJECT: MARK LANE
SM-C

(OO: NEW YORK)

ReBoston airtels 4/15 and 4/23/64 captioned "LEE HARVEY OSWALD - IS - R - CUBA" and New York airtel 4/27/64 captioned as above.

MARK LANE made scheduled appearances at University of Massachusetts, 4/29/64, Brandeis and Harvard Universities and Jerry Williams radio program 4/30/64, and Westfield State College on 5/1/64.

Appearances at Harvard and Brandeis attended by Agents and appearance at University of Massachusetts monitored by Dean WILLIAM FIELD as tape was not readable due to mechanical difficulties. Letterhead memorandums concerning above appearances will be submitted promptly.

Tapes of Jerry Williams radio program and appearance at Westfield State College will be forwarded to Bureau in accordance with previous instructions and letterhead memorandums will be submitted promptly.

4 - Bureau (100-409763) (RM)
(1 - 105-82555) (LEE HARVEY OSWALD)
2 - Dallas (Info) (RM)
2 - New York (105-38431) (LEE HARVEY OSWALD) (RM)
(1 - 100-117844) (MARK LANE)
3 - Boston (100-35752)
(1 - 105-10911) (LEE HARVEY OSWALD)

105-82555
NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 7 1964

DBC/arb
(11)

58 MAY 11 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-82555-201

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. SULLIVAN

FROM : MR. BRANIGAN

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1-Mr.Callahan
DATE: 5-4-64
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Branigan

Reference is made to the memorandum from Assistant Director DeLoach 4-30-64 which reported information that Walter Jenkins, Special Assistant to the President, had a friend who allegedly met one of our Special Agents. The Agent had formerly been assigned to the New Orleans Office. The Agent told Jenkins' friend that he had been transferred from New Orleans as a result of getting into difficulty with a woman in the French Quarter. The alleged Agent told Jenkins' friend that he assisted in the investigation of the Oswald case and that Oswald, prior to his murder, was definitely an FBI informant. The Agent stated that FBI files in Washington would prove this fact.

It was recommended and approved that we review personnel files to find out if any of the Agents who have been transferred there from New Orleans is a type of disciplinary problem as described above. If there is such an Agent, he should be interviewed re this matter.

A review of personnel files discloses there were 3 Special Agents transferred directly from New Orleans to Dallas. Of these three, the following two cases are noted:

[redacted] was transferred from New Orleans to Dallas 5-31-60. This action was taken inasmuch as [redacted] was the subject of an allegation in the New Orleans Office to the effect that he had spent a weekend at a hotel with a female stenographer. This allegation was denied under oath by [redacted] and by the stenographer and the records of the hotel did not support the allegation.

SA Will Hayden Griffin was transferred from New Orleans to Springfield 5-28-58. This was later changed to Dallas, Texas. At the same time, SA Griffin was censured, placed on probation and suspended without pay for five days. This action followed misconduct on the part of the Agent while attending the 809 Club located in the New Orleans French Quarter. Allegations, which were not established conclusively, were made against him to the effect

WAB:hrt
(12)
1 - Personnel File [redacted]
1 - Personnel File (SA Will Hayden Griffin)

59 MAY 19 1964

11 MAY 14 1964

PERS. REC. UNIT

that he remarked he would see Jean Rose, one of the dancers at the club, in jail and that he patted her on the derriere when she was dancing near his table.

It was concluded that SA Griffin had used poor judgment in calling New Orleans detectives, in becoming involved in a discussion with police and management of the 809 Club and in making remarks which had been misconstrued as threats against the owner and a doorman at the club. It was also found that his personal conduct at the club was not in keeping with that required of a Special Agent and he was derelict in failing to report the matter to his SAC.

ACTION:

It would appear that SA Griffin meets the description of the Agent described by the friend of Mr. Walter Jenkins. Accordingly, in the absence of the SAC, Kyle Clark, ASAC, Dallas, was instructed to arrange for the immediate interview of SA Griffin to determine if he made the statement that Oswald was definitely an FBI informant and he was instructed to obtain an appropriate statement from SA Griffin. It was pointed out to ASAC Clark that he was not at liberty to disclose the name of Walter Jenkins but that the interview should cover any contacts SA Griffin may have had with persons and conversations held with them which could be interpreted as indicated above.

Dallas was instructed to promptly advise of the results together with their recommendations.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: 5/5/64

FROM : A. H. Belmont

cc Mr. Belmont

SUBJECT: THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION

Regarding the letter from the President's Commission, dated 5/1/64, requesting me to testify on 5/6/64, it is noted that Mr. Stern of the Commission staff was to make arrangements to give me further details as to what the Commission would cover.

On 5/4/64 Mr. Stern advised that, after establishing my connection with the Bureau, I would be asked to discuss the organization of the Bureau into divisions, field offices, et cetera; the opening of an investigative case; the supervision of the investigative agent in the field and at the seat of government; an explanation of the office of origin versus auxiliary offices; how information flows between field offices and between the seat of government and the field; a brief discussion of our filing system; and the volume of our work.

Thereafter they will come to the Oswald case and establish my qualifications. I will point out that I am responsible for investigations and, therefore, responsible for this case. They will then introduce the Director's letter of 4/6/64, which sets forth answers to the thirty questions posed by the Commission relative to our investigation of Oswald. Stern said he will discuss particularly questions 1, 2, 3 and 4, dealing with our interest in Oswald prior to his return to this country and our location and interview of Oswald after his return.

They will also go into questions 22, 23, and 24, as to our investigation to locate Oswald in October, 1963; our reaction to CIA's report of his visit to the Soviet Embassy in Mexico; and as to our degree of interest in Oswald's application for a passport in June, 1963.

They will then take up the letter we furnished Rankin today showing the contents of our file on Oswald prior to the assassination on 11/22/63. They will then ask as to our evaluation of Oswald during the time we were investigating him.

105-82555

NOT RECORDED
79 MAY 8 1964

At this point I am going to discuss the Bureau's approach to security work and the requirement for good judgment both in investigative procedures and the handling of security information; that we only investigate in security cases when there is a reason, and the type of investigation is based on this reason. I will discuss why we investigated and how we went about it.

AHB:CSH (2)

79 MAY 13 1964

Mr. Tolson

They will then introduce the Director's letters of 2/6, 10 and 12/64, and affidavit, refuting the allegation that Oswald was an informant. They will then introduce the Director's letter of 3/31/64, dealing with our liaison with Secret Service and criteria for dissemination to Secret Service, prior to and subsequent to the assassination, and the fact that we have provided agents to assist Secret Service in protecting the President.

At this point I will, as I have previously done with Messrs. Rankin and Stern, discuss the continuing need to balance security measures against the rights of the individual; that the increase in security controls inevitably diminishes the area of individual liberty, and the FBI handles its responsibilities in the field of security as a trust--to effect and preserve the internal security of our country and its people to the maximum degree possible, but within the law and in such a manner as to strengthen, not weaken, our free society. It is noted that both Rankin and Stern have advised me that a discussion along these lines, of the FBI's approach to security work, will be a most telling point with the Commission.

For information.

V.

This is a very telling point

1-Mr. Belmont
1-Mr. Rosen
1-Mr. Sullivan
1-Mr. Malley

May 5, 1964

By Courier Service

MAY 5 2 58 PM '64
RECD-READING ROOM
F.B.I.

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

re Oswald

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In accordance with the telephonic request of Mr. Richard Mosk on May 1, 1964, evidence items numbered 201, 202, 303, 305 and 324 were delivered to Mrs. Julia T. Eide on May 4, 1964.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

62-109060

105 82555T
RECORDED
1964 MAY 6 1961

Note: This request was made to SA Marion E. Williams on 5/1/64. These items are described as follows:

201 - Three pages from a foreign language book
202 - Two pages from a foreign language book.
303 - Eighteen pamphlets entitled "The Crime Against Cuba" by Corliss LaMont
305 - A booklet entitled "The Socialist Worker's Party" by Joseph Hansen
324 - A Russian book dated 1962 at Sofia

BY COURIER SVC.
12 MAY - 5
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

REC'D 1964
REN:fch
55 MAY 7(10) 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

CONFIDENTIAL

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - DeLoach
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley

May 5, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan
1 - Mail Room
1- J. M. Sizoo

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
1964 MAY 16 AM 9:41
RECEIVED - DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
READING ROOM

Oswald

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your request for coverage of the public appearances of Mark Lane.

Enclosed are three reels of tape recording of Lane's speech at the University of Oklahoma, Norman, Oklahoma, on April 24, 1964, as well as two copies of a communication dated April 28, 1964, at our Oklahoma City Office regarding the above appearance by Lane.

Upon removal of the classified enclosures, this letter becomes unclassified.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.
MAY - 5
FBI

Enclosures (5) -
5 Dupah
(12)

5 Declassified 7/13/77 63a 2040

NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 6 1964

MAY 5 1964

E:

We cover Lane's appearances at the request of the President's Commission." Letterhead memorandum and three reels of tape being furnished Commission received in Oklahoma City airtel 4/28/64 captioned "Mark Lane, AM - C." Lane, in his

(NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO)

58 MAY 7 1964

1 3 21 6M

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE CONTINUED:

appearance at the Uni[illegible]ity of Oklaho[illegible]ntinued to assert the innocence of Lee [illegible]ey Oswald as [illegible]od assassin of President Kennedy and [illegible]murderer of [illegible] Police Officer Tippit. Lane also [illegible]ted to [illegible]ots which killed the President came [illegible] front [illegible]idential limousine and not fr[illegible] the re[illegible]the T[illegible]l Book Depository Building was locate[illegible]'s claim[illegible] founded and speculative and irresponsible as [illegible]n by our inqu[illegible] Letterhead memorandum classified "Confidential" t[illegible]protect t[illegible]dentity of confidential informant whose compromise would jeopa[illegible]o security investigations and harm the national defense.

- 2 -

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Frazier
1 - Mr. Kittel

May 5, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to a telephonic request on April 27, 1964, by Mr. Melvin Eisenberg of your staff, asking that certain Commission Exhibits be obtained and photographed in any instance where photographs were not previously prepared and provided The Commission.

Enclosed herewith are three photographs each of Commission Exhibits numbered 540, 541-1 through 541-9, 542 through 554, 641, 643, 653, and 654, which exhibits were obtained from The Commission by a representative of this Bureau. No photographs are enclosed for Commission Exhibits numbered 140, 141, 150, and 393 also obtained, inasmuch as photographs of these exhibits were previously furnished to The Commission. The exhibits referred to are retained.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

COURIER SVC
11 MAY - 5
COMM-FBI

1 ENCLOSURE

Enclosures (111)

62-109060

1 - Dallas (100-10461) - Enclosures (38) (See Addendum next page)

HRK:GFM (10)

(See Note on Yellow next page)

MAY 7 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

105-82555
5 MAY 1964
NOT RECORDED
190 MAY 6 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109060

Addendum for Dallas: Enclosed for Dallas are photographs of the above-mentioned Commission Exhibits, except as noted, together with a listing of same.

NOTE: Exhibits referred to were picked up by SA Robert E. Neill of the Laboratory. Referenced exhibits were originally in custody of Bureau and will be retained and maintained in the Bureau. The telephone request of Mr. Melvin Eisenberg received by SA Roy H. Jevons, Section Chief of the Physics and Chemistry Section of the Laboratory on 4/27/64, did not specify the handling of exhibits upon completion of request.

5/64

ITEM NO.	COMMISSION'S EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
C[illegible]	140	Blanket from Oswald's garage
C[illegible]	141	6.5 mm. Mannlicher-Carcano cartridge from Texas School Book Depository Building
C11	150	Oswald's shirt
C1	399	Bullet from stretcher
	540	Barrel cast of C14 rifle
	541-1	Photograph of C14 rifle
	541-2	Photograph of serial number of C14 rifle
	541-3	Photograph of barrel inscriptions and telescopic sight of C14 rifle
	541-4	Photograph of barrel inscriptions and rear sight of C14 rifle
	541-5	Photograph of inscription on receiver of C14 rifle
	541-6	Photograph of inscription on side of rear sight of C14 rifle
	541-7	Photograph of inscription on cocking piece of C14 rifle
	541-8	Photograph of inscription on bolt handle of C14 rifle
	541-9	Photograph of inscriptions on bottom of receiver of C14 rifle
C250	542	6.5 mm Mannlicher-Carcano Italian military rifle, serial number UC5209, with telescopic sight
C6	543	6.5 mm Mannlicher-Carcano cartridge case from Texas School Book Depository Building
C7	544	6.5 mm Mannlicher-Carcano cartridge case from Texas School Book Depository Building
C38	545	6.5 mm Mannlicher-Carcano cartridge case from Texas School Book Depository Building
	546	Photograph of chart showing dispersion pattern of cartridge cases ejected from C14 rifle
	547	Photograph of chart showing angles of ejection of cartridge cases from C14 rifle
	548	Xerox copy of 15-yard target showing six bullet holes
	549	Xerox copy of 15-yard target showing three bullet holes
	550	25-yard target showing six bullet holes.
	551	300-foot (5.9 seconds) target showing three bullet holes 105-82555
	552	300-foot (6.2 seconds) target showing three bullet holes

EN

ENCLOSURE

...T NO.	COMMISSION'S EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
	553	300-foot (5.5 seconds) target showing three bullet holes
—	554	300-foot (6.5 seconds) target showing three bullet holes
	555	Photograph of diagram of internal mechanism of telescopic sight
—	556	Chart showing "lead" and firing angles
	557	Test cartridge cases from C14 rifle
	558	Photograph of bolt face of C14 rifle
	559	Comparison photomicrograph - breech face marks of C14 rifle and C6 cartridge case
	560	Notes concerning firing angle, bullet velocity and car speed
	561	Comparison photomicrograph - firing pin marks of C14 rifle and C6 cartridge case
	562	Comparison photomicrograph - breech face marks of C14 rifle and C7 cartridge case
	563	Comparison photomicrograph - firing pin marks of C14 rifle and C7 cartridge case
	564	Comparison photomicrograph - breech face marks of C14 rifle and C38 cartridge case
C40	641	Cardboard box from Texas School Book Depository Building
C40	648	Cardboard box from Texas School Book Depository Building
C40	653	Cardboard box from Texas School Book Depository Building
C40	654	Cardboard box from Texas School Book Depository Building

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : MR. I. W. CONRAD

DATE: 5/5/64

FROM : MR. R. H. JEVONS

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
11/22/64; DALLAS, TEXAS

In accordance with the telephonic request of Mr. Richard Mosk, Commission Staff Attorney, evidence items numbered 201, 202, 303, 305 and 324 were delivered to the Commission on 5/4/64. These items consist of pamphlets entitled "The Crime Against Cuba," a booklet entitled "The Socialist Worker's Party," a Russian book and several pages from another foreign language book. Lee Oswald

It is understood that these items were to be made available to the National Security Agency by the Commission for examination as to whether they contain any codes or ciphers for use by Oswald. These items have previously been examined in the Laboratory and no code of cipher material was found. As previously reported, certain pages do have small "cut-out" portions, and while it is theoretically possible for such pages to serve as the basis for a type of cipher, nothing was found to indicate that such was the intended purpose of the cut-out pages. On the contrary, it is considered more likely that the cut-out portions were merely for the purpose of securing printed letters or words.

The delivery of these items to the Commission has been confirmed by letter 5/5/64.

ACTION:

For information.

62-109060

1-Mr. Belmont
1-Mr. Rosen
1-Mr. Sullivan
1-Mr. Malley

105-82555
NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 7 1964

6 MAY 7 1964

64 MAY 11 AM

RHJ:fd/dmg
(6)

ORIGINAL FILED IN

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: May 6, 1964

FROM : Mr. Jevons

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY; 11/22/63; DALLAS, TEXAS

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

Lee Oswald

Reference memorandum dated 2/26/64, from W. D. Griffith concerning a continuing project wherein the Bureau has undertaken to furnish the Commission with photographs of all Commission exhibits.

On May 5, 1964, Mr. Melvin Eisenberg, a Commission Staff Member, called Section Chief Roy H. Jevons of the Laboratory Physics and Chemistry Section, and requested that a Bureau representative take custody of the listed exhibits. Mr. Eisenberg further requested that the Commission be furnished with three photographs of each exhibit not previously photographed.

As a matter of record, SA Robert E. Neill received from Mr. Eisenberg on 4/5/64, the listed exhibits which are now in Bureau custody.

The photographs will be handled by an Agent Examiner of the FBI Laboratory Document Section.

ACTION: Exhibits will be photographed and three copies will be supplied to the Commission as requested. Those items originally supplied to the Commission by the Bureau will be kept in Bureau custody. Items not originating from the Bureau (designated by *) will be returned along with the photographs.

62-109060

ENCLOSURE

Enclosure

1 - Mr. Belmont Enclosure
1 - Mr. Rosen Enclosure
1 - Mr. Sullivan Enclosure
1 - Mr. Malley Enclosure

RE: bmm

105-82555
NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 8 1964

MAY 8 1964

ENCLOSURE

79 MAY 12 1964

SEVEN

SIX

5/6/64

ITEM NO.	COMMISSION'S EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
C14	143	Oswald's revolver
C137; C138	145	Two .38 Special cartridges
C51 - C54	518	Four .38 Special cartridges
	325	*List of magazine, newspaper, movie rights and valuations
	326	*Newspaper article entitled "Marina Oswald Attended Mass - Had Quiet Yule"
	327	*Newspaper article entitled "Marina Oswald - All the Pity in the World Won't Help"
	328	*Newspaper article entitled "Mrs. Oswald Will Bare Life of Hate"
	329	*Newspaper article entitled "Money Gift to Tippit's is Near $200,000 Mark"
	330	*Newspaper article entitled "Oswald's Widow Reported Hoping to be U. S. Citizen"
	331	*Letter dated 1/6/64, from Greg Olds and Richardson, Tex, Dallas Civil Liberties Union
	332	*Invoice number 04252 of Bauer Audio Video, Incorporated
	333	*Two-page letter in Russian signed "Marina Oswald" and four sheets in English
C148	573	Bullet from General Walker's home
	574	Photograph of C14 rifle clip, unloaded
	575	Photograph of C14 rifle clip, empty
	576	Shim from under front end of telescope mount (C14 rifle)
	577	Shim from over telescope sight at rear (C14 rifle)
	578	Shim from under telescope sight at front clamp (C14 rifle)
	579	*Polaroid photograph of tower and truck

105-82555

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

ITEM NO.	COMMISSION'S EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
	580	*Polaroid photograph of range from tower
	581	*Polaroid photograph of man shooting rifle with telescope sight
	582	*Photograph of target - 175 feet
	583	*Photograph of target - 240 feet
	584	*Photograph of target - 270 feet
	585	*Survey for U. S. Secret Service by Robert H. West, downtown Dallas, Texas
	586	*Table of ballistic data
	587	.38 S & W Western cartridge
	588	Components of a .38 S & W Western cartridge
	589	.38 S & W Remington-Peters cartridge and components of similar cartridge
	590	.38 Special Western cartridge and components of similar cartridge
	591	.38 Special Remington-Peters cartridge and components of similar cartridge
C55 - C59	592	Five cartridges from Oswald's pocket
	593	Copy of breakdown for .38 caliber Smith and Wesson revolver
C47 - C50	594	Four .38 Special cartridge cases from Tippit murder scene
C15A	595	Test cartridge cases from C15 revolver
	596	Photomicrograph of C15 and C50 cartridge cases (breech face marks)
	597	Photomicrograph of C15 and C49 cartridge cases (breech face marks)
	598	Photomicrograph of C15 and C47 cartridge cases (breech face marks)
	599	Photomicrograph of C15 and C48 cartridge cases (breech face marks)
	600	Photomicrograph of C15 and C49 cartridge cases (firing pin impressions)

ITEM NO.	COMMISSION'S EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
	601	Photograph of breech face and firing pin of C15 revolver
C13	602	Bullet from Tippit's body along with button from his uniform
C253	603	Bullet from Officer Tippit's body
C252	604	Bullet from Officer Tippit's body
C251	605	Bullet from Officer Tippit's body
C15A	606	Test bullets from C15 revolver
	607	Photograph of C252 and C253 bullets with similar make test bullets from C15 revolver

FBI

Date: 4/24/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD aka
IS-R-CUBA
OO: DL

ReBuairtel to Dallas, 4/22/64, instructing Dallas to advise by return airtel what additional progress had been made in an effort to identify the white man wearing a brown raincoat and hat, who was allegedly seen by Mrs. JEAN LOLLIS HILL running west away from the Texas School Book Depository Building in the direction of the railroad tracks immediately following the shooting on 11/22/63.

This individual has not been identified.

Pages 43 - 45, of the report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, Dallas, dated 4/15/64, contained the results of reinterview of Mrs. HILL, and thereafter in this same report on pages 47 - 49 there are reflected results of additional investigation conducted in an effort to identify the individual referred to by Mrs. HILL.

All logical investigation appears to have been conducted in an effort to identify the alleged individual and no further investigation is being conducted, UACB.

3 - BUREAU
2 - DALLAS
RPG:eah
(5)

20 APR

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach

May 6, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to my letter dated April 2, 1964, which enclosed copies of a memorandum revealing the results of a reinterview with Mrs. Jean Lollis Hill. Mrs. Hill commented she observed a white man wearing a brown raincoat and a hat running west away from the Texas School Book Depository Building following the shooting. Mrs. Hill did not closely observe this individual; did not know who he was; and never saw him again. Mrs. Hill described this man as "average height and heavy build."

Additional investigation has been conducted by this Bureau endeavoring to identify this individual. This investigation included a review of all available film taken near the Texas School Book Depository Building following the shooting; a re-examination of the results of all interviews with individuals who were in the vicinity of the shooting; a review of an additional film taken by Mr. Thomas P. Alyea, WFAA-TV newsman; and interviews with Dallas Police Department and Dallas County Sheriff's Office personnel, none of which revealed the identity of the man described by Mrs. Hill.

Investigative results appear on pages 43 through 49 in the report of Special Agent Robert P. Gemberling dated April 15, 1964. This report was furnished to you by letter dated May 4, 1964, and no further action is being taken in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

62-109060
1 - 62-109090 (Pres. Commission)
1 - 105-82555 (Lee Harvey Oswald)
1 - Mr. J. M. Sizoo
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan

KMR:map:vhm

NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 8 1964

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

79 MAY 11 1964

79 MAY 13 1964

NOTE:

On 2/18/64 a meeting was held at the Town Hall, New York City, sponsored by the "National Guardian." Mark Lane criticized the investigation conducted by the FBI and Secret Service. He played a tape recording of a telephone conversation with Mrs. Hill who claims she heard four to six shots. In a reinterview with Mrs. Hill she described a man she observed running from the TSBDB. Dallas conducted investigation which did not reveal the identity of the man described by Mrs. Hill. The Laboratory advised the Commission by letter 4/21/64, the film taken by Alyea is available if desired. This film reveals scenes outside the TSBDB immediately after the assassination, as well as photographs inside the building during the search for the assassin; the finding of the rifle in its original position; and the dusting of the rifle for fingerprints by the Dallas Police Department.

5-6-64

CODE

1 - C. L. McGowan
1 - J. P. O'Keeffe
1 - J. W. Hines

RADIOGRAM URGENT

TO SAC, BIRMINGHAM (89-45)
DETROIT (62-3550)
MOBILE (89-25)
DALLAS (89-43)

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (62-109060)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOVEMBER TWENTY TWO, SIXTY THREE, DALLAS, TEXAS, MISCELLANEOUS DASH INFORMATION CONCERNING.

RE BIRMINGHAM, DETROIT AND MOBILE TELS MAY TWO, FOUR AND FIVE LAST RESPECTIVELY CONCERNING INFORMATION FURNISHED BY ATTORNEY ARTHUR D. SHORES OF BIRMINGHAM. FOR INFORMATION OF RECEIVING OFFICES SHORES HOME BOTH THE VICTIM OF ARMED EXTORTION CASES AND HIS PRIVATE RESIDENCE HAS BEEN BOMBED FREQUENTLY BECAUSE OF HIS INVOLVEMENT IN RACIAL MATTERS.

BIRMINGHAM SHOULD ENDEAVOR TO CHECK ALLEGED LONG DISTANCE CALL FROM DETROIT TO SHORES' HOME ON APRIL TWENTY SIX LAST, AND INSURE OTHER INDIVIDUALS IN SHORES' OFFICE INTERVIEWED IN EFFORT TO IDENTIFY CALLER. ALL FACETS OF INVESTIGATION MUST BE ADEQUATELY EXPLORED.

RMclar
(10)

105-82555
RECORDED
5 7 1964

1 - 157-998 (Bombing of Shores' Residence)
1 - 105-82555 (Lee Harvey Oswald)
1 - C. D. DeLoach
1 - J. H. Kleinkauf
1 - R. E. Lenihan

DUPLICATE YELLOW OF WIRE TRANSMITTED

RADIOGRAM TO SACS [redacted]MINGHAM
DETROIT
MOBILE
DALLAS

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION SHOULD BE INCORPORATED IN APPROPRIATE INSERTS AND FD THREE ZERO TWOS FOR SUBMISSION TO THE BUREAU AND DALLAS, THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN, TWENTY FIVE COPIES TO DALLAS.

NOTE:

For full details see Rosen to Belmont memo 5-6-64 in above captioned case RDR:hw. Briefly, Shores a Negro NAACP attorney who is known to have [redacted] advised SA [redacted] Bll on 5-2-64, that one Jerry Coleman visited his office on 4-24-64 and in his absence advised an unidentified receptionist that Governor Wallace two days before the assassination went to Texas and gave Jack Ruby $35,000 to be divided between Ruby, Oswald and a "cop". Efforts to identify Coleman negative. It would appear allegation has no basis and reason for Shores furnishing same unknown.

Since it is possible Shores may be endeavoring to embarrass the Bureau it is felt we must thoroughly investigate this matter and subsequently have it reported for dissemination to the President's Commission.

IF REGULAR RADIO CONTACT MISSED, SEND VIA URGENT TELETYPE AT ONCE.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley

1 - Mr. Conrad

May 6, 1964

By Courier Service

FBI

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In accordance with the request of Mr. Melvin Eisenberg on May 5, 1964, Commission Exhibits numbered 110 and 820 were delivered to him on that same date.

Mr. Richard Mosk also requested Commission Exhibit number 18 along with its translation which was delivered to him on May 5, 1964.

Sincerely yours,

M. Edgar Hoover

19 MAY 7 1964

NOTE: The above requests were made to Section Chief Roy H. Jevons, Physics and Chemistry Section, FBI Laboratory. Commission Exhibit number 18 is an address type notebook. Commission Exhibit number 110 is a sheet of paper bearing handwriting in Russian and English. Commission Exhibit number 820 is an FPCC membership card.

62-109060

REN:KO (6)

NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 7 1964

BY COURIER SVC.
141-1-6
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

53 MAY 8 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: Mr. Conrad

DATE: May 6, 1964

FROM: R. H. Jevons

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, 11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS

Reference memorandum dated February 26, 1964, from W. D. Griffith to Mr. Conrad concerning a continuing project wherein the Bureau has undertaken to furnish the Commission with photographs of all Commission exhibits.

On May 1, 1964, Mr. Melvin Eisenberg, a Commission staff member, called SA Marion E. Williams of the Laboratory's Physics and Chemistry Section and requested that a Bureau representative take custody of the listed exhibits.

Eisenberg further requested that the Commission be furnished with three photographs of each exhibit not previously photographed.

As a matter of record, SA Cortlandt Cunningham received from Mr. Eisenberg on May 1, 1964, the listed exhibits which are presently in Bureau custody.

The photography will be handled by an Agent Examiner of the Laboratory's Document Section.

It is noted that De Mohrenschildt Exhibits 1 through 15 and Commission Exhibits number 337, 391 and 392 did not originate from the Bureau, therefore, they will be returned to the Commission along with the photographs.

ACTION: Exhibits will be photographed and three copies will be supplied to the Commission as requested. Those items originally supplied to the Commission by the Bureau will be kept in Bureau custody. Exhibits not originating from the Bureau will be returned along with the photographs.

62-109060

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley

REN:sh
(10)

Enclosures (2)

1 ENCLOSURE

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109060-67

NOT RECORDED 2 MAY 15 1964

5/6/64

"EXHIBITS TO BE PHOTOGRAPHED"

Item No.	Commission's Exhibit No.	Description
D77	Cadigan No. 1	One roll of microfilm
D4	Cadigan No. 2	Letter to Secretary of Navy by Oswald
D67	Cadigan No. 3	Photographs of State Department records re Oswald
J1 D77	Cadigan No. 3	Composite photograph of order blank to Klein's and face of envelope addressed to Klein's
D4 K4	Cadigan No. 4	Composite photograph consisting of one page of letter to Secretary of Navy and one page of letter to USMC (both from Oswald)
D67	Cadigan No. 5	Photograph of letter to State Department from Oswald
D67	Cadigan No. 6	Photograph of letter to State Department from Oswald
D67	Cadigan No. 7	Photograph of letter to State Department from Oswald
D67	Cadigan No. 8	Photograph of letter to State Department from Oswald
D4	Cadigan No. 9	Photograph of letter to Secretary of Navy from Oswald
D3	Cadigan No. 10	Photograph of Oswald's passport application
D19	Cadigan No. 11	Photograph of Postal Money Order to Klein's from A. Hidell
D27	Cadigan No. 12	Mail-order coupon to Seaport Traders Incorporated
D17	Cadigan No. 13	Photograph of Oswald's Post Office Change of Address Form
D18	Cadigan No. 14	Photograph of Change of Address Order from Post Office
D206 D207	Cadigan No. 15	D206 is USMC Certificate of Service D207 is SSS Notice of Classification bearing Oswald's name
D206 D207	Cadigan No. 16	D206 is USMC Certificate of Service D207 is SSS Notice of Classification bearing Oswald's name

105-82555-

ENCLOSURE

Item No.	Commission's Exhibit No.	Description
D206 D207	Cadigan No. 17	D206 is USMC Certificate of Service D207 is SSS Notice of Classification bearing Oswald's name
D206 D207	Cadigan No. 18	D206 is USMC Certificate of Service D207 is SSS Notice of Classification bearing Oswald's name
B1	Cadigan No. 19	Photograph of SSS Notice of Classification to Oswald
D44 D206	Cadigan No. 20	Photograph of SSS Notice of Classification and USMC Certificate of Service
B1	Cadigan No. 21	Photograph of USMC Certificate of Service and SSS Registration Certificate
D22	Cadigan No. 22	Photograph of POD Forms 3575 and 1093
D47	Cadigan No. 23	Photograph of Small Pox Vaccination Certificate
D47	Cadigan No. 24	Photograph of WHO Vaccination Certificate
	Cadigan No. 25	Photograph of letter in Russian script
	Cadigan No. 26	Photograph of letter in Russian script
	Cadigan No. 27	Photograph of letter in Russian script
	Cadigan No. 28	Photograph of letter in Russian script
D30	Cadigan No. 29	Photograph of letter in Russian script
D30	Cadigan No. 30	Photograph of letter in Russian script
	De Mohrenschildt Exhibit No. 1	Reproduction of telegram dated July 12, 1962, to De Mohrenschildt

Item No.	Commission's Exhibit No.	Description
	De Mohrenschildt Exhibit No. 2	Letter dated July 31, 1962, to De Mohrenschildt from C. J. Charles
	De Mohrenschildt Exhibit No. 3	Reproduction of envelope addressed to Paul Raigorodsky from De Mohrenschildt
	De Mohrenschildt Exhibit No. 4	Letter from De Mohrenschildt
	De Mohrenschildt Exhibit No. 5	Letter dated July 27, 1962, to Jean de Menil from De Mohrenschildt
	De Mohrenschildt Exhibit No. 6	Memorandum re Haitian Holding Company from De Mohrenschildt dated August 1, 1962
	De Mohrenschildt Exhibit No. 7	Reproduction of telegram dated August 3, 1962, to De Mohrenschildt from Tardieu
	De Mohrenschildt Exhibit No. 8	Reproduction of envelope bearing return address of De Mohrenschil and addressed to Paul Raigorodsk
	De Mohrenschildt Exhibit No. 9	Reproduction of letter dated September 12, 1963, to Raigorodsky from De Mohrenschild
	De Mohrenschildt Exhibit No. 10	Corporate structure diagram dated August 27, 1962, Port-au-Prince
	De Mohrenschildt Exhibit No. 11	Reproduction of a map of Haiti
	De Mohrenschildt Exhibit No. 12	Letter to Janet Lee Auchincloss dated February 2, 1964, from De Mohrenschildt
	De Mohrenschildt Exhibit No. 13	Envelope bearing return address of De Mohrenschildt, Dallas, Texas, showing address of Janet Lee Auchincloss
	De Mohrenschildt Exhibit No. 14	Letter dated December 12, 1963, to Janet Auchincloss from De Mohrenschildt

Item No.	Commission's Exhibit No.	Description
	De Mohrenschildt Exhibit No. 15	Envelope bearing return address of De Mohrenschildt, Port-au-Prince, addressed to Hugh Auchincloss
—	773	Composite photograph of Klein's mail-order coupon and envelope addressed to Klein's bearing return address of A. Hidell
D28	774	Employment Application dated August 6, 1964, to Cosmos Shipping Company signed by Oswald
D6	775	"Affidavit of Support to American Embassy" from Oswald
D11	776	Twelve canceled checks payable to Oswald from Jaggars Chiles Stovall Incorporated
D16	777	Library card application signed by Oswald
D67	778	Two photographs of two letters to State Department from Oswald
D117	779	Two hand printed pages on loose-leaf paper re CPUSA
D5	780	USMC file on Oswald
D3	781	Oswald's passport application
D6	782	Three letters from Oswald to [illegible]
D46	783	Letter to ACLU from Oswald and ACLU Membership Card of Oswald's
	784	Three photographs of standard writing specimens from Oswald
	785	Composite photograph of mail-order coupon to Klein's and envelope addressed to Klein's from A. Hidell
	786	Diagram showing slant of letter "U"
	787	Diagram of letter "R"
D19	788	U. S. Postal money order payable to Klein's

Item No.	Commission's Exhibit No.	Description
D19	789	Photograph of above money order
	790	Photograph of mail-order coupon to Seaport Traders Incorporated
D17	791	Post Office Box Application of Oswald's
D17	792	Photograph of above Post Office Box Application
D18	793	Post Office Change of Address Form dated May 12, 1963
D18	794	Photograph of above
D207	795	SSS Notice of Classification bearing name of Hidell
D207	796	Photograph of above
D207	797	Photograph of reverse side of above
D207	798	Photograph of above
D207	799	Photograph of above
B1	801	SSS Notice of Classification to Oswald
B1	802	SSS Registration Certificate of Oswald's
D206	806	USMC Certificate of Service bearing name of Hidell
D206	807	Photograph of above
D206	808	Photograph of reverse side of above
D206	809	Photograph of front side of abov
D206	810	Photograph of reverse side of above
444	813	WHO Vaccination Certificate
444	814	Photograph of above
444	815	Photograph of above
	816	Two 3 x 5 cards bearing rubber stamp imprints of Oswald's New Orleans' address and dated June 8, 1963
D22	817	Post Office Box Application of Oswald
D22	818	Photograph of above

Item No.	Commission's Exhibit No.	Description
B1	819	Photograph of FPCC Membership Card
D18	821	Letter to Leslie Welding Company from Oswald
D24	110	Sheet of paper bearing Russian and English writing
	361	Diagram showing vicinity of assassination in Dallas, Texas
	362	First floor floor plan of Texas Book Depository
	387	Autopsy report - Naval Medical School
	391	Supplementary autopsy report - Naval Medical School
	392	Medical statements, admission notes - Parkland Memorial Hospital
	566	Photomicrograph of C14 and C1 bullets
C2	567	Bullet fragment from President's car
	568	Photomicrograph of C14 and C2 bullets
C3	569	Bullet fragment from President's car
	570	Photomicrograph of C14 and C3 bullets
C14A	572	Test bullets from C14 rifle
B29	18	2 1/2" x 4" gray plastic address notebook
	"ITEMS PREVIOUSLY PHOTOGRAPHED AND OTHER ITEMS RETURNED TO BUREAU CUSTODY"	
156	55	Envelopes and contents in Russian language

Item No.	Commission's Exhibit No.	Description
157	56	Envelopes and contents in Russian language
159	66	Envelopes and contents in Russian language
283 (D9)	115	Box containing Warrior Rubber Stamp Kit (Oswald's name)
D27	135	Mail-order coupon in name of A. J. Hidell used to order gun
D18		Change of address card, SS registration card, two employment applications and letter by Oswald
116		45 sheets of English writing which appears to be a diary
117 (D43)		Sheets of ink printing re CPUSA
D11		26 checks, questionaires, et cetera, in Oswald's handwriting
D22		POD Forms signed by Oswald
D17		Application for Post Office Box
260		3 x 5 cards bearing names of G. Hall, A. J. Hidell, B. Davis and V. T. Lee
328		Russian-English Distionary and stenographer's notebook containing Russian-Spanish vocabulary
D96		Envelope postmarked 11/10/62, addressed to N.Y. Labor News Company from Oswald
D71		SS Notice of Classification in name of A.J. Hidell
D155		One homemade paper clipboard
D30	1	Letter in Russian dated 4/10/63

C-4a (Rev. 2-14-61)

105-82555

Invoice of Contents from
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

Date 5/6/64 Case References FBI, Dallas (89-94) Airtel 4/9/64

Consigned to:

MAIL ROOM
MAY 8 - 1964

List of Contents PC-79884 BK IZ

Six sets of photographs, each set consisting of seven photographs 5/6/64

717308

Document
Electronics
Physics-Chemistry
LFPS

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS: Mail Room, place date of shipment and registry number; Shipping Room, show date of shipment, bill of lading number and initial this invoice, then return it to section checked in column at right. After this checked section has been initialed, invoice should be placed in administrative file.

Registered Mail

MAY 11 1964

105-82555

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN

MAY 5

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Dalbach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

This is in reply to your letter of April 30, 1964, with reference to a report that Mr. Mark Lane has in his possession photostatic copies of certain FBI investigative reports. The last paragraph of your letter requests that we review Mr. Lane's testimony before the Commission to determine whether Lane gave any indication that he had access to or possession of FBI reports.

We have reviewed Mr. Lane's testimony and find that he did not indicate in any way that he had access to or possession of FBI reports. For your convenience, we are enclosing herewith a copy of the transcript of Mr. Lane's public testimony. The only information which Mr. Lane provided in the private portion of his testimony was provided to you in our letter of March 18, 1964, dealing with the meeting which Mr. Lane claims occurred in the Carousel Club, allegedly involving Officer Tippit, Bernard Weissman and Jack Ruby.

We would appreciate the return of the enclosed transcript after you have completed your examination.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

2 MAY 12 1964

Enclosure

NOT RECORDED
191 MAY 13 1964

EX-PRO
MAY 6 1964

SAC, M 5/20/64
notified 5-6-64

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

April 24, 1964

Mr. ROSEN
Mr. [illegible]
General Counsel
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Miss Gandy

J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Enclosed for duplication are Commission Exhibit Nos. 760 through 772. Please retain the originals and forward two copies to the Commission.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

Enclosures

2 MAY 14 1964

EVEN

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Rogge

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Frazier
1 - Mr. Jepsen

May 6, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your two letters both dated April 24, 1964, asking that certain Commission Exhibits be duplicated.

In accordance with these requests, enclosed herewith are three photographs each of Commission Exhibits numbered 701, 712, 713, and 714 and three Xerox copies of Commission Exhibits numbered 760 through 772, together with the exhibits themselves.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Delivered to Rankin
5/12/64

Enclosures (66)

62-109060

1 - Dallas (100-10461) Enclosures (2)

Addendum for Dallas: Enclosed for Dallas is one set of photocopies of the above-mentioned Commission Exhibits, together with a listing of same.

RJ:nlb (14)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

(see note page 2)

NOTE: On 4-27-64, Mr. Eisenberg of The President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy telephonically advised Special Agent William D. Griffith that three copies of Commission Exhibits 760 through 772 would be needed instead of two copies as indicated in Commission letter dated April 24, 1964. Mr. Eisenberg stated that Xerox copies of Commission Exhibits 760 through 772 would be an acceptable means of duplicating these exhibits. Since the submitted exhibits are not original Bureau exhibits, they are being returned to the Commission.

May 6, 1964

701	Penciled lay out of jail.
712	Photograph of man holding paper in right hand and gun in left hand near wooden steps.
713	Outside photograph of wooden steps and surrounding area.
714	A photograph containing two views of Lee Harvey Oswald holding a rifle near wooden steps.
760	United States Secret Service Memorandum -- Protective Research Section (PRS) activities in relation to the Texas trip.
761	Staff assigned to the PRS as of 11-22-63.
762	PRS cases 11-61 through 11-63.
763	Criteria used as guide in determining whether White House mail is to be accepted for PRS processing.
764	Criteria used in determining whether White House gate callers should be committed for mental observation.
765	Form 1609 (revised 7-1-52) utilized by the United States Secret Service, Treasury Department.
766	Sample cases illustrating several phases of protective research activity.
767	Memorandum dated 11-19-63 from Special Agent Winston G. Lawson, White House Detail.
768	Final survey report dated 11-30-63 regarding the planned visit of President John F. Kennedy to Dallas, Texas.
769	Account of Special Agent Winston G. Lawson, United States Secret Service, concerning the visit of President Kennedy to Dallas, Texas, on 11-22-63.
770	Pamphlet bearing a front and side photograph of President Kennedy captioned "Wanted For Treason.".

105-82555-

ENCLOSURE

771

Memorandum from
Special Agent Winston G. Lawson,
United States Secret Service,
indicating his actions before
and after the assassination of
President Kennedy.

772

Statement of
Special Agent Winston G. Lawson,
United States Secret Service,
indicating his activities and
official duties on 11-22-63
ending with his arrival in
Washington, D. C., on 11-23-63.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. [redacted]
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Hines
1 - Mr. O'Keeffe
1 - Mr. Bogge

Mr. Belmont

May 6, 1964

A. Rosen

ASSASSINATION OF JOHN F. KENNEDY
11-22-63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Lee Oswald

PURPOSE:

To advise you Negro attorney Arthur Davis Shores, National Legal Counsel, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), furnished information to our Birmingham Office on 5-2-64, alleging one Jerry Coleman furnished information that Governor Wallace of Alabama was involved in the assassination of President Kennedy. Shores is a known communist sympathizer and has associated with communists on the national level. Efforts to locate Coleman negative.

BACKGROUND:

Arthur Davis Shores is a Negro attorney from Birmingham, Alabama. He was born 9-25-04, and is National Legal Counsel for the NAACP. He is reported to have [redacted] and has associated himself with known communists as well as individuals on the national level of the Communist Party. (61-3176-3924) Shores has been the victim of three extortion cases investigated by this Bureau, the earliest being in February, 1956, (9-29733) the second in March, 1956, (9-29805) and the most recent in September, 1963, (9-41389). These cases emanated primarily from Shores' involvement in racial matters. Shores was also involved in a bombing of his home on 9-4-63, which was extensively investigated by this Bureau. (157-998)

DETAILS:

Birmingham by teletype 5-2-64, advised Shores alleged that on Friday, 4-24-64, an individual identifying himself as Jerry Coleman came to Shores' office inquiring for Shores, and in his absence, furnished a receptionist information that Governor Wallace, two days before the assassination of President Kennedy, went to Texas and gave Jack Ruby $35,000 which was to be divided between Ruby, Oswald and a "cop." Coleman is reported to have proof of his allegation

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Kleinkauf
1 - 44-24016
1 - 105-82555

105-82555-1

RDR:hw

NOT RECORDED
193 MAY 26 1964

MAY 27 1964

primarily because he worked in "the Governor's office." Coleman allegedly asked Shores to get in touch with him at 353 Smith Street in Detroit, Michigan.

Shores could not recall the name of the receptionist who reportedly took this information, and he also stated Coleman went to see U. S. Commissioner Louise O. Charlton of Birmingham, furnishing her the same information. U. S. Commissioner Charlton never heard of Coleman and never received the information alleged.

According to Shores, on Sunday, 4-26-64, this same individual called him long distance from Detroit, however, he was not available but his wife remembers the call.

Our Detroit Office has advised that the alleged address in Detroit for Coleman is nonexistent and that no record identifiable with one Jerry Coleman could be located in the Detroit area. Efforts to substantiate Shores' allegations negative to date.

ACTION:

Our Mobile Office is contacting the Governor's office to see if Coleman was ever employed there and our Birmingham Office is endeavoring to develop additional information on this alleged incident.

OBSERVATIONS:

It would appear that the allegations made by Shores have no basis in fact. It appears quite unusual that he can not recall the name of a receptionist in his own office. His purpose in furnishing this information is not known, however, it is noted Shores has a history of communist sympathies and could possibly be furnishing this to confuse the Bureau or in an effort to seek publicity.

RECOMMENDATION:

This matter is being followed closely by the Bureau, and, when the results have been received, it will be appropriately reported and furnished to the President's Commission.

1-Mr. Belmont
1-Mr. Rosen
1-Mr. Sullivan
1-Mr. Malley

May 7, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Lee Oswald

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In accordance with the telephonic request of Mr. Melvin Eisenberg on May 6, 1964, evidence items numbered D77, D27 and D19 were delivered to Mr. Eisenberg on that same date.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.
16 MAY - 7
COMM-FBI

NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 11 1964

62-109060

REN:fch
(10)

19 MAY 8 1964

NOTE: This request was made to Section Chief Roy H. Jevons on 5/6/64, and was delivered by SA Robert A. Frazier.

D77 is a microfilm reel of Klein's Sporting Goods order blanks.

D27 is a mail order coupon in the name of A. J. Hidell used to order a .38 caliber gun from Los Angeles.

D19 is a U. S. Post Office Money Order payable to Klein's.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

19 MAY 13 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: Mr. Belmont

DATE: May 7, 1964

FROM: A. Rosen

SUBJECT: PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT

Mr. J. Lee Rankin called Malley from New York today and advised that the members of the Commission sincerely appreciated the testimony of Assistant to the Director Belmont. He stated the members of the Commission were very favorably impressed with the testimony and they were very pleased to have the Bureau's position concerning this matter.

Lee Harvey Oswald
Internal Security - R - Cuba

Mr. Rankin stated that some day next week he intended to get in touch with the Director and will come to the Bureau to talk to the Director relative to having the Director appear before the President's Commission for a brief period of time. He stated that he would furnish Mr. Hoover full details concerning this when he talked with him.

Submitted for information.

1 - Miss Holmes

JRM:mpd (4)

ADDENDUM (5/7/64), AHB:csh -
In view of the fact that the Commission staff had previously advised me that my appearance before the Commission would suffice, and the Director would not be called upon to appear, I called Mr. Rankin back and reminded him of this.

He said that the Commission, prior to my appearance, had held a further discussion and had decided it was desirable to call both the Director and Mr. McCone of CIA before the Commission. Rankin said that, after my testimony yesterday, the Commission members had held a discussion and had

(continued next page)

105-82555-
NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 18 1964

COPY SENT TO MR. TOLSON

11 MAY 18 1964

12 MAY 20 1964

PERS. REC. UNIT

Memorandum from Mr. Rosen to Mr. Belmont
RE: PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON ASSASSINATION

Addendum (continued):

indicated they were impressed by the Bureau's approach and position in the field under discussion.

I told Mr. Rankin that, as he knew, the Director does not take his appearances before a board or hearing lightly, and takes time to thoroughly prepare himself; therefore, I asked what the Commission would be covering with the Director. Rankin said it would be very limited and pertaining to the question whether Oswald was an informant and perhaps whether the Director thought there was any conspiracy involved in the assassination. Rankin said that there was no intention of covering the full scope of this matter, as this had been covered with me.

Mr. Rankin said that he would endeavor to contact the Director this Monday, 5/11/64, in order to personally advise the Director as to what is desired and to arrange for the Director to appear at his convenience, if possible sometime next week.

With reference to the question whether Oswald was an informant, it is noted that the Director's affidavits and affidavits of the Agents in the field were introduced into the record yesterday. The brief on the FBI investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy, (which the Director has) on page 95-1, deals with the subject of the allegations that Oswald was an informant and again pages 95-y and z cover our interviews with Lonnie Hudkins and others re these allegations.

Concerning the question of a conspiracy involved in the assassination, this question is answered on page 37 of the brief and also on page 22 of the brief.

In addition, both of these items are covered in my testimony before the Commission.

A. H. Belmont

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley

May 8, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In accordance with the telephonic request of Mr. Richard Bonk on May 7, 1964, evidence items numbered A2 and A6 were delivered to Mr. John H. Ely on that same date.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC
18 MAY 4
COMM-FBI

62-109060

NOTE: This request was made to SA Marion E. Williams on 5/7/64, and was delivered by SA Robert E. Neill.

A2 is a portable Russian radio in plastic case and A6 is an electronic device which adapts above radio to household current.

RYREN:sh
(10)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

29 MAY 12 1964

MAY 8 3 19 PM '64
FBI
MAIL ROOM

105-82555

NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 11 1964

19 MAY 1964

1 - Mr. Kaas

SAC, Dallas (105-1776) 5/8/64

Director, FBI (105-128309)

STEVE GEORGE KENNEDY, aka
IS - RU

- Reurlet 4/27/64.

Upon completion of the leads set out in relet, a concise summary of this entire matter, with predication, is to be included in the next investigative report submitted in the case captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald, IS - R - CUBA."

Based on information developed to date, it is not felt necessary to submit handwriting samples of James Hejjas to the Laboratory for comparison purposes.

1 - Dallas (105-1723) (Lee Harvey Oswald)

1 - 105-82555 (Lee Harvey Oswald)

RLKimec
(6)

NOTE:

A letter signed "Andros Kovacs" postmarked Angola, Indiana, was received by the Dallas Office alleging subject was an AVH officer guilty of murders in Hungary and now operational in the U. S. Writer also alleged subject in contact with murderer of President Kennedy but admitted in letter this allegation may be a fantasy. Investigation instituted to resolve subject's status as an intelligence agent and possible connection with assassination of President Kennedy. Information developed to date indicates writer may possibly be disgruntled associate of subject who is indebt to him. No indication of intelligence activities or participation in assassination developed. This matter coordinated with Bureau Supervisor assigned to Lee Harvey Oswald's investigation.

105 82555 -
NOT RECORDED

DUPLICATE YELLOW

ORIGINAL FILED IN

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 105-82555

SERIAL NO. NR 5-8-64 BRENNAN & SULLIVAN

PAGE NO. 1-3

NO. OF PAGES 3

SECTION NO.

154

Secret Service

REFERRAL

FBI

Date: 5/8/64

Transmit the following in AIRTEL
(Type in plain text or code)

Via REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-409763)

FROM: SAC, NEWARK (100-47801) RUC

RE: MARK LANE
SM - C
OO: New York

CARBON COPY

Re New York airtel to the Bureau, 3/9/64.
Bureau airtel to Newark, 3/10/64.
Newark airtel to the Bureau, 4/1/64.

Enclosures to Bureau (14):

Eight copies of letterhead memorandum, dated and captioned as above, at Newark.

Six reels of recording tape. These are two sets consisting of three reels each. Each set covers speech and question-and-answer period of appearance of MARK LANE at Upsala College on 5/6/64.

(5) 2 Bureau (enc.-14) RM
(1 - 105-82555) (LEE HARVEY OSWALD)
(1 - 100-) (Citizens Committee of Inquiry)
2 - Dallas (Info) (enc.-2) RM
(1 - 100-10461) (LEE HARVEY OSWALD)
4 - New York (100-117844) (enc.-4) RM
(1 - 105-38431) (LEE HARVEY OSWALD)
(1 - 100-152725) (Citizens Committee of Inquiry)
1 - Newark
EWC:MJ
(12)

1 ENCLOSURE

105-82555-
NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 15 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-409763-41

Approved: Sent M Per
Special Agent in Charge

59 MAY 19 1964

NK 100-47801

Enclosures to Dallas (2):

Two copies of letterhead memorandum, dated and captioned as above, at Newark. (For info, as Dallas site of assassination of President and OO on case LEE HARVEY OSWALD.)

Enclosures to New York (4):

Four copies of letterhead memorandum, dated and captioned as above, at Newark.

Sources used in letterhead memorandum are:
First source:
Second source: [redacted] Upsala College, East Orange, N.J. (by request), who furnished information orally to SA ELDRED W. COX.

LHM covers appearance of LANE at Upsala College on 5/6/64.

Enclosed tapes were made at Newark Office from an original tape furnished by [redacted] (protect identity; has furnished reliable information in the past), [redacted] to SA ELDRED W. COX on 5/7/64. The original tape was made by student engineers of the radio station. The original tape is being maintained by Newark as an exhibit in file 100-47801.

The original tape is thin and not suitable for transcription by stenographers because such handling is likely to "stretch" the tape. For this reason, the copies are being furnished to the Bureau rather than original.

Newark has not stenographically transcribed or monitored the tapes, it being considered desirable to transmit them to the Bureau without delay for such purposes.

In addition to information in LHM, [redacted] further advised that towards the end of his prepared speech, prior to the question period, LANE recounted a recent incident. LANE claimed that he had been accosted on the street by two men claiming to be FBI Agents. These men accused him of taking or stealing FBI documents. LANE claimed he told these men that

if government wished to communicate with him, it should write to him, and he would answer in due course.

This appears near the end of reel number 2 of reels being furnished to the Bureau. The incident is told in a manner ridiculing the FBI.

If Bureau desires Newark to stenographically transcribe the recording, the Bureau is requested to so advise. UACB, Newark will not transcribe.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Newark, New Jersey

May 8, 1964

MARK LANE

The "New York Herald Tribune" newspaper dated January 15, 1964, page 7, column 1, contained an article entitled "Oswald's Mother Hires Lane." This article stated that on January 14, 1964, Mrs. Marguerite C. Oswald, mother of accused assassin Lee Harvey Oswald, announced she had hired Mark Lane to represent her slain son before the Warren Commission investigating the murder of President John F. Kennedy. According to this article, Mrs. Oswald stated she had been in contact with Lane during his stay in Fort Worth, Texas, the previous weekend. It was also pointed out that Lane had accepted the case although Mrs. Oswald stated she had no funds with which to pay him.

The "New York Times" newspaper dated April 2, 1964, page 37, contained an article stating that Mrs. Marguerite C. Oswald had dismissed Mark Lane, her New York lawyer.

On June 10, 1963, a source advised that at a meeting of the New York Council to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee (NYCAHUAC) held May 28, 1963, at 74 Fifth Avenue, New York City, Mark Lane was elected to the position of Vice Chairman of the organization.

Characterizations of the NYCAHUAC and the National Committee to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee appear in the appendix hereto.

A second source advised on May 7, 1964, that Mark Lane spoke in the chapel of Upsala College, East Orange, New Jersey, on May 6, 1964, at the invitation of the Student Council of Upsala College. Lane spoke concerning the circumstances of the assassination of President Kennedy. Following the speech, Lane answered questions of the audience. The presentation extended over two and one-half hours. This source estimates that from 250 to 300 persons attended, both students and faculty.

XEROX
MAY 1964

MARK LANE

One of Lane's main points, according to the second source, was that the assassination and the investigation thereof were poorly handled by the Secret Service, the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Dallas Police Department. Lane claimed that he had possession of affidavits from various individuals which cast doubt upon information released by public authorities.

The second source further stated that throughout the presentation by Lane there was an implication that there was a conspiracy by the authorities to find Oswald guilty. Lane claimed that certain questions regarding the assassination may never be answered because authorities state that disclosure would injure the security of this country.

The second source also advised that Lane said his purpose was to inform the public of the deeper possibilities involved in the situation of the assassination and the investigation.

Lane also mentioned that two individuals who identified themselves as FBI Agents had recently approached him on the street and accused him of taking or stealing FBI documents. Lane claimed that he told the two men that if the Government wished to communicate with him it should do so by writing a letter to him.

NEW YORK COUNCIL TO ABOLISH THE HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE

On March 9, 1961, a source advised that the New York Council to Abolish the Un-American Activities Committee (NYCAUAC), 150 West 34th Street, New York City, New York, was formed at a meeting held in New York City, on November 17, 1960. This organization was founded principally through the efforts of Frank Wilkinson, Field Representative of the National Committee to Abolish the Un-American Activities Committee (NCAUAC).

A second source advised on September 17, 1952, that Frank Wilkinson was a Communist Party member as of September, 1952.

A third source furnished on September 14, 1961, a copy of resolutions of the New York Council to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee (NYCAHUAC), which were adopted by the NYCAHUAC. One such resolution affirmed the intention to continue to work for the abolition of the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) and to continue its efforts to broaden the participation in this fight. Another resolution accepted as a modus vivendi the suggestion of the Field Representative of the National Committee to Abolish the HUAC" (NCAHUAC) namely that local abolition committees may identify and coordinate their efforts as closely as they desire with NCAHUAC, still maintaining their autonomy for as flexible and independent a program as possible.

Various sources have advised during March, 1962, that Communist Party members in the New York City area have been solicited to support activities of the NYCAHUAC during attendance at Communist Party club meetings.

On May 6, 1963, the first source advised that the NYCAHUAC continues to function from its office at 150 West 34th Street, New York City, New York.

APPENDIX

1

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO ABOLISH THE HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications" issued December 1, 1961, by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U. S. House of Representatives, page 115, contains the following citation regarding the NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO ABOLISH THE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE (NCAUAC).

"Cited as a 'new organization' set up in the Summer of 1960 to lead and direct the COMMUNIST PARTY's 'Operation Abolition' campaign. Several of the national leaders of this group have been identified as Communists."

(Communists on Un-American Activities, House Report 1278 on the Truth About the Film "Operation Abolition", Part I, October 3, 1961, pg. 5.)

A source has advised that the NCAUAC changed its name on March 3, 1962, to include the word "House" in its name, thereby becoming known as the NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO ABOLISH THE HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE (NCAHUAC). A national meeting of this organization was held in Chicago, Illinois, on April 27 and 28, 1963.

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - DeLoach
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley

May 8, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan
1 - J. M. Sizoo
1 - Mail Room

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of May 5, 1964, regarding your review of Mark Lane's testimony before the Commission to determine whether or not Lane gave any indication that he had access to or possession of FBI reports.

The copy of the transcript furnished by you has been reviewed by this Bureau and is herewith returned as requested by you.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosure

JMS:pah
(12)

NOTE:

See memorandum W. A. Branigan to W. C. Sullivan, dated 5/7/64, captioned "Mark Lane, Security Matter - C," prepared by JMS:pah.

BY COURIER SVC.
19 MAY 1 1
COMM-FBI

MAY 8 2 20 PM '64
RECD-READING ROOM
FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAY 1st 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

FROM : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

SUBJECT: DON ISAAC LEVINE

DATE: May 8, 1964

Lee Harvey Oswald

The above-captioned person telephoned me from Waldorf, Maryland, and said he has been in Dallas looking into the Oswald case and has talked to Marina Oswald. He told me that as a result of talking to Marina Oswald he had some information which the FBI might not possess and he wanted to pass it on to us. I told him we would be glad to receive this information. An appointment was set up for him to come in to my office at 11 a.m. tomorrow, Saturday, May 9, 1964.

As we know, Levine is an author of many books. He was born in Russia and has been in this country for many years. He is a professional anticommunist, specializing in writing. We have not had any close relations with Levine; on the other hand, there has been no real problem.

Needless to say, I will be extremely circumspect and merely receive whatever he has to offer us without comment.

RECOMMENDATION:

For your information.

105-82555
NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 18 1964

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. D.E.Moore
1 - Mr. J.A.Sizoo
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan

WCS:ajw
(7)

COPY SENT TO MR. TOLSON

NVICT-18

REC-117

Memo Belmont to Sullivan re Lee Harvey Oswald

62 MAY 20 1964

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 105-82555

SERIAL NO. 3712

PAGE NO. 1-3

NO. OF PAGES 3.

SECTION NO.

154

Serial Scope

REFERRAL

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen

TO : MR. SULLIVAN

DATE: 5-1-64

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Branigan

FROM : MR. BRANIGAN

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

ASAC Kyle Clark, Dallas, called this afternoon to advise that Marguerite Oswald was requesting to see a Bureau Agent.

Marguerite Oswald is the mother of Lee Harvey Oswald and she was last contacted 1-7-64. At that time she was uncooperative and since them has been making public appearances and writing articles maintaining the innocence of her son.

According to ASAC Clark she contacted the Resident Agency in Fort Worth, Texas, 4-30-64, requesting that an Agent contact her. Clark stated that the Agents called her back advising that she was welcome to contact them at their office in Fort Worth. At that time Mrs. Oswald said she was unwilling to do this and said that she would take the matter up with her attorney.

On 5-1-64 she recontacted the Resident Agency requesting that an Agent come out to see her since she has something that she wants to give him.

After checking with you, SAC Shanklin was advised that we should have two mature Agents contact Mrs. Oswald at her home in accordance with her request and listen to what she has to say. SAC Shanklin was cautioned that the Agents should be most careful in their contact with her and should not make any statements to her. They should listen and accept any information that she wants to give.

ACTION:

REC 37 - 3713

This is for your information. We will keep you advised of developments.

WAB:hrt
(7)

19 MAY 21 1964

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAY 2 1964

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

P

CEFBI WASH DC

FBI DALLAS

10-45 PM CST URGENT 5-1-64 LJH

TO DIRECTOR 105-82,555 AND HOUSTON 105-1,091

FROM DALLAS 100-10,461 3-P.

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA; IS - R - CUBA.

RE TELEPHONE CALL FROM SECTION CHIEF WILLIAM BRANIGAN TODAY.

MRS. MARGUERITE OSWALD INTERVIEWED FORT WORTH, Texas THIS DATE AFTER APPROVAL BY BUREAU. SHE FURNISHED FOLLOWING INFORMATION; ON APR. TWENTYNINE LAST SHE WAS TALKING BY PHONE WITH GLORIA JEAN MERCER IN FORT WORTH, Texas. MERCER IS SISTER OF MRS. ROBERT OSWALD. MARGUERITE HAS TAPE RECORDER WHICH SHE USES ON ALL PHONE CONVERSATIONS. IN COVERSATION WITH MERCER IT WAS NORMAL FOR ABOUT TWO MINUTES AND THEN THERE WAS A PERIOD OF ABOUT TWO MINUTES WHERE THE CONVERSATION WAS GARBLED AND COULD NOT UNDERSTAND. SHE BELIEVES THIS WAS SOME FOREIGN LANGUAGE. A MAN-S VOICE CAME IN DURING THIS PERIOD ONCE OR TWICE. THE TAPE THEN STARTED RECORDING THE CONVERSATION IN A NORMAL MANNER AND HER PHONE COVERSATION WITH MERCER WAS CLEARLY UNDERSTOOD AT THE END. OSWALD BELIEVED SOMEONE LIVING IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF EITHER HER OR MERCER WAS SHOOTING A BEAM INTO HER PHONE OR MERCER-S PHONE TO PICK UP ANY PHONE CONVERSATION AND

REC 37 105-82555-3714

END PAGE ONE

2 MAY 18 1964

79 MAY 21 1964

PAGE TWO

DO SOME TALKING ON HER LINE. TWO WEEKS AGO MARGUERITE MADE TRIP TO HOUSTON, TEXAS, AND VISITED WITH MRS. FLORA FILKO HYATT, FOUR ZERO TWO VALENTINE, APARTMENT ONE ZERO ZERO EIGHT. MRS. HYATT, AGE SEVENTY, HAD WRITTEN MARGUERITE THAT SHE HAD SOME VALUABLE INFORMATION REGARDING HER SON LEE OSWALD AND THAT SHE SHOULD COME TO HOUSTON TO SEE HER. MRS. OSWALD VISITED WITH HYATT FOR ABOUT A DAY. HYATT TOLD HER SHE DID NOT BELIEVE LEE OSWALD KILLED THE PRESIDENT. HYATT SAID IT WAS A LARGE CONSPIRACY BETWEEN HIGHER OFFICIALS OF NEIMAN-MARCUS DEPARTMENT STORE, DALLAS, AND OFFICIALS OF SAKOWITZ STORE, HOUSTON. THESE OFFICIALS WERE MEMBERS OF "BLACK AX" ORGANIZATION WHICH DATES WAY BACK TO GERMANY. THESE OFFICIALS CONVERSE AND TRANSMIT MESSAGES THROUGH ADS IN NEWSPAPERS. HYATT HAD SEVERAL ADS WHICH SHE SHOWED TO OSWALD. SINCE RETURN FROM HOUSTON, MRS. OSWALD HAS CUT OUT NUMEROUS ADS FROM HOUSTON AND DALLAS PAPERS AND SHE BELIEVES HYATT WAS CORRECT IN THIS INFORMATION. MRS. OSWALD MET AN UNNAMED WOMAN AT JEFFERSON HOTEL, DALLAS, DURING RUBY TRIAL. THIS WOMAN WAS FROM SAN ANTONIO AND ARRANGED DINNER FOR OSWALD WITH THREE FRENCH NEWSPAPER WRITERS. THIS WOMAN SAID SHE WAS GOING TO WORK FOR NEIMAN-MARCUS IN DALLAS.

END PAGE TWO

PGE THREE

SHE ALSO BELIEVED A PHOTOGRAPH OF THIS WOMAN APPEARED IN A GROUP OF PEOPLE IN THE BOOK "THE TORCH HAS PASSED." DID NOT KNOW HER NAME BUT BELIEVED SHE WAS IN ON CONSPIRACY AS SHE WAS GOING TO WORK FOR NEIMAN-MARCUS.

HOUSTON IDENTIFY AND FURNISH INFORMATION REGARDING MRS. HYATT. LHM FOLLOWS AND WILL NOT BE INCLUDED IN ANY REPORT UACB.

ATTENTION OF BUREAU AND HOUSTON CALLED TO BUREAU AIRTEL ~~TO HOUSTON APRIL~~ ~~TWENTYSEVEN~~. TO HOUSTON APRIL TWENTYSEVEN LAST ENCLOSING LETTER FROM MISS BERTA PHILLIPS WHO MENTIONED MRS. FILKO HYATT. THIS COMMUNICATION CARRIED ASSASSINATION CAPTION.

CORRCTION PAGE TWO LINE SEVEN

NONE OMITTED AT END OF SSENTENCE REPEAT ~~THREE WORDS AND CONTINUE~~ WA DON-T UNDERSTAND CORR ~~THERE ARE NO WORDS OMITTED OR "TYPED OVER~~ AT S END OF APRIL I TYPED IT OVER NOTE ~~FIRST OF LINE EIGHT~~ IS ALSO LAST OF LINE SEVEN WHERE IT TYPED OVER.

WELL THAT SURE IS NOT PAGE 8

WA HFL

FBI WASH DC

SRY PAGE THREE

DSC. 0.

FBI

Date: 4/30/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (105-38431)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Re WFO airtel to Bureau with enclosure dated 4/6/64, and NY airtels to Bureau, 4/21/64 and 4/24/64.

Enclosed for the Bureau and Dallas are 10 copies and 2 copies, respectively, of LHM reflecting interviews of STANLEY ROSS, Editor, "El Tiempo", NYC, Dr. CARLOS MARQUEZ STERLING, and investigation re PASCUAL ENRIQUE RUEDOLO GONGORA. Also enclosed is one copy each for information of Miami and WFO.

Interview of STANLEY ROSS and Dr. MARQUEZ STERLING was conducted by SA FRANCIS J. O'BRIEN.

Inasmuch as investigation by SA JOHN JAMES O'FLAHERTY has determined that PASCUAL ENRIQUE RUEDOLO GONGORA is presently an inmate at Creedmoor State Hospital, Queens, NY, no effort will be made by the NYO, UACB, to interview him re his alleged statement that he was one of five or six groups sent to the U.S. to assassinate President KENNEDY at the direction of FIDEL CASTRO.

3-Bureau (105-82555) (Encs.10) (RM)
2-Dallas (100-10461) (Encs.2) (RM)
1-Miami (105-8342) (Enc.1) (RM)
1-Washington Field (105-37111) (Enc.1) (RM)
1-New York (105-38431)

JJO:EG
(9)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

REC 37 105-82555-3715

MAY 1 1964

SOVIET SECTION

79 MAY 21 1964

ICC-645RB

UNTIL COPY AND COPY OF ENCL FILED IN

For the information of the Bureau, previous investigation was conducted re GONGORA and Bureau is in possession of NY letter with enclosure captioned "PASCUAL ENRIQUE RUEDOLO y GONGORA, aka, Pascual Ruedato; IS-CUBA" dated 12/16/63.

In an effort to locate EVIDIO PEREIRA concerning his knowledge of information re JACK RUBY's alleged presence in Cuba subsequent to the break between the United States and Cuba, an inquiry was conducted at PEREIRA's residence on 4/28/64 and Mrs. PEREIRA advised that her husband has been in Florida for the past few days and is expected to return to NYC on 4/29/64.

NYO will interview PEREIRA upon his return to NYC.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York
April 30, 1964

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Lee Harvey Oswald
Internal Security - R - Cuba

On February 6, 1964, Stanley Ross, Editor of "El Tiempo", a New York City Spanish language weekly, appeared as a guest on the Barry Gray radio program, Station WMCA, New York City. During the course of the program, Ross made a comment to the effect that he thought Castro was responsible for the death of President Kennedy, directly or indirectly, or both. Ross also remarked during the program that "El Tiempo" had published a story to the effect that Jack Ruby had been in Cuba twice since Castro came to power.

In connection with these statements, Stanley Ross was interviewed by a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) on April 24, 1964, and furnished the following information:

He stated that he recalls the statements he made on the Barry Gray radio program and explained that his statement pertaining to Fidel Castro's responsibility, directly or indirectly, for the assassination of President Kennedy was prompted by the fact that on or about November 25, 1963, one Pascual Enrique Ruedolo Gongora, a Cuban, was detained by Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), New York City, and through arrangements with the Spanish Consulate in New York City, was deported to Spain. He advised that when he had heard of Ruedolo's detention, he contacted his friend, Mr. Garcia Banon, the Spanish Consul, who confirmed that Ruedolo had been detained by INS and at the request of unidentified United States officials, Spain agreed to accept Ruedolo for return to Cuba.

Ross stated that he was informed by Mr. Banon that during an interview with Ruedolo the latter stated that he was one of five or six groups sent to the United States to assassinate President Kennedy at the direction of Fidel Castro. Gongora reportedly stated that Castro was fearful that President Kennedy was trying to assassinate him and further stated that the United States had been involved in previous assassinations, such as the assassination of the husband and brother-in-law of Madame Nhu of Vietnam.

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21 FEB 27 1973

Ross advised that through his correspondent for Cuba, one Enrique Cervantes, he had ascertained that Cuba would not accept Ruedolo from Spain because Cuba did not want to get involved in the investigation concerning the assassination of President Kennedy.

Ross further advised that relative to his statement that Jack Ruby had been in Cuba twice since Castro came to power, he explained that he received this information from one Rolando Masferrer, who had obtained it from Dr. Carlos Marquez Sterling, who in turn had obtained the information from a letter received from Cuba.

It is to be noted that Dr. Carlos Marquez Sterling had previously been mentioned by Nathaniel Weyl, 4201 Ocean Boulevard, Delray Beach, Florida, when Weyl was interviewed by Special Agents of the Miami office of the FBI on March 13, 1964. Weyl was interviewed at that time relative to a statement he made to the effect that Jack Ruby had made a trip to Havana, Cuba, to deal with an individual named Praskin. Weyl stated that he had received this information from an old friend, Carlos Marquez Sterling.

On April 20, 1964, Dr. Carlos Marquez Sterling, 355 East 72nd Street, New York City, New York, advised a Special Agent of the FBI that he is not the original source of the information pertaining to a visit by Jack Ruby to Havana, and his alleged meeting there with one Praskin. Sterling stated that he saw the letter which contained this information and he identified the original source of this information as Evidio Pereira. Sterling stated that Pereira formerly lived in Miami, Florida, and while he was residing there, Sterling instructed him to furnish this information to Sterling's friend, Nathaniel Weyl.

Sterling remarked that Pereira is employed in a factory in Newark, New Jersey, but added that he does not know his address. He commented that Pereira is a member of the Free Cuba Patriotic Movement, of which he, Sterling, is the leader.

Sterling stated he would obtain Pereira's address and advise the FBI of same.

In an effort to determine the present whereabouts of Pascual Enrique Ruedolo Gongora, heretofore mentioned, and to interview him concerning his remarks, the following investigation was conducted:

On April 27, 1964, inquiry at INS, New York City determined that Gongora had been deported to Cuba via Spain on November 28, 1963,

but subsequently had been unable to obtain travel documents to return to Cuba and was, therefore, returned to the United States at New York City on February 21, 1964. INS advised that Ruedolo was subsequently committed to Bellevue Psychiatric Hospital, New York City, and later transferred to Creedmoor State Hospital, Queens, New York, where he is presently confined.

On April 28, 1964, Mr. Moses Andre Walker, Superintendent, Bellevue Psychiatric Hospital, New York City, advised a Special Agent of the FBI that hospital records disclose that Gongora had been admitted to the hospital on March 11, 1964, for observation; that Gongora's diagnosis was reflected as Paronoid Schizophrenic and that he was discharged from Bellevue on March 23, 1964 and transferred to Creedmoor State Hospital, Queens, New York. Mr. Walker stated that Ruedolo was transferred from Bellevue because it had been determined that he was in need of further psychiatric treatment and that Creedmoor State Hospital had more propitious facilities for such treatment.

On April 28, 1964, inquiry at Creedmoor State Hospital, Queens, New York, disclosed that Ruedolo is presently confined to the Disturbed Ward, Building S10, and is expected to remain at Creedmoor for further treatment for probably at least another six months.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
New York, New York
April 30, 1964

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Internal Security - R - Cuba

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5/13/64

Lee Harvey Oswald

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Lee Harvey Oswald

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: May 7, 1964

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Coakley
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - J. M. Sizoo

FROM : Mr. W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - RUSSIA - CUBA

Articles by Thomas Gittings Buchanan, Jr., on his version of the assassination of President Kennedy have been appearing in recent months in the French newspaper "L'Express." Copies of past articles received from the Legal Attache, Paris, with translations thereof, have been furnished to the President's Commission. Buchanan was a reporter for the "Washington Evening Star" from 1946 to 1948 when he was dismissed after admitting Communist Party (CP) membership to an official of that paper. In 1952 and 1953 he admitted CP membership, but in 1956 advised that he had left the CP. His name is carried on the Reserve Index.

Previous articles by Buchanan have set forth his theory, based on speculation and unfounded material, that President Kennedy was the victim of a right-wing conspiracy, that Lee Harvey Oswald was an agent of the FBI and/or the Central Intelligence Agency and that the investigation of the assassination was covering up discrepancies which cast doubt on Oswald's guilt.

In his latest article in the 4-9-64 issue of "L'Express" entitled "I Accuse," Buchanan blames a "Mr. H." for the conspiracy to assassinate President Kennedy because the latter's policies were counter to the thinking of "Mr. H." and other extremists. According to Buchanan, "Mr. H." and his sympathizers stated that it was impossible to negotiate with the communists and that co-existence with communists was impossible. Buchanan infers that "Mr. H." is H. L. Hunt, the wealthy Dallas oilman who Buchanan identifies as the head of an oil business worth two billion dollars.

REC 39 - 3716

Buchanan states that "Mr. H." in the past had three principal enemies. The first was the Italian industrialist and Head of the Italian Government Oil and Gas Agency, Enrico Mattei. Buchanan speculates that "Mr. H." had something to do with Mattei's death in an airplane crash in Italy in October, 1962. Mattei was reported by "Time" magazine 11-2-62 to have been the "most powerful man in Italy," with extensive financial holdings and operations in Italy and other countries. Mattei, prior to his death, had signed

JMS:hc (11)
105-82555
Enclosure

MAY 18 1964

9 MAY 1 1964

an agreement with the Soviet Union to receive Russian oil in Italy at a price below the American oil prices. Buchanan infers that Mattei's business deals upset and disturbed "Mr. H."

According to Buchanan, the second enemy of "Mr. H." was President Kennedy because he held opposing beliefs on political, financial and international matters. The third enemy of "Mr. H." was Khrushchev, Head of the communist Russian nation. Buchanan states that "Mr. H." thought that he would be able to accomplish a "double stroke" in the assassination of President Kennedy. One would be to get rid of President Kennedy and the other would be to discredit Khrushchev and negate his efforts to release world tensions.

Buchanan lists a number of "conspirators" whom he accuses of having aided "Mr. H." in executing his plan. They are: (1) The policeman who issued the warrant of arrest against Oswald when there was no reason whatever to suspect him in the assassination; (2) The "murderer" who fired at least one shot from the top of the railroad bridge in front of the President's motorcade; (3) Another "murderer" who fired at least two shots from the Texas School Book Depository Building; (4) An "accomplice" who was ordered to kill Oswald in cold blood(apparently Dallas Police officer J. D. Tippit who was killed by Oswald); (5) Lee Harvey Oswald, whom Buchanan claims was a former informant of the FBI; (6) An"accomplice" who permitted Oswald to leave the Texas School Book Depository Building despite the orders of Police Chief Curry; (7) A policeman in civilian clothes who followed Oswald for an hour but who did not arrest him; (8) A number of "municipal police and Federal investigators."

Buchanan claims at the end of his article that dozens or perhaps even hundreds of witnesses were instructed by authorities on the manner in which they should testify.

The claims in this article by Buchanan are unfounded, exaggerated and/or speculative without basis in fact. It is noted his position has been advanced in the communist and left-wing press here and abroad.

The President's Commission is being furnished a copy of Buchanan's article in "L'Express" of 4-9-64 along with two copies of a translation thereof.

RECOMMENDATION: That the attached letter be sent to the President's Commission.

REC 37

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave., N. E.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20002

EARL WARREN, *Chairman*
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN,
General Counsel

APR 30 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Would you please have your Dallas office interview Miss Yoico Okui. We do not have her address. However, we do have her telephone number which is Fleetwood 7-0367.

We obtained her telephone number from Mr. Henry Rogatz who resides at 407 Corcoran Chapel Road in Dallas. His telephone number is Fleetwood 2-6615. He is a self employed geologist. His business telephone number is the same as his residence number, above given.

Our interest in Miss Okui arises out of the fact that witnessess, whose depositions we have taken, have testified to her presence at a year-end combination Christmas-New Year's party December 28 - 30, 1962, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. DeClan T. Ford at 14057 Brookcrest Drive, Dallas, Texas. Among other guests were Marina and Lee Harvey Oswald. (See Special Agent Gemberling's Report #100-10461, pages 153-163.)

Witnessess have emphasized that Miss Okui arrived at the party with a male escort (whom we have not as yet been able to identify) and that Lee Harvey Oswald immediately took an interest in her and engaged her in conversation off in a corner for a considerable period of time during the evening; that the private attention given Miss Okui by Oswald was so extended that it caused

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REC 37 3777

15 MAY 1964

SOVIET SECTION

comment on the part of other guests; that Marina Oswald became incensed and evidenced her displeasure by remarks to Oswald; that Miss Okui's escort (as indicated above, presently unknown to us) likewise, evidenced pique; and that Marina in the days and perhaps weeks that followed this party, accused Oswald of having seen Miss Okui from time to time.

Witnessess have testified that Miss Okui came to Dallas and served as a domestic in the home of a Dallas couple whom none of the witnessess could identify for us. All of the witnessess report that their impression is that Miss Okui came of a fine family in Japan; that she appeared to be well educated and genteel; and that they were under the impression that she was serving as a domestic, understandably in their minds, in order to establish herself in the United States before seeking employment or interests more suited to her apparent education and gentility.

However, the witnessess expressed wonderment about the fact that Oswald struck up an immediate acquaintance with Miss Okui and continued that acquaintance that evening.

In a telephone conversation, April 28th, 1964, between Albert E. Jenner, Jr. of our staff and the above mentioned Mr. Rogatz, the latter reported to Mr. Jenner that Miss Okui was in Dallas, that she was an accomplished musician, that she was earning a living teaching flower making and other Japanese handiwork, that he was aware that Miss Okui had attended the party in question and that, in his opinion, the tete-a-tete between Oswald and Miss Okui was a pure coincidence.

We are advised that Mr. Lev Aronson, who lives at 8418 Swananoah Road, Dallas, and whose telephone number is Fleetwood 7-5150, is acquainted with Miss Okui. Mr. Aronson is the chief cellist of the Dallas Symphony Orchestra. He can be reached at the McFarland Building at Southern Methodist University or at Atkins Hall at SMU where he is employed as a music teacher. We believe his telephone number at the University is Emerson 3-5611.

We are also advised that Mr. Igor Voshinin, who lives at 3504 Mockingbird Lane, Dallas, Texas and whose telephone number is Lakeside 1-2504, may be an acquaintance of Miss Okui's, though slight, if any. He is a civil engineer with Mulland and Powell, Room 604,

505 North Ervay (Reliance Building), Dallas, Texas. His business telephone number is Riverside 1-4451.

If in your interview of Miss Okui you should discover the names of her initial employers in Dallas who presumably were her employers at the time of the DeClan Ford party in December 1962, we would be pleased to have you interview those employers so that we may be advised as to the circumstances under which Miss Okui came to Dallas and be afforded whatever information they have as to her background.

For the moment we are not interested in extending the interview and investigation respecting Miss Okui beyond the limits indicated in this letter. We do not have any information at the moment which would lead us to suspect Miss Okui, that is, information beyond the incident which is described above.

We greatly appreciate your continued cooperation and the immeasurable assistance which you have afforded the Commission.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

5/2/64

1 - Stokes

Airtel

To: SAC, Dallas (100-10461)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555) — 3717

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

There are enclosed two copies of letter from the Commission dated 4/30/64. The party referred to in incoming is undoubtedly the affair at the Declan Fords between December 28-30, 1962, which is treated on pages 153 through 163 of your 1/7/64 report in this case. Miss Okui (Bureau indices negative) may be the Chinese woman who was in attendance at party in company of Russian man who was referred to on page 160 of aforementioned report.

Interview Miss Okui, developing full background data and all information in her possession concerning Oswald and the party in question. Identify her male escort. Ascertain nature of her conversation at party with Oswald and determine whether or not she met with Oswald or Marina subsequent to the party. Identify Miss Okui's employer at time of party and conduct interview of employer as requested by Commission. For present, limit inquiry to foregoing. Should you encounter difficulty in locating Miss Okui, it will be permissable to contact the other individuals identified in incoming who reportedly are her acquaintances.

Should revelations of Miss Okui suggest advisability of interviewing her male escort, furnish summary of facts to Bureau and await instructions. Handle immediately. Submit LHM.

Enclosures - 2

JCS:pah
(4)

NOTE:

We are aware that Oswald and his wife attended a combination Christmas - New Years party at the Ford residence at Dallas in late 12/62. We have not identified the Chinese woman and her escort who

(NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO)

MAILED 25
MAY 2 - 1964
COMM-FBI

79 MAY 21 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

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NOTE CONTINUED:

attended this party. Inconing states that Commission has learned from some witnesses that a Japanese, one Yorco Okui, was at party with male escort and that Oswald paid considerable attention to her during the evening to the extent that this caused comment on the part of other guests and that his wife, Marina, became incensed. Marina, reportedly, in days following party, accused Oswald of having seen Miss Okui from time to time. Commission asks only that we interview Miss Okui and identify her employer at time of party to develop further background regarding her. She was believed to have worked as a domestic.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

F B I

Date: 5/8/64

Transmit the following in

Via AIRTEL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-409763)

FROM : SAC, BOSTON (100-35752) (P)

SUBJECT: MARK LANE
SM - C
(OO: NEW YORK)

Re BS airtels 4/15/64 and 4/24/64 captioned "LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS - R - CUBA" and NY airtel 4/27/64 captioned "MARK LANE, SM-C".

Enclosed for the Bureau are 10 copies and for New York and Dallas 3 copies of a letterhead memorandum concerning an appearance of MARK LANE at Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, on 4/30/64.

The source who furnished information on April 17, 1964, was [redacted] Harvard College, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Sources who furnished information on 4/30/64 were Special Agents KENNETH P. WEST and THOMAS H. SULLIVAN.

The source who furnished information on 6/10/63 was [redacted]

Memoranda concerning other appearances of MARK LANE in the Boston area on 4/29/64, 4/30/64 and 5/1/64 are being prepared.

5 - BUREAU (100-409763)(Enc. 8) RM
(1 - 105-82555 LEE HARVEY OSWALD)(Enc. 1)
(1 - 100- CCI)(Enc. 1)
4 - NEW YORK (100-117844)(Enc. 1) RM
(1- 105-38431 LEE HARVEY OSWALD)(Enc. 1)
(1- 100-152725 CCI)(Enc. 1)
3 - DALLAS (1- 100-10461 LEE HARVEY OSWALD)(Enc. 2)RM
(1- 89-43)(Enc. 1)
3 - BOSTON (100-35752)
(1- 105-10911 LEE HARVEY OSWALD)
(1- 89-43)

ENCLOSURE

NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 20 1964

DBC:ner
(15)

CARBON COPY

Approved: Sent M Per

Special Agent in Charge

68 MAY 27 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Boston, Massachusetts

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

May 8, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Re: Appearance of Attorney Mark Lane at Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, on April 30, 1964

On April 17, 1964, a source advised that a permit had been issued on April 16, 1964, by the authorities at Harvard University for a "Speech on Oswald" by Mark Lane, a New York attorney, to be sponsored by the Harvard-Radcliffe Socialist Club, at Emerson Hall, Room D, for April 30, 1964. This meeting was scheduled to run from 2:30 PM to 5 PM, was to be open to the public, and no admission was to be charged.

The source advised that the Harvard-Radcliffe Socialist Club is an approved student organization, whose members favor a Socialist form of government and economy in the United States and whose speakers favor such a program.

On April 30, 1964, sources advised Attorney Mark Lane commenced his lecture by stating that he had been "accosted" by two FBI Agents on April 29, 1964, as he left his New York residence. The two agents "surrounded" Lane, asking him if he had in his possession illegally secured documents from the files of the FBI. Lane's answer to the FBI was that he had testified before the Warren Commission and had turned over all information to that Commission. When the agents further questioned him concerning the documents from the FBI files, Lane stated he did not know what they were talking about. He terminated the interview by getting into a cab and leaving the agents.

Lane stated that the February 21, 1964, issue of "Life" magazine contained a photograph of Lee Harvey Oswald holding a rifle and a pistol. The photograph, according to Lane, had been taken in the Spring of 1963. Lane stated

that, according to the FBI, the pistol had not been purchased until September, 1963. He added there were no indentations on the stock of the rifle which Oswald was holding.

The same photograph appeared in a Detroit newspaper, with deep indentations on the stock of the rifle.

Lane added the identical photograph appearing in "Life" magazine had subsequently appeared in the "New York Times." However, the telescopic sight on the rifle did not appear in the "New York Times" photograph.

Lane determined that the "New York Times" photograph had been obtained from the Associated Press. However, the Associated Press informed Lane they could not disclose the original source of the photograph.

Lane stated that the March 2, 1964 issue of "Newsweek" carried the same photograph of Oswald but that there was a metallic material on the rifle, which made it different from the other rifles.

Lane also cited inconsistencies in the April 13, 1964 issue of "Life" magazine (Spanish issue) concerning Oswald's rifle. He referred to this as the "Rifle Sweepstakes," which provoked laughter from the audience.

Lane stated that on November 23, 1963, on the Associated Press wire, it was announced that Dick Goodwin, Oswald's superior officer in the Marine Corps, had described Oswald as a "crack shot." However, they were glad to have him leave the unit, since he was a "hothead." This story was later changed and Goodwin stated he had someone else in mind. Lane added that the correct story was never printed and that Oswald's military record reflects he was only an average shooter.

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Re: Appearance of Attorney Mark Lane at Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, on April 30, 1964

Lane cited the following as an example of the changing evidence in the case: On November 22, 1963, District Attorney Henry Wade announced that the murder weapon was a German Mauser of 7.65 millimeters. On November 23, 1963, the FBI announced that the murder weapon was an Italian carbine of 6.5 millimeters. Lane stated that overnight the nationality and the size of the rifle had changed. Wade's story now was that the gun allegedly used by Oswald was an Italian carbine.

Jesse Curry of the Dallas Police Department told the press that a paraffin test had proved that Oswald was the assassin. According to Lane, however, a paraffin test cannot actually prove whether or not a person is an assassin, but may show that this person had been near a weapon that had been fired; thus, this was a ludicrous statement by Curry. According to Lane, no nitrate was found on Oswald's face and, although he may have fired a revolver, he did not fire a rifle.

Lane stated that District Attorney Wade, who had formerly been associated with the FBI for four years, had made the statement that he has sent twenty-three men to their death with less evidence than they had on Oswald. On November 24, 1963, Wade announced that, inasmuch as Oswald was dead, the case was closed.

Lane further stated that in Europe there was considerable doubt of Oswald's guilt. The Europeans felt that Oswald was part of a conspiracy, or else he was innocent. The Justice Department then directed Wade to reopen the investigation and prove that Oswald was guilty.

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Re: Appearance of Attorney Mark Lane at Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, on April 30, 1964

Lane commented on the Warren Commission, with its "star chamber, closed door" tactics. The hearings are conducted in absolute secrecy, and Lane doubts that the American people will ever know all the facts. He stated that the members of the Commission are all connected with the Government. Mr. Allen Dulles, former Director of the Central Intelligence Agency; a former FBI Agent who is an ardent Goldwater man, residing in the Michigan area; and two Southern Democrats, who have never attended any of the hearings, are some of the Warren Commission members.

Lane stated that not one of the Warren Commission members would be allowed to sit on a jury because of their Government affiliation. He was refused permission to represent Oswald before the Commission, which is contrary to the American system of justice. He said the Commission advised him that Oswald was not entitled to counsel.

He went on to say that Oswald has been denied all his rights, including the right to counsel at his own trial. Even the Nazis during their trials had counsel, which is good law and the only way to arrive at the truth.

He stated that, even though he was not permitted to represent Oswald before the Commission, he, himself, was called to testify before the Commission. In this connection, he requested that his testimony be open to the public, even though the testimony by others was not. He was granted his wish and he gave his testimony in a room open to the public, although the only ones there were a few Government agents and a few reporters. Subsequently, he received a transcript of his testimony before the Commission, but the first four pages of the testimony were missing. He asked for these first four pages and, subsequently, they were sent to him and he was advised that they were considered to be a "Top Secret" document, in spite of the fact that all of his testimony was given openly.

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Re: Appearance of Attorney Mark Lane at Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, on April 30, 1964

He said he cannot give out any information concerning his appearance before the Commission, even though members of the Commission periodically give out press releases concerning the testimony of witnesses.

He stated that perhaps one of the most interesting items was that Oswald was arrested originally for the murder of Patrolman J. D. Tippit and was not charged for several hours thereafter with the murder of President Kennedy.

Lane stated that the only eyewitness to the shooting of J. D. Tippit, the Dallas police officer, namely, a woman named Markham, identified the killer as a short, stocky man, with bushy hair, which is not the description of Lee Harvey Oswald. Markham told Lane she was ordered by the Secret Service, the FBI and the Dallas Police Department not to discuss this with anyone. Lane stated that Markham is no longer residing at her address in Dallas and has disappeared.

Lane commented on an article that appeared in Bob Considine's column in a New York newspaper on February 23, 1964. Considine related that a witness named Reynolds, who had observed the Tippit slayer running from the scene of the crime, was, himself, shot through the head in his used-car lot in Dallas. Lane stated that Reynolds has survived. According to Lane, the man who was arrested in connection with the shooting of Reynolds claimed he was in the company of a Betty MacDonald, a strip-tease dancer, at Jack Ruby's nightclub at the time of the shooting. Betty MacDonald was subsequently arrested for disorderly conduct and hung herself in a cell of the Dallas Police Department.

In discussing the method by which President Kennedy was shot, Lane stated that the police theory was that Oswald was the assassin and acted alone. The first theory was that President Kennedy was shot from the front. Dr. Perry, who was present at the hospital when Kennedy was brought in, performed a tracheotomy, enlarging the wound in the Adam's apple. At that time, the wound in the throat was considered to be the entrance wound. A month passed, however, before any of the physicians who tried to assist the President were ever questioned by anyone, which, according to Lane, is most

remarkable, because it is the usual procedure to question the doctors in this type of matter immediately.

Theory No. 1, however, had to be abandoned when Governor Connally, who was riding with the President, said the car was on Elm Street, having passed the Book Depository, when the President was shot. A full-page article on December 6, 1963, appeared in "Life" magazine and "solved" this by saying that Kennedy had been shot from the front, but, at that time, was turning around and facing the rear. Lane contended, however, that this would have been impossible for the President to do, inasmuch as he was wearing a brace at the time he was shot, which completely restricted his movements.

Thereafter, on December 29, 1963, "Life" printed a photograph taken by an amateur photographer, which repudiated their earlier story, since this latter-mentioned photograph showed the President facing straight ahead. Thus, since Theory No. 2 had been dissipated, the authorities talked to the physicians and thereafter the doctors "confessed" their error. It was now theorized that the President had been shot from the rear.

Subsequently, representatives from "Newsweek" magazine interviewed Dr. Perry and asked him as to why he now thought the wound in the President's throat was an exit rather than an entrance wound. Dr. Perry at this time, however, refused to discuss the matter.

Lane also raised the question why the area in the vicinity of where the President had been shot was not sealed off immediately, as it should have been. In this connection, he contended that the only place ever sealed off after the President was assassinated was the Mexican border, and this was by the Mexican Police. He said that the only thing that the Dallas Police Department did after the President was shot was to send out a description of Oswald.

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Re: Appearance of Attorney Mark Lane at Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, on April 30, 1964

He said that there had been a story in a Dallas newspaper that there had been four shots fired and that these shots had come from a concrete wall near the freeway. He said that the officials from the Book Depository also had stated that the shots fired did not come from the Depository but, rather, came from the area of the concrete wall.

He said in this connection a Dallas schoolteacher, who had been observing the President as he went by just beyond the Book Depository, said that there had been four to six shots fired. At this time, she had been standing on Elm Street and she claimed that the shots came from a grassy knoll near the concrete wall in the vicinity of the overpass. She has been identified as the woman who was wearing the red raincoat at the time the President was shot. Lane, during the course of his talk, introduced a recording of an interview that he had with this woman. During this interview with Lane, she said that there had been four to six shots fired. She stated that later on, when she had been questioned by the authorities, they told her that there had been only three shots fired and that only three cartridge cases had been found, so possibly the extra shots she might have heard were firecrackers exploding.

Lane related that ammunition for firearms can be purchased at drugstores in Dallas and you can buy firearms very easily in that city without ever giving your name, and no record is ever made of the purchase. He contended that it would have been foolish for Oswald to have gone back eleven miles to Irving, Texas, to pick up his rifle, realizing it could be traced, and then even purportedly leaving it behind after the shooting took place. Lane also questioned how, on the morning of November 22, Oswald could have walked in the front door of the Book Depository with the rifle in his hand, it being over three feet in length.

Lane related that in Dallas there was considerable ill feeling against the President and on November 22, 1963, prior to his death, posters had been given out in Dallas inquiring as to why Gus Hall of the Communist Party supported many of the President's measures. At that time in Dallas,

there had also been distributed leaflets charging that the President was "wanted for treason." He pointed out that, while the FBI was well acquainted with Oswald's background, he was not watched on the day the President was assassinated, and the only ones who were watched prior to the slaying were those persons who spoke out in favor of integration.

Lane further contended that originally the Presidential parade was supposed to have proceeded down Main Street without turning on Houston Street, which would have made it a difficult shot from the Book Depository. Instead, however, for some unknown reason, a detour was made and, as the parade proceeded up Main Street, it took a right turn on Houston Street and, thereafter, made a sharp left turn on Elm Street. In going up Houston Street, the parade had to go by the Book Depository, although the general public, including Oswald, had no prior knowledge that the parade was going to detour and go up Houston Street on that particular day.

Lane also questioned how, in a matter of thirty seconds, Oswald could have left the rifle on the fourth floor of the Book Depository after the slaying, walk down the four flights, buy a Coca-Cola, and have a conversation with the switchboard operator on the ground floor--all in this brief period, as alleged.

He related that the authorities also contend that Oswald, after leaving the Book Depository, rushed to his home to pick up a grey jacket and also to change his shirt. Yet, when he was subsequently arrested, he did not have on the jacket. In addition, he questioned why he would have ever been wearing a jacket on that day, when Mrs. Kennedy had commented on how hot it was.

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Re: Appearance of Attorney Mark Lane at Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, on April 30, 1964

Lane further questioned why Oswald, realizing that he was a wanted man, would have walked up to Officer Tippit, who was seated in a police cruiser, and engage him in conversation prior to shooting him.

Lane stated that he has no theory of his own on what actually took place in Dallas on November 22, 1963. However, he stated that the American people are entitled to all the answers and that he will travel abroad and throughout the United States to find the answers.

At the conclusion of his talk Lane agreed to answer questions and, thereafter, someone in the audience inquired as to what happened to the Presidential car after the shooting. Lane's answer was that the Secret Service Agents pushed some reporters away from the car and subsequently flew it to Washington. Since its removal from Dallas, a new windshield has been installed in it.

In reply to another question concerning the ballistics test, Lane stated that the Dallas Police Department had reported that it was impossible to make any tests of a ballistics nature. He said that he understood that the FBI Laboratory had made ballistics tests, but he never found out what the results were of these latter-mentioned tests.

During the question-and-answer period, Lane said that all the statements made by the Dallas Police Department in connection with the Oswald case had been found to be wrong by the Warren Commission. Lane further mentioned that originally Oswald's wife had felt that her husband was not guilty. Thereafter, however, she had been held nine weeks incommunicado by the Secret Service and, when released, she had changed her story to say that she now felt that her husband was guilty. He pointed out that originally, when the story was fresh in her mind, she felt he was not guilty; yet, nine weeks later, she had changed her story to say that he was guilty.

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Re: Appearance of Attorney Mark Lane at Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, on April 30, 1964

At the conclusion of the talk by Lane, copies of the "National Guardian" were passed out. This was self-styled as "a Guardian special." It further mentions that it is a special 8-page tabloid-size pamphlet, published by the "National Guardian" news weekly as a public service. It is based largely on a 5-page brief on the Oswald case published in the December 19, 1963, issue of the "Guardian," written by Attorney Mark Lane.

This pamphlet goes on to give Lane's version of the Oswald case. A characterization of the "National Guardian" is contained in the Appendix hereto.

On May 1, 1964, "The Boston Herald", a daily newspaper published at Boston, Massachusetts, carried an article concerning Lane's appearance at Harvard, which reads as follows:

"ATTORNEY TELLS SOCIALISTS
OSWALD DIDN'T KILL KENNEDY

"Lee Harvey Oswald's guilt as assassin of President Kennedy in Dallas last November was staunchly denied yesterday as an apparent mixture of fact and fiction.

"Atty. Mark Lane, representing Oswald's mother, told more than 300 persons attending a lecture sponsored by the Harvard-Radcliffe Socialist Club, Dallas police 'did not have sufficient evidence to convict Oswald of either the assassination, the shooting of Governor Connolly or of Patrolman Tippit.'

"'Oswald's death,' he said, 'was the case of the prisoner, the only man who could show whether he was innocent or guilty, being executed while in custody.'

"Lane said that the Warren Commission, investigating the assassination, would 'release the verdict that Oswald was guilty, but we'll never, in my lifetime, see the evidence.'"

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Re: Appearance of Attorney Mark Lane at Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, on April 30, 1964

The "New York Herald Tribune" newspaper dated January 15, 1964, page 7, column 1, contained an article entitled "Oswald's Mother Hires Lane." This article stated that on January 14, 1964, Mrs. Marguerite C. Oswald, mother of accused assassin, Lee Harvey Oswald, announced she had hired Mark Lane to represent her slain son before the Warren Commission investigating the murder of President John F. Kennedy. According to this article, Mrs. Oswald stated she had been in contact with Lane during his stay in Fort Worth, Texas, the previous weekend. It was also pointed out that Lane had accepted the case although Mrs. Oswald stated she had no funds with which to pay him.

The April 2, 1964 issue of the "New York Times," page 37, column 5, contained an article captioned "Mother of Oswald Ends Tie With Lane." The article indicated Mrs. Marguerite Oswald said she had dismissed Mark Lane, her New York lawyer, and that he should stop any "organized campaign" on behalf of her son through his "Citizens Committee of Inquiry."

On June 10, 1963, a source advised that at a meeting of the New York Council to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee (NYCAHUAC), held on May 28, 1963, at 74 Fifth Avenue, New York City, Mark Lane was elected to the position of Vice-Chairman of the organization.

Characterization of the NYCAHUAC is contained in the Appendix hereto.

APPENDIX

NEW YORK COUNCIL TO ABOLISH THE HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE

On March 9, 1961, a source advised that the New York Council To Abolish the Un-American Activities Committee (NYCAUAC), 150 West 34th Street, New York City, New York, was formed at a meeting held in New York City on November 17, 1960. This organization was founded principally through the efforts of FRANK WILKINSON, Field Representative of the National Committee to Abolish the Un-American Activities Committee (NCAUAC).

A second source advised on September 17, 1952, that FRANK WILKINSON was a Communist Party member as of September, 1952.

A third source furnished on September 14, 1961, a copy of resolutions of the New York Council to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee (NYCAHUAC) which were adopted by the NYCAHUAC. One such resolution affirmed the intention to continue to work for the abolition of the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) and to continue its efforts to broaden the participation in this fight. Another resolution accepted as a modus vivendi the suggestion of the Field Representative of the "National Committee to Abolish the HUAC" (NCAHUAC) namely that local abolition committees may identify and co-ordinate their efforts as closely as they desire with NCAHUAC, still maintaining their autonomy for as flexible and independent a program as possible.

Various sources have advised during March, 1962, that Communist Party (CP) members in the New York City area have been solicited to support activities of the NYCAHUAC during attendance at CP club meetings.

On May 6, 1963, the first source advised that the NYCAHUAC continues to function from its office at 150 West 34th Street, New York City, New York.

APPENDIX

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO ABOLISH THE
HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications" issued December 1, 1961, by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U. S. House of Representatives, page 115, contains the following citation regarding the National Committee to Abolish the Un-American Activities Committee (NCAUAC).

"Cited as a 'new organization' set up in the summer of 1960 to lead and direct the Communist Party's 'Operation Abolition' campaign. Seven of the national leaders of this group have been identified as Communists.

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1278 on the Truth About the Film 'Operation Abolition,' Part 1, October 3, 1961, p. 5.)"

A source has advised that the NCAUAC changed its name on March 3, 1962, to include the word "House" in its name, thereby becoming known as the National Committee to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee.

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APPENDIX

NATIONAL GUARDIAN

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the "National Guardian":

"National Guardian

"1. 'established by the American Labor Party in 1947 as a "progressive" weekly * * *. Although it denies having any affiliation with the Communist Party, it has manifested itself from the beginning as a virtual official propaganda arm of Soviet Russia.' (Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the ROSENBERGS and MORTON SOBELL, August 25, 1956, p. 12.)"

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Boston, Massachusetts
May 8, 1964

Title LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Re: Appearance of Attorney Mark Lane at Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, on April 30, 1964

Character

Reference Memorandum dated and captioned as above

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: Mr. Belmont

DATE: May 11, 1964

FROM: Rosen

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

On May 8 and 9, 1964, members of the President's Commission, Senator John Sherman Cooper; John McCloy; Allen Dulles; President's staff member David Belin; accompanied by Inspector Tom Kelley of Secret Service and Malley, visited a number of locations in Dallas relating to the assassination of President Kennedy. No difficulties arose of any nature which would affect the Bureau.

DETAILS:

The above-mentioned group visited Parkland Memorial Hospital and observed in detail the room where President Kennedy was given emergency treatment and also asked the head nurse who was on duty on 11/22/63 several questions concerning the type of stretcher used, where the bullet was found, and other miscellaneous questions.

The group next visited the area at the Texas School Book Depository (TSBD) building and observed in considerable detail the park area adjoining the Elm Street thoroughfare which runs in front of the TSBD. The group was interested particularly in the site from which the Abraham Zapruder film was taken and also went out into the middle lane of traffic in order to observe what could be seen from the sixth floor window from which it is believed Oswald shot the President. In addition, the group inspected the TSBD from all sides and looked at the various exits by which an individual might have left the building. A more detailed inspection of the TSBD interior of the building was made on Saturday morning, May 9, 1964.

Observations were made from the railroad overpass and numerous comments were made about the distances involved and the fact that it would be almost impossible for a shot to be fired from the overpass without hitting the windshield of a car.

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The group visited the Buell Wesley Frazier residence, this being the residence of the individual Oswald rode with from Dallas to Irving and returned on weekends. They also visited the residence of Michael and Ruth Paine, it being not

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Callahan
1 - Mr. Gauthier
1 - Mr. Shaneyfelt

56 JUN 3 1964 Oswald Files

JRM:mod (12)

12 MAY 27 1964

Memo to Mr. Belmont from A. Rosen
Re: Assassination of President Kennedy

Mrs. Marina Oswald was residing with Mrs. Paine at Irving, Texas. On the occasion of this visit neither the Frazers nor the Paines were at their residences.

A stop was made at the residence of Mrs. Johnson, who operates the rooming house at 1026 Beckley Street, where Oswald had been living in Dallas at the time of the assassination.

A detailed inspection was made of the location on tenth street near Patton Street where Police Officer Tippit was shot by Oswald. A check was also made of the Texas Theater where Oswald was located by Dallas police officers following the shooting of Officer Tippit.

Personal calls were made on Erik Jonsson, present Mayor of Dallas, and president of the Dallas Citizens Council which was the principal sponsor of President Kennedy's visit to Dallas. Mayor Jonsson described in considerable detail the various considerations which were gone into concerning President Kennedy's visit and the fact that there was some speculation on the part of Governor Connally as to whether the President should or should not visit Dallas.

The members of the Commission insisted on visiting for a short time with members of the U. S. Attorney's office staff and also called on William Alexander, First Assistant in the Dallas County District Attorney's office, and James Bowie, of the District Attorney's staff. Henry Wade, the District Attorney, was out of the city at the time this call was made. During this visit Mr. Alexander mentioned that one of the psychiatrists had recently visited with Jack Ruby in his cell for a period of several hours and advised that Ruby is completely disenchanted with the defense attorneys who handled his case and is alleged to have stated that he wanted to take the stand in his own behalf during his trial but was not permitted to. Ruby is alleged to have remarked that had he been permitted to testify he would have told the court that he had no connection of any kind with Lee Harvey Oswald, had never seen the man before, and that he shot Oswald only because he wanted to be a hero.

A personal visit was also made to Chief of Police Curry and Captain Will Fritz of the Dallas Police Department. Detailed observations were made at the police department of where Oswald was detained in the police department jail and the route which was taken by Oswald from the jail to the police department garage where he was shot by Ruby.

On Saturday morning, May 9, 1964, State Attorney General Waggoner Carr appeared at the hotel and greeted Commission members. He stated he would like to render any assistance possible to them while they were in Dallas on Saturday and he stayed with members of the Commission until they completed their observations.

Memo to Mr. Belmont from A. Rosen
Re: Assassination of

A detailed observation was made of the interior of the TSBD Building. The Commission members were particularly interested in seeing the ease with which shots could be fired from the window at a car passing on Elm Street down below, also, the fact that when standing on the fifth floor exactly beneath the window which Oswald utilized, it was impossible to hear empty shell cases hit the floor when dropped. It was also observed that with the windows open on both the fifth and sixth floor, it was possible to hear the bolt action of a similar type rifle when the firing of the gun was simulated. In this connection, two colored boys furnished information to the effect that they had heard what appeared to be rifle shells hit the floor and the bolt action of the gun on November 22, 1963, at the time the shots were fired at President Kennedy.

The Commission members commented that they felt the firsthand inspection had been of considerable value in that it firmly resolved in their minds any questions they had previously had. They stated that while they had seen photographs and received results of interviews, the firsthand inspection definitely eliminated any questions that were in their minds.

During a conversation with Staff member David Belen, Belen indicated that Lt. Revill of the Dallas Police Department would be called before the Commission in Washington for testimony in view of the information which was set forth in a memorandum indicating that Agent Hosty had made remarks to the effect that the FBI had knowledge of possible violence on the part of Oswald. Belen stated the Commission definitely felt Agent Hosty's testimony was completely satisfactory regarding his actions but that the affidavit of Revill was on record with the Commission and this matter needed to be clarified by having him testify before the Commission.

Submitted for information.

- 5 -

Mr. Belmont May 11, 1964

A. Rosen

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

My memorandum of May 8, 1964, referred to the letter from the President's Commission dated May 7, 1964, advising that Mr. J. Lee Rankin would be personally available in Dallas to supervise additional work the Commission desired with reference to the taking of films, measurements and other items which would deal with the placing of an automobile on the Elm Street thoroughfare which would simulate the location of the President's car at the time the shots were fired.

As a result of the visit of Commission members on May 8 and 9, 1964, they were satisfied from their personal observation that events could have taken place as had been described but they still desired additional photographs and measurements to be taken in order to pinpoint as nearly as possible the locations where the shots were actually fired.

Messrs. Gauthier and Shaneyfelt have studied the letter of May 7 from Mr. Rankin and estimate that the work desired will require a maximum of two to three working days. This would include preliminary work being done prior to Mr. Rankin's arrival in order that the actual checks requested by the Commission could be made in the shortest possible time and with the least amount of inconvenience from the standpoint of traffic control. It is noted that the letter from the Commission refers to plotting trajectories from the railroad overpass. This work should be handled by a firearms expert and Assistant Director Conrad has indicated that SA Robert Frazier would be available for this purpose.

With regard to the actual request of Mr. Rankin, it is noted that Mr. Rankin was previously advised that the Bureau did not desire to participate in a re-enactment of the President's assassination. Instant request is not for a re-enactment as such, but does request additional technical data for the Commission's use in their final report. Mr. Rankin feels the steps requested are necessary to properly complete this project. Mr. Rankin, in his letter,

62-109060
(1) 105-82555
1 - Mr. Callahan
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Sullivan
JRM:AOB
(13)

1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Gauthier
1 - Mr. Shaneyfelt

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NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 25 1964

has requested the FBI to make all the necessary arrangements for this project and has directed a copy to Chief Rowley of the Secret Service in order that they will be aware of the request as well as to furnish any assistance that the Bureau might desire. If the Bureau refuses to carry out this request it places the Bureau in a position where considerable criticism may result.

In handling this request it will be necessary to utilize an automobile similar to the car that the President was traveling in, namely, a seven-passenger open car and Inspector Kelly of Secret Service has indicated that Secret Service will make arrangements to have such a car available in Dallas if desired.

It will also be necessary to have available a qualified surveyor and in previous work done in Dallas, a county surveyor, Robert H. West, was utilized and arrangements for this were made by Secret Service.

RECOMMENDATIONS: (3)

1. That Mr. Rankin be advised the Bureau will make arrangements to handle the request set forth in his letter of May 7, 1964. If approved, the Dallas Office will be issued necessary instructions for arrangements that will have to be made in Dallas, including the arrangements for handling traffic while photographs are being taken and other work is being performed. Because of traffic conditions on this busy thoroughfare, efforts will be made to perform this work in the early morning hours of Sunday, May 17, 1964, providing it can be worked out with Mr. Rankin.

2. That Messrs. Gauthier, Shaneyfelt, and Frazier, along with whatever technical assistants Messrs. Gauthier/need, be utilized to proceed to Dallas to handle this project. and Shaneyfelt

3. Inspector Kelly of Secret Service will be requested to make necessary arrangements to have an appropriate seven-passenger open automobile available in Dallas.

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 105-82555

SERIAL NO. NR 5-11-64 Legal, Rome to Wash

PAGE NO. 1-5

NO. OF PAGES 5

SECTION NO.

154

C/A

REFERRAL

Mr. Belmont May 12, 1964

A. Rosen

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Memorandum Rosen to Belmont dated 5/11/64 made certain recommendations concerning personnel to be sent to Dallas over the coming weekend to obtain additional technical data needed by the President's Commission. One of the items recommended was that Inspector Tom Kelley of Secret Service be requested to make arrangements to have an appropriate seven-passenger open automobile available in Dallas.

This matter was discussed with Inspector Kelley of Secret Service today and he advised that arrangements were being worked on today and he would see to it that one of the Secret Service automobiles, seven-passenger open car, would be available in Dallas no later than Saturday for the work to be performed in Dallas.

Kelley also advised Bailey that J. Lee Rankin of the President's Commission had requested that he, Kelley, be available in Dallas for the work to be done there and also desired Secret Service Agent John Howlett, who has participated in a great deal of photography and measurements for Secret Service, be available.

This morning Bailey received a call from Mr. Arlen Specter of the Commission staff who stated that Mr. Rankin was agreeable to handling a large portion of this project on Sunday morning, May 17. He requested that the Dallas Police Department be advised that it would probably require the greater part of the day on Sunday to complete the project. He was desirous of knowing if this was agreeable with the Dallas Police Department.

NOT RECORDED
159 MAY 14 1964

After appropriate contact with the Dallas Police [illegible] Dallas Office advised that the Police Department was in full agreement with handling this project on Sunday and stated it would be perfectly agreeable to utilize the entire day if necessary to complete the project and they would make appropriate arrangements for handling the traffic problem.

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Gauthier
1 - Mr. Rosenfelt
(1) - Lee Harvey Oswald file

105-82555

The Dallas Office also advised that they had been in touch with County Surveyor Robert H. West and he advised he would be available Sunday for whatever services were needed. West indicated he would appreciate being advised in advance of as much detail as possible as to the work he would be required to perform in order that he could be appropriately prepared to carry out his duties.

In addition to the above items, Mr. Specter desired that a dummy of a size similar to that of President Kennedy be available in order that certain photographs and other examinations could be made, making use of this dummy. Such a dummy is available and will be available in Dallas in order to handle this project.

Mr. Specter indicated that numerous questions were being raised by various Commission staff members and that he was working out more details relative to the entire project and would like to have a conference with personnel who would be going to Dallas prior to any departures from Washington. He advised that he would notify Kinley as soon as possible what date this conference could be held and the time for such a conference.

ACTION: None - submitted for information.

5/12/64

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Brannigan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shaneyfelt
1 - Mr. Frazier
1 - Mr. Gauthier
1 - Mr. Rogge
1 - Mr. Rose

AIRTEL

To: SAC, Dallas (89-43)

From: Director, FBI (62-109060)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING

There is enclosed herewith a letter from the President's Commission signed by J. Lee Rankin dated 5/7/64. You will note that this letter outlines a project to obtain certain technical data that the President's Commission needs for their final report. It is also noted the letter contains the statement that Mr. Rankin will be in Dallas to personally supervise this project on 5/18-19/64.

This project is still the subject of considerable discussion between the Bureau and the President's Commission. At the present time it is contemplated the majority of this project will be handled in Dallas on Sunday, 5/17/64, in accordance with the telephone call made to Dallas today.

To assist in this project Messrs. Leo Gauthier and Roy H. Rose of the Exhibits Section, Firearms expert SA R. A. Frazier and SA Lyndal L. Shaneyfelt will be available in Dallas. In addition, the President's Commission has requested Inspector Tom Kelley assigned to Washington Headquarters of U. S. Secret Service and SA John Howlett of the Dallas Secret Service to be available for assistance.

In accordance with the telephone call received by your office today, you should make necessary arrangements with Mr. Roy S. Truly, Warehouse Superintendent at the Texas School Book Depository Building, to be available early Sunday morning to assist in this project. A specific time will be furnished to you as soon as this

105-82555
NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 13 1964

Enclosure

JPM:vhm
(14)

1 - 105-82555 (Lee Harvey Oswald)

YELLOW

79 MAY 13 1964

information is available. In addition, you should likewise advise Mr. Robert H. West, the County Surveyor, to be available to assist in this project on Sunday morning. It is noted per telephone conversation today that you have already worked out arrangements with the Dallas Police Department to have officers available to handle traffic on Sunday, 5/17/64.

It is contemplated that a conference will be held with members of the President's Commission concerning this matter and any additional instructions that can be issued to your office in advance will be immediately sent.

5/12/64

URGENT SECRET

AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-409763)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-117844) (P)

Classified by 2040
Exempt from GDS, Category II, III
Date of Declassification Indefinite

SUBJECT: MARK LANE
SM - C
(OO:NY)

[redacted]

[redacted] a highly confidential and sensitive source and any of the above information, if utilized, should be paraphrased in order to protect the informant.

A copy is being furnished Dallas in view of their interest in this matter.

5-Bureau (RM)
(1-105-82555) (LEE HARVEY OSWALD)
(1-105-112457) (ALEKSANDR DRUZHININ)
1-Dallas (100-10461) (LEE HARVEY OSWALD) (Info) (RM)(AM)
1-New York (105-38431) (LEE HARVEY OSWALD)
1-New York (105-56855) (ALEKSANDR DRUZHININ)
1-New York
REY:jmk
(10)

105-82555
NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 15 1964

SECRET

52 MAY 19 1964

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

MAY 12 19

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

The Commission would like the Bureau to conduct a limited background investigation of Officer J. D. Tippit of the Dallas Police Department, who was killed by Lee Harvey Oswald on November 22, 1963.

In the course of this investigation we would like the Bureau to do the following:

(1) Obtain a copy of the personnel file of Officer Tippit maintained by the Dallas Police Department for the use of the Commission.

(2) Interview Sgt. C. B. Owens, Oak Cliff Station, and other officers with personal knowledge regarding Officer Tippit's assignments, reputation and associates. In this respect we would like to know whether the absence of any promotions since October 28, 1953 (see Report of Manning C. Clements, dated December 14, 1963, at pp. 43-44) reveals that he was an above average, average, or below average patrolman in the Dallas Police Department.

(3) Interview Mrs. Tippit regarding the interests and associations of her late husband.

(4) Interview those persons identified as Officer Tippit's closest associates outside the Police Department regarding his interests, attitudes, leisure activities, and general background.

NOT RECORDED
139 MAY 19 1964

1 MAY 18 1964

mailed by AC, Dl.
5-13-64
RDR:lw

In the course of each of these interviews, as well as any others which you believe are appropriate, we would like the Bureau to inquire whether Officer Tippit had any associations with Lee Harvey Oswald or Jack L. Ruby. As I am sure you are aware, this request is designed to obtain certain basic information which can be relied upon to refute unfounded allegations which have developed in the course of this investigation.

Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: 5/12/64

FROM : R. H. Jevons

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, 11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

As a matter of record, the President's Commission returned to the Laboratory on 5/8/64, evidence item number C14, which is a 6.5 mm Mannlicher-Carcano rifle, with telescopic sight, Serial No. C2766.

The delivery of this item to the Commission has been previously confirmed by appropriate letter.

ACTION:

For information.

62-109060

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley

15 MAY 13 1964

REN:bsm
(10)

NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 13 1964

FBI

Date: 5/8/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: - SAC, HOUSTON

SUBJECT: -ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63, Dallas, Texas
MISCELLANEOUS
INFORMATION CONCERNING
(OO: Dallas)
(Bureau File 62-109060)
(Dallas File 89-43)
(Houston File 62-2115)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS - R - CUBA
(OO: Dallas)
(Bureau File 105-82555)
(Dallas File 100-10461)
(Houston File 105-1291)

RE: Bureau airtel to Houston dated 4/27/64
under the ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY caption;
Dallas teletype to Bureau, 5/1/64,
under the LEE HARVEY OSWALD caption.

4 - Bureau (Enc. 12)(AM)
4 - Dallas (Enc. 31)(AM)
4 - Houston
(1 - 62-2115)
(1 - 105-1291)
(1 - 100-304 - HYATT)
(1 - 62-2121 - Travel
of the President)

1 105 82555 -
NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 14 1964

CARBON COPY

JGWK:tyk
(12)

1 - ENCLOSURE

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

HO 62-2115
HO 105-1291

- Enclosed for the Bureau are twelve copies of a letterhead memorandum entitled "MRS. FLORA FILKO HYATT, also known as Flora Filke Hyatt, Mrs. William Harvey Hyatt, MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING" dated 5/7/64 at Houston. This memorandum sets forth the letter received by the Attorney General from Miss PHILLIPS dated 4/17/64, results of interview with Miss PHILLIPS and Mrs. HYATT, and information from the Houston files regarding Mrs. HYATT.

Six copies of this letterhead memorandum are enclosed for the information of Dallas. There are also enclosed for Dallas 25 copies of an insert reflecting the same information for utilization by Dallas in a subsequent report for the President's Commission.

Two copies of this letterhead memorandum have been furnished to Secret Service, Houston, and one copy has been furnished to Immigration and Naturalization Service, Houston, due to Mrs. HYATT's alien status.

Since it appears quite evident from the interview with Mrs. HYATT that she is mentally disturbed, no further action is contemplated by the Houston Office in regard to this matter under either one of the above captioned investigations.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Houston, Texas

May 7, 1964

MRS. FLORA FILKO HYATT,
also known as
Flora Filke Hyatt,
Mrs. William Harvey Hyatt
MISCELLANEOUS
INFORMATION CONCERNING

The following letter was received by the Attorney General in Washington, D.C.:

"Houston, Texas, April 17, 1964.

"Honorable Attorney General,
Mr Robert Kennedy,
Hickory Hill, McLean, Vi.

"Dear Sir;

"I am enclosing the address of a lady who says she has important information concerning the death of your brother, the late President. The assination she claims, is still well guarded secret. It was a Plot, --carried out by the members of the Highest Echelon of the Synddicate, called The Members of the 'House of Ax.'

"Details are available by --Mrs Filko Hyatt,-402 Valentine,-Apt. 1008,-Houston, Texas. Telephone Fa 3 1765.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

RE: MRS. FLORA FILKO HYATT

"She has tried again and again to bring this to your attention; she has called your office five times and left her number three times. Feb. second, 1964, she called the WHITE HOUSE BETWEEN eight-thirty and nine, and asked for you, but was refused.

"She also claims her mail has been sabetaged since June 1959, when she first tried to bring the technique of the Syndicate to the attention of Mr. Herbert Hoover. She asked me to refer this knowledge to you for her. She has the information, but will not discuss it with anyone but you. If you can get in touch with her, you may get some valuable information. 'Why don't you go to the F.B.I.?' I asked. 'I was there November 13th, 1963.'

"Mr. Kennedy, please, I do not want any publicity; I know nothing about these Organizations,-am just trying to help, I hope. My impression is it is family affair,-She spoke of book that is being written.

"With best wishes, am,
"Sincerely,

"/S/ Berta Phillips

"/T/ Miss Berta Phillips,
2517 Taft Street,
Houston, 6, Texas.

"The lady mentioned in letter, lived next door to me in same Apt Building, in 1963; she is German, but came to America about 1935.

"I am well known in city; Captain Willis of Police Dept. knows me well.

"/S/ Berta Phillips"

RE: MRS. FLORA FILKO HYATT

On May 4, 1964, Miss Berta Phillips, 2517 Taft Street, Houston, Texas, advised she had written the above letter to the Attorney General at the request of Mrs. Flora Filko Hyatt. She stated she did not know whether or not Mrs. Hyatt was a "mental case," but Miss Phillips stated she "talked of people dressed in black." She stated Mrs. Hyatt had informed her that she "heard voices" and received much of her information in this manner. Miss Phillips stated she had at first thought Mrs. Hyatt was a spiritualist but has now decided she is not because Miss Phillips stated that she is a spiritualist and for this reason knows Mrs. Hyatt could not be one.

Miss Phillips stated that according to Mrs. Hyatt it had been "told to her ear" that the plot to assassinate President John F. Kennedy was made in Houston. She stated Mrs. Hyatt told her that the main individuals involved in this plot were Mr. Sakowitz, head of Sakowitz Department Store, and Fred Nahas, a local news reporter.

Miss Phillips stated that Mrs. Hyatt was divorced from her husband and she feels this divorce was brought about by Mrs. Hyatt's peculiar actions. She stated in her conversations with Mrs. Hyatt she could get no actual sense out of her. Miss Phillips pointed out that she herself had no information whatever bearing on the assassination of President Kennedy and her action in directing a letter to the Attorney General was based solely on her desire to assist Mrs. Hyatt who was apparently reluctant to write this letter herself. Miss Phillips pointed out that she is 88 years old and due to her frail condition is unable to go about the town without assistance.

On May 4, 1964, Mrs. Flora Filko Hyatt, 402 Valentine, Apartment 1008, was interviewed and furnished the following information:

Mrs. Hyatt stated that she had requested Miss Berta Phillips, a friend of her's, to write a letter to the Attorney General to bring to his attention certain information which had come to her attention through demons who spoke into her ear.

She stated she has learned that the Attorney General was interested in the syndicate known as Cosa Nostra but she wanted to point out to the Attorney General that the Cosa Nostra was actually the lowest echelon of the syndicate. It dealt only with the physical aspects of the criminal situation in the United States and the world. She stated she was in touch with the highest echelon of the "syndicate" through demons and "werewolves" who were continually with her and spoke to her when she was in private, in her left ear. Mrs. Hyatt repeatedly referred to what she called her frequent contacts with the metaphysical world, pointing out there are sometimes five or six "beings" speaking to her at once and imparting information concerning happenings outside the physical world, to which normal people are restricted.

Mrs. Hyatt stated that she felt she could be of assistance to the Attorney General in his investigations of Cosa Nostra and had in the past endeavored to contact him by telephone and through the FBI.

Mrs. Hyatt advised that the higher echelon of the "syndicate" was made up of members of the House of Ax. She stated that in 1959 she had tried to bring this information to the attention of former President Herbert Hoover by letter. She stated since she has not received answers from letters of this type she feels that her mail has been delayed or misdirected through activities of members of the House of Ax.

She stated she had "explored" the syndicate and has determined that there are only two men who are willing and able to act against the syndicate and these are the President of the United States and the Attorney General. Mrs. Hyatt explained that her efforts to relate this information personally to the Attorney General were based on her belief there were very few people capable of understanding the metaphysical world, and she doubted that FBI Agents had had adequate training in this specialized field to equip them to handle such information.

In regard to the assassination of President Kennedy, Mrs. Hyatt states that as is frequently done by werewolves, she feels that such a demon could have entered the body of Lee Harvey Oswald, assassinated the President,

and then returned the body to Oswald. She stated in several murder cases which received considerable newspaper publicity in the Houston area she feels that the accused in these murders was not actually the one involved but his body was being used by werewolves.

She stated it is also possible that President Kennedy was not shot from the Texas Book Depository Building because werewolves could shoot him with a soundless gun from any position.

Mrs. Hyatt advised that the Attorney General could learn a lot from her through the study of the activities of the members of the House of Ax.

When questioned for specific statements concerning the circumstances of President Kennedy's assassination, Mrs. Hyatt related that a voice told her on November 18, 1963, that two businessmen from Houston had gone to Dallas on that date. She identified these men as Lewis Lechinger, owner of a large jewelry store in Houston, and a Mr. Sakowitz, one of the owners of the Sakowitz Department Store. Mrs. Hyatt stated she felt these two men were top leaders of the House of Ax and the trip to Dallas was undoubtedly related to the plans for the assassination of President Kennedy. Mrs. Hyatt does not believe either of the above men were personally involved in the actual shooting but they had exerted their power through metaphysical forces acting on Lee Harvey Oswald. She stated information of this nature is received by her not only from voices but also from "the stars."

Mrs. Hyatt stated that she had had difficulty in bringing the above information to the attention of any responsible people because it seemed that no one wanted to listen to her story. Mrs. Hyatt stated she had been able to relate this information to Mrs. Oswald, the mother of Lee Harvey Oswald, and she understood that Mrs. Oswald had recorded her information on tape. Mrs. Hyatt stated she expected Mrs. Oswald would turn this tape over to the Attorney General.

Mrs. Hyatt advised that she was born and raised in Germany and came to the United States in 1927.

RE: MRS. FLORA FILKO HYATT

The files of the Houston Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation reflect that Flora Filko Hyatt was interned on December 29, 1941, by an Alien Enemy Hearing Board sitting in the Southern District of Texas. This board held that Hyatt entered the United States as a quota immigrant at Houston, Texas, on December 22, 1927, under her maiden name, Flora Filko. Prior to her marriage and after her separation from her husband, she did household and domestic work for moderate compensation. She also received help from the Family Service Bureau in Houston after separation from her husband.

The Hearing Board set out that based on information furnished, Mrs. Hyatt is almost fanatical in her loyalty to Hitler and to Germany and has so expressed herself on numerous occasions. They point out that the only excuse for her attitude might be that she is mentally unbalanced on this subject. She has also been in frequent touch with German propaganda agents, if not one herself. The board pointed out there were found in her possession several photographs of Hitler and of German troops in action, and writings containing Nazi propaganda.

The records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, Houston, Texas, reflect that Mrs. Hyatt is an alien.

Mrs. Hyatt is described as follows:

Name	Flora Filko Hyatt
Aliases	Flora Filke Hyatt, Mrs. William Harvey Hyatt
Born	February 21, 1895, Forst, Germany
Age	69
Height	5'3"
Weight	135 pounds
Build	Medium
Hair	Greying
Marital status	Divorced
Residence	402 Valentine, Apartment 1008, Houston, Texas
Occupation	Unemployed

Mr. Herbert J. Miller, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General

May 13, 1964

Director, FBI

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach

LETTER FROM
MISS BERTA PHILLIPS
2517 TAFT STREET
HOUSTON 6, TEXAS

Reference is made to your letter dated April 23, 1964, enclosing a letter received from the captioned individual which was addressed to the Attorney General.

Attached is a copy of a memorandum dated May 7, 1964, Houston, Texas, revealing the results of interviews with Miss Berta Phillips and Mrs. Flora Filko Hyatt which is submitted for the completion of your files.

In view of the information contained in this memorandum, no further action is being taken by this Bureau. However, the information appearing in this memorandum will be furnished to the President's Commission in a subsequent report. Secret Service and the Immigration and Naturalization Service are also being advised.

Enclosure

62-109060

(1) ~~105-87555~~

1 - Mr. J. C. Stokes (645 RB)(Enc)

RMR:jgm
(10)

(See note page two.)

ENCLOSURE

DUPLICATE YELLOW

MAY 10 1964

NOTE:

Letter was received from Mr. Miller of the Department dated 4/23/64, which enclosed a letter from Miss Berta Phillips who claimed Mrs. Hyatt had important information concerning the death of President Kennedy. She claimed the assassination was carried out by members of the "Highest Echelon of the Syndicate, called The Members of the House of Ax."

Mrs. Hyatt was interviewed and she stated she had learned that the Attorney General was interested in the "Cosa Nostra" which she claimed was the lowest echelon of the syndicate. She claimed she was in touch with the highest echelon of the syndicate through "demons and werewolves" who continually spoke to her in private." Mrs. Hyatt stated that as frequently done by werewolves she feels that such a demon could have entered the body of Lee Harvey Oswald and assassinated the President. Mrs. Marguerite Oswald has been in contact with Mrs. Hyatt and Division Five is aware of this situation. In view of Mrs. Hyatt's apparent mental condition, no further action is being taken and this information will appear in a subsequent report under the assassination caption being prepared by Dallas. Likewise, Secret Service and INS are being advised. Mrs. Hyatt is an alien. Copies to Secret Service and INS by 0-141. Inserts furnished to Dallas to be included in a subsequent report.

THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

American Embassy
Paris 8, France

Date: May 13, 1964

To: Director, FBI (62-109060)

From: Legat, Paris (62-148)(P)

Subject: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re Paris airtel 12/3/63 captioned "Assassination of President John F. Kennedy" and New York letter to Bureau 4/21/64 captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald, IS - [illegible] - CUBA."

It appears that the information set forth in New York LHM April 21, 1964 transmitted with New York letter of reference pertains to the same general facts which were previously set forth in Paris airtel of reference. In view of the characterization of SERGE FLIEGERS contained in the last paragraph of New York LHM April 21, 1964 as well as the vague nature of the information set forth in re Paris airtel based on interview with FLIEGERS we do not plan any additional interview of FLIEGERS UACB.

This case is pending in the Paris Office in order to obtain and forward to the Bureau a copy of "OSWALD, L'IMPOSSIBLE ASSASSIN" by JOACHIM JOESTEN, which is reportedly scheduled to be published at Paris sometime in May 1964.

3 - Bureau (1 - Liaison)
1 - Paris
REP:ij
(4)

NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 28 1964

61 JUN 2 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109060-3140

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Rogge
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Frazier
1 - Mr. Kittel

May 13, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Re: Oswald

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to a telephonic request on May 5, 1964, by Mr. Melvin Eisenberg, of your staff, asking that certain Commission Exhibits be obtained and photographed in any instance where photographs were not previously prepared and provided to the Commission.

Enclosed herewith are three photocopies each of Commission Exhibits numbered 325 through 333, 518 and 573 through 607, which exhibits were obtained from the Commission by a representative of this Bureau. No photographs are enclosed for Commission Exhibits numbered 143 and 145, also obtained, inasmuch as photographs of these exhibits were previously furnished to the Commission. Commission Exhibits numbered 325 through 33[illegible] and 579 through 586 are also enclosed. The other Commission Exhibits received will be retained.

ENCLOSURE

BY COURIER SVC
24 MAY 64
COMM-FBI

ENCLOSURE

Enclosures (152)

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

62-109060

1 - Dallas (100-10461) Enclosure (See addendum page 2)

HRK:mw
(10)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAY 18 1964
MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR
F B I
MAY 13 2 20 PM '64

NOT RECORDED
99 MAY 15 1964

10 MAY 14 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

ADDENDUM FOR DALLAS:

Photocopies of the above-mentioned Commission Exhibits, except as noted, will be furnished Dallas separately. A listing of these exhibits is enclosed.

NOTE: The telephonic request was received by SA Roy H. Jevons of the Laboratory on May 5, 1964, and the exhibits were received by SA Robert E. Neill on that same date. Exhibits not originally in Bureau custody are being returned to the Commission.

It should be noted exhibits being returned are those which did not originate with the Bureau and are totally Commission exhibits. These items are designated with an asterisk on the attached listing.

MAY 13 1964

ITEM NO.	COMMISSION'S EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
C15	143	Oswald's revolver
C137, C138	145	Two .38 Special cartridges
C51 - C54	518	Four .38 Special cartridges
	325	*List of magazine, newspaper, movie rights and valuations
	326	*Newspaper article entitled "Marina Oswald Attended Mass - Had Quiet Yule"
	327	*Newspaper article entitled "Marina Oswald - All the Pity in the World Won't Help"
	328	*Newspaper article entitled "Mrs. Oswald Will Bare Life of Hate"
	329	*Newspaper article entitled "Money Gift to Tippit's is Near $200,000 Mark"
	330	*Newspaper article entitled "Oswald's Widow Reported Hoping to be U. S. Citizen"
	331	*Letter dated 1/6/64, from Greg Olds, Richardson, Tex. : Dallas Civil Liberties Union
	332	*Invoice number 04252 of Bauer Audio Video, Incorporated
	333	*Two-page letter in Russian signed "Marina Oswald" and four sheets in English
C148	573	Bullet from General Walker's home
	574	Photograph of C14 rifle clip, unloaded
	575	Photograph of C14 rifle clip, empty
	576	Shim from under front end of telescope mount (C14 rifle)
	577	Shim from over telescope sight at rear (C14 rifle)
	578	Shim from under telescope sight at front clamp (C14 rifle)
	579	*Polaroid photograph of tower ar truck

105-82555

ENCLOSURE

ITEM NO.	COMMISSION'S EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
	580	*Polaroid photograph of range from tower
	581	*Polaroid photograph of man shooting rifle with telescope sight
	582	*Photograph of target - 175 feet
	583	*Photograph of target - 240 feet
	584	*Photograph of target - 270 feet
	585	*Survey for U. S. Secret Service by Robert H. West, downtown Dallas, Texas
	586	*Table of ballistic data
	587	.38 S & W Western cartridge
	588	Components of a .38 S & W Western cartridge
	589	.38 S & W Remington-Peters cartridge and components of similar cartridge
	590	.38 Special Western cartridge and components of similar cartridge
	591	.38 Special Remington-Peters cartridge and components of similar cartridge
C55 - C59	592	Five cartridges from Oswald's pocket
	593	Copy of breakdown for .38 caliber Smith and Wesson revolver
C47 - C50	594	Four .38 Special cartridge cases from Tippit murder scene
C15A	595	Test cartridge cases from C15 revolver
	596	Photomicrograph of C15 and C50 cartridge cases (breech face marks)
	597	Photomicrograph of C15 and C49 cartridge cases (breech face marks)
	598	Photomicrograph of C15 and C47 cartridge cases (breech face marks)
	599	Photomicrograph of C15 and C48 cartridge cases (breech face marks)
	600	Photomicrograph of C15 and C49 cartridge cases (firing pin impressions)

MAY 13 1964

ITEM NO.	COMMISSION'S EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
	601	Photograph of breech face and firing pin of C15 revolver
C13	602	Bullet from Tippit's body along with button from his uniform
C253	603	Bullet from Officer Tippit's body
C252	604	Bullet from Officer Tippit's body
C251	605	Bullet from Officer Tippit's body
C15A	606	Test bullets from C15 revolver
	607	Photograph of C252 and C253 bullet with similar make test bullets from C15 revolver

1 - Mr. J. [illegible]es

May 13, 1964

AIRTEL

To: SAC, Dallas (89-43)

From: Director, FBI (62-109060)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11-22-63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Enclosed for your assistance are two copies of a self-explanatory letter from the President's Commission dated 5-12-64, requesting a limited background investigation of Officer J. D. Tippit of the Dallas Police Department who was killed by Lee Harvey Oswald. In conducting this investigation, you should insure that the following basic investigative steps are included; such as, date of birth, education, marital status, military service and prior employment. You should limit the scope of this investigation to that period Tippit was actually a member of the Dallas Police Department. It is suggested that the Dallas Police Department personnel file on Tippit may include much of the information desired by the Commission, and you should be guided by the availability of this information in conducting your investigation.

Every effort should be made to expedite this investigation, insuring that the Commission's specific requests are appropriately compiled with in each instance.

Results of investigation should be incorporated in a suitable LHM for immediate dissemination to the Commission without need for revision and/or correction.

105-82555
NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 13 1964

Enclosures (2)

DUPLICATE YELLOW

RDR:hw (8)

105-82555 (Lee H. Oswald)
44-24016 (Jack L. Ruby)
62-109090 (President's Commission)

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan

SEE NOTE PAGE 2.

79 MAY 15 1964

NOTE: Commission in relet indicates this investigation of Tippit requested to "refute unfounded allegations" (presumably linking Tippit with Oswald and Ruby) which have developed since assassination. Some of the more pertinent aspects of the Commission's requests are as follows: 1. A copy of Tippit's police file should be obtained. 2. Tippit's associates inside and outside the police department, as well as his wife, should be interviewed concerning his reputation, interests, assignments and associates. 3. Each person interviewed should be queried as to whether Tippit had any association with Oswald or Ruby.

While Commission has requested limited background investigation, it is felt any such investigation should include the above indicated investigation and encompass the period while Tippit was on the Dallas Police Department.

This matter will be closely followed at the Bureau, and when the results are obtained, the Commission will be notified.

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - DeLoach
May 13, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan
1 - Mail Room
1 - J. M. Sizoo

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Lee Oswald

Reference is made to your request for coverage of the public appearances of Mark Lane.

Enclosed are four reels of tape recording of Lane's speech at the University of Toledo, Toledo, Ohio, on April 28, 1964, as well as two copies of a communication dated April 30, 1964, at our Cleveland, Ohio, Office regarding the above appearance by Lane.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAY 13 2 20 PM '64 FBI
REC'D-READING ROOM

BY COURIER SVC.
24 MAY 14
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (2)

1 MAY 14 1964

J. Edgar Hoover

105-82555
NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 14 1964

JMT:mah
(12)

NOTE:

We cover Lane's appearances at request of the President's Commission. Letterhead memorandum and four reels of tape being furnished Commission received in Cleveland let 4/30/64 captioned "Mark Lane, EM - C." In Lane's appearances at University of Toledo he continued to assert his claim that the innocence of Lee Harvey Oswald as the assassin of President Kennedy and as murderer of Dallas

(NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO)

RECEIVED-DIVISION

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAY 15 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE CONTINUED:

Police Officer Tippit. Lane claims there is no credible case against Oswald today which is counter to our inquiry in the assassination matter. Lane claims the hearings by the President's Commission are secret and deny the accused (Oswald) the right to counsel or to an attorney to cross-examine witnesses, to examine evidence and to present witnesses of his own. Lane also states that the doctors at Parkland Memorial Hospital, Dallas, first indicated the wound in President Kennedy's throat was an entrance wound, but at a later date, after contact by Secret Service agents, changed their statement and indicated the throat wound was an exit wound. Lane also claims that several witnesses state that the shots came from the opposite direction from the Texas School Book Depository Building, although our inquiry shows preponderance of evidence that the shots did come from the above building.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - DeLoach
1 - Rosen
1 - Malley
1 - Sullivan

TO : W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 5-13-64

FROM : W. A. Branigan

1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan
1 - Sizoo

SUBJECT: MARK LANE
SM- C

The "National Guardian" issue 5-9-64 contains an article captioned "Oswald Case: A New Angle" which reports a statement made by Mark Lane to that paper on May 4. Lane is a New York attorney who has injected himself into the assassination matter and has been making irresponsible statements in this country and abroad. He is on the Reserve Index.

Lane's statement to the "National Guardian" alleges that the Secret Service deliberately planted a false story in the press to cast further guilt on Lee Harvey Oswald and that a second rifle, not the one attributed to Oswald, was found on the roof of the Texas School Book Depository building the day the President was assassinated.

Lane alleges that Thayer Waldo, reporter for the Fort Worth "Star-Telegram," was asked by him (Lane) to accompany Mrs. Marguerite Oswald from Fort Worth to Dallas airport on her trip to Washington, D.C., to testify before the President's Commission in February, 1964. Lane states that Mrs. Oswald and Waldo were accompanied on the trip to the airport by Secret Service agent Mike Howard. We have learned that Secret Service agent Michael Howard, formerly assigned to the Fort Worth area earlier this year, has been transferred to the White House detail of Secret Service in Washington, D. C., subsequent to the alleged incident.

Lane alleges that Pat Howard, Deputy Sheriff of Tarrant County, Texas, who is the brother of Secret Service agent Mike Howard, advised Waldo that same day at the Dallas airport lunch room that when the Ruby trial was completed he would give Waldo a piece of news to "blow the top off everyone's head, if it hasn't come out from the Warren commission yet." Pat Howard allegedly told Waldo that he could only say that the news had to do with a witness who had actually seen the assassination of President Kennedy and could identify Oswald as the assassin. Lane also alleges that on the return trip to Fort Worth with Pat Howard and Waldo, Mike Howard indicated to Waldo that the witness in question was a Negro who had been looking out a window on the same floor of the Texas School Book Depository building as Oswald and that after the first

JMS:mhw (10) Enc. sent 5-14-64

105-82555

NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 19 1964

53 MAY 19 1964

shot the Negro looked and saw Oswald and then ran and hid behind boxes to avoid being shot by Oswald. Lane alleges that Mike Howard claimed the Negro janitor had been arrested in the past for gambling and that Mike Howard had seen him in a cell under control of the Dallas Police Special Services Division (Gambling).

A check of Bufiles shows that Waldo wrote a story which appeared in the 2-10-64 issue of the Fort Worth "Star-Telegram." This article alleged that an informed source advised that a witness, described as a Negro janitor employed by the Texas School Book Depository building, could identify Oswald as the assassin of President Kennedy and was being held in "protective custody." A thorough check of this story at the time failed to indicate the identity of the witness and when we interviewed Waldo, he refused to reveal the source of his story. The President's Commission was advised of the results of our investigation.

Lane alleges that both Pat and Mike Howard called Waldo after the story appeared and urged that Mike Howard's name never be divulged as the source of information for the story. Lane claims that the story was quickly denied by every agency with an interest in the Oswald case except the Secret Service. Lane claims that this story was the "invention of the Secret Service" and had been released to prevent press coverage of any witness who would raise doubts about Oswald's guilt.

Lane also alleges that Mike Howard during his contact with Waldo had advised Waldo that "We found a rifle on the roof, but it was dropped by a Dallas police officer earlier in the day and he forgot to pick it up."

In the "National Guardian" article, Lane is said to have refused to reveal the source of the above stories, but stated that he had written to the President's Commission informing it of his "evidence" and offering to testify again.

OBSERVATIONS:

The Bureau could on its own initiate an immediate inquiry to pin down the allegations of Mark Lane. Based on previous encounters with Lane, his story is probably a combination of lies, distortions and half truths. The investigation would necessarily delve deeply into the Secret Service and its personnel since the crux of Lane's allegations reflect on the integrity of the Secret Service.

Memo Branigan to Sullivan
re: MARK LANE
SM - C

At the same time, Lane had indicated a willingness to testify and it may be that the President's Commission would want to put him under oath. In view of this and since Lane's allegations do not affect the basic issues of the investigation to determine the assassin of President Kennedy, it is not believed we should institute an independent inquiry concerning these allegations.

ACTION:

If you agree, there is attached a letter to the President's Commission calling their attention to the article, noting the fact that Lane had indicated a willingness to testify and pointing out that the Bureau is not initiating any inquiry in the absence of a request from them.

FBI

Date: 5/14/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, MEMPHIS (105-891) (RUC)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS-R-CUBA
(OO: Dallas)

Re Louisville airtel to Bureau, Dallas, New Orleans and Memphis 5/6/64; and New Orleans airtel to Bureau, Miami, Louisville, Oklahoma City, Tampa, and Dallas 4/29/64.

On 5/13/64 Commander JOSEPH FINNEGAN, U. S. Coast Guard, Memphis, Tennessee, advised SA WILLIAM H. LAWRENCE that Tennessee Towing Company is owned by ENO DUPOIS and merely consists of one oil screw tow boat, the "Cotton Queen," which is captained by DUPOIS. This vessel works under contract with the Ashland Oil and Refining Company, Ashland, Kentucky, towing oil barges from various points on the Ohio River to the Ashland Refinery. FINNEGAN said he has never known of this vessel to be in New Orleans. He said Tennessee Towing Company was incorporated in Tennessee and that some accounting firm in the Home Federal Building, Memphis, handles its books.

On 5/13/64 [redacted] U. S. Postal Inspector, Memphis (protect identity), advised SA LAWRENCE that Memphis P. O. Box 1149 is rented in the name of Grover Bass Accounting Company, Home Federal Building.

REC-39 105-82555-3718

(3) Bureau (RM)
1-Dallas (INFO) (RM)
2-Louisville (105-620) (RM)
1-New Orleans (100-16601) (RM) (INFO)
1-Memphis
WHL:wp
(8)

Airtel
Teletype
A. M.
A. M. S. D.
Spec. Del.
Reg. Mail
Registered

25 MAY 16 1964

SOVIET SECTION

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

59 MAY 19 1964

On 5/13/64 [redacted] advised SA LAWRENCE that his firm [redacted] for the Tennessee Towing Company, which is incorporated in Tennessee and owned by ENO DUPOIS of St. Louis, Missouri. He added that the Tennessee Towing Company operates the "Cotton Queen," an oil burning, screw propeller driven tow boat which works on the Ohio River, under contract with the Ashland Oil and Refining Company, Ashland, Kentucky. This vessel makes trip reports and position reports to WARD DISBROW, Chief, River Transportation Division, Ashland Oil and Refining Company, Ashland, Kentucky.

[redacted] said he has not known the "Cotton Queen" to have been to New Orleans, Louisiana, in recent months.

Commander FINNEGAN said the "Delta Queen," large paddle driven river passenger vessel owned and operated by the Greene Lines of Cincinnati, Ohio, is, to his knowledge, the only river passenger vessel making trips in and out of New Orleans. He did not know if it was in New Orleans during the Mardi Gras. (It is noted that referenced New Orleans airtel indicated that the "Delta Queen" was not in New Orleans during the Mardi Gras festivities.)

LEAD

LOUISVILLE DIVISION

AT ASHLAND, KENTUCKY

Will through WARD DISBROW, River Transportation Division, Ashland Oil and Refining Company, determine the whereabouts of the "Cotton Queen" on or about 2/11/64 and the preceding week and determine if it was in New Orleans during the late winter of 1964.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - DeLoach
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Lenihan
1 - Branigan

Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 5-13-64

FROM : W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

-- The President's Commission has forwarded an article appearing in the "National Enquirer" issue of 5-17-64. In essence, the sensational article alleges that a high official of the Justice Department sent a letter to Dallas Police Chief Jesse E. Curry requesting the Dallas Police not to arrest Oswald and Ruby in connection with the General Walker shooting.

By memorandum of 5-8-64 you were advised that Chief Curry in an interview on 5-7-64 emphatically denied that he had ever been requested by the Justice Department or any official of the FBI not to arrest Oswald or Ruby. A letter incorporating the results of the interview of Chief Curry was forwarded to the President's Commission on 5-8-64.

At the same time, since the Commission had specifically requested that they be advised as to any knowledge possessed by the Justice Department, a letter was sent to the Deputy Attorney General advising of the request from the President's Commission. The Director noted, "Follow up and get prompt action."

Assistant Director Evans was in contact with Mr. Katzenbach's office on May 12 and May 13. We have now received a letter dated May 13, attached, which was hand delivered from the Deputy Attorney General. In this letter he advises that a check of the files discloses no reference to an alleged letter from a high official of the Justice Department to Chief Curry nor any reference that an FBI official was asked to request the Dallas Police not to arrest Oswald or Ruby.

The story that appeared in the "National Enquirer" is, therefore, a complete fabrication.

UNRECORDED COPY

ACTION:

REC 37 105-82[illegible] 3719

There is attached a letter to the President's Commission advising of the information furnished by the Deputy Attorney General and pointing out that our inquiry in this matter is now complete.

WAB:mhw (9) Enc. Rqst 5-14-64

29 MAY 21 1964

11 MAY 18 1964

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: May 13, 1964

FROM : The Deputy Attorney General

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

With reference to your memorandum of May 8, 1964, on the above-entitled subject, a check of the files of the Department of Justice discloses no reference to an alleged letter from a high official of the Justice Department to Dallas Police Chief Jesse E. Curry or any reference that an FBI official was asked to request the Dallas Police not to arrest Oswald or Ruby.

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

REC 37 62-109060-3726

11 MAY 18 1964

79 MAY 21 1964

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen

TO : MR. SULLIVAN

DATE: 5/8/64

FROM : MR. BRANIGAN

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Branigan

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

The President's Commission has forwarded an article appearing in the "National Enquirer," issue of 5/17/64. In essence, the sensational article alleges that a high official of the Justice Department sent a letter to Dallas Police Chief Jesse E. Curry requestin the Dallas Police not to arrest Oswald and Ruby in connection with the General Walker shooting.

The Commission requested that the Bureau interview Chief Curry concerning his knowledge of the alleged letter and also requested that the Commission be advised as to any knowledge possessed by the Justice Department or the Bureau concerning the allegations in the article.

ACTION:

1. SAC, Shanklin, Dallas, interviewed Chief Curry on 5/7/64. Curry emphatically stated he had never received or heard of a letter to his department from the Justice Department and that he had never been requested by any official of the FBI not to arrest Oswald or Ruby. He described the allegations as absolutely false and added that prior to the assassination neither he nor his department had ever heard of Oswald. Attached for approval is letter to Rankin advising of the interview with Curry. This letter points out that the Bureau has no information in its files concerning the alleged letter from a high official of the Justice Department, nor any reference that an FBI official was asked to request the Dallas Police not to arrest Oswald or Ruby. Rankin is also advised that we are making inquiry of the Justice Department and upon receipt of the results of that inquiry the Commission will be advised.

REC 37 3721

11 MAY 18 1964

WAB:hrt:pa
(9)
105-82555
Encs

79 MAY 21 1964

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. SULLIVAN
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
105-82555

2. In view of the Commission's specific request, there is attached a letter to the Deputy Attorney General forwarding to him a copy of the article appearing in the "National Enquirer" and advising of the request from the President's Commission to be advised as to any knowledge possessed by the Justice Department. Mr. Katzenbach is also being advised the files of this Bureau contain no reference to such an alleged letter from a high official of the Justice Department and further, that we have no knowledge that an FBI official was asked to request the Dallas Police not to arrest Oswald or Ruby.

3. Upon receipt of response from Justice Department, the Commission will be advised of those results. Also upon receipt of report from the Dallas Office containing results of our interview of Chief Curry a copy of that report will be furnished to the Commission.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555) DATE: 5/6/64

FROM: LEGAT, MEXICO (105-3702) (P)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA
IS - R - CUBA

ENCLOSURES

A. Fourteen (14) copies of a letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above.

B. Forty-six (46) copies of documents listed hereinunder (forms FM-11), from which the names of the persons listed in the enclosed memorandum were obtained, consisting of two identical sets of forms with 23 copies in each.

Although the FM-11 forms do not record, in all instances, the type of travel document from which the data for a given person was obtained, this information was secured by SA JOSEPH B. GARCIA from MACLOVIO HERRERA on the basis of the latter's knowledge of the forms used in the various categories involved.

Inasmuch as a portion of the original FM-11 forms was typed in red, acceptable Xerox copies could not be made thereof, and it was necessary to prepare photographic copies of those forms.

The enclosed forms described hereinunder are listed in the order in which the names thereon appear in the letterhead memorandum:

1. Two photographs of form FM-11 with the name of FRANK WOODROW BLADES, traveling with FM-6 form, who departed from Mexico at Nuevo Laredo on 10/3/63. The first name appearing on the list is LLOYD WALTER SEIGART.

2. Two photographs of form FM-11 with the name of JESUS DE MARK, traveling with FM-7 form, who departed from Mexico at Nuevo Laredo on 10/3/63. His is the first name appearing on this form.

ENCLOSURE

2 - Bureau (Encs. 60)
(1 - Liaison Section)
(2 - Dallas, 100-10461)
(2 - San Antonio, 105-2909)
1 - Mexico City
HJP:plb
(8)

REC-1 105-82555-3722

17 MAY 12 1964

58 JUL 14 1964

3. Two Xerox copies of form FM-11 containing a recapitulation of persons traveling with form FM-7 who departed Mexico at Nuevo Laredo during the first two-week period of October, 1963. The last two names on this form are those of KEVIN KIMM and TERRY KIM, who were traveling with forms FM-17.

4. Two Xerox copies of form FM-11 listing a recapitulation of persons classified as "Extranjeros" (aliens or non-Mexican citizens) traveling with form FM-17 classified as "Inmigrantes Art. 48 Temp." (Immigrants under Article 48 Temporary) who departed Mexico at Nuevo Laredo during the first two-week period of October, 1963. The first name appearing on this form is FERNANDO GUARDIA DE LA TINOCO.

5. Two Xerox copies of form FM-11 with a recapitulation of persons, "Extranjeros," classified as "Inmigrados Temporales" (Temporary Immigrants), traveling with form FM-17, who departed Mexico at Nuevo Laredo during the first two-week period of October, 1963. The first name appearing on this list is CLAYTON ANNE DEAVOROUS.

6. Two Xerox copies of form FM-11 containing a recapitulation of persons (Mexican nationals) traveling with form FM-17, who departed Mexico at Nuevo Laredo during the first two-week period of October, 1963. The first name appearing on this list is CARLOS CANTU TREVINO.

7. Two Xerox copies of form FM-11 recording a recapitulation of persons (Mexican nationals) traveling with form FM-17, who departed Mexico at Nuevo Laredo during the first two-week period of October, 1963. The first name appearing on this list is FLORENCIO GENARO GARCIA FLORES.

8. Two Xerox copies of form FM-11 with a recapitulation of persons (Mexican nationals) traveling with form FM-17, who departed Mexico during the first two-week period of October, 1963. The first name appearing on this list is RAUL DAVILA CHAVARRIA.

9. Two Xerox copies of form FM-11 containing the name of NUNO TEOTONIO PEREIRA, who entered Mexico at Nuevo Laredo on 9/26/63, traveling with form FM-6.

10. Two Xerox copies of form FM-11 listing persons (non-Mexican citizens) traveling with form FM-7, who entered

Mexico at Nuevo Laredo during the second two-week period of September, 1963. The first name appearing on this list is DALE LEE MCKINNEY.

11. Two Xerox copies of form FM-11 with names of persons (non-Mexican citizens) traveling with form FM-14 who entered Mexico at Nuevo Laredo during the second two-week period of September, 1963. The first name appearing on this list is WILLIAM M. RESSEL.

12. Two photographs of FM-11 recording the names of MANUEL FLORES and FRANCISCO MAJEWSKI MADRAK, both traveling with forms FM-17, who entered Mexico on 9/26/63. The first name on the list is ANA LENOBEL.

13. Two photographs of FM-11 listing name of HOWARD WILLIAM REYNOLDS, traveling with FM-17 document, who entered Mexico 9/26/63. The first name appearing on the list is WENDELL JACKSON COX.

14. Two photographs of FM-11 listing names of LILY BEJA DE CHICUREL and ISAAC LEVY LEON, both traveling with FM-17 documents, who entered Mexico 9/26/63. Theirs are the first names on the form.

15. Two photographs of FM-11 listing names of MARIO O. MENDIVIL and IRENE ESTELA MENDIVIL, traveling with FM-17 documents who entered Mexico 9/26/63. The first name appearing on the list is CARLOS EDUARDO ESCALANTE.

16. Two photographs of FM-11 with the names of LOUISE KNOWLES, ROGER A. KONCZAL, PHYLLIS JEAN JENSK, and DONALD CHARLES SOLOMME, all documented with FM-9 forms, who entered Mexico 9/26/63.

17. Two Xerox copies of form FM-11 recording persons (Mexican nationals) traveling with form FM-17, who entered Mexico during the second two-week period of September, 1963. The first name appearing on this list is RUPERTO TREVINO ELIZONDO.

18. Two Xerox copies of form FM-11 with a list of persons (Mexican nationals) traveling with form FM-17, who entered Mexico at Nuevo Laredo during the second two-week period of September, 1963. The first name appearing on this list is RODOLFO HERNANDEZ MENDIOLA.

19. Two Xerox copies of form FM-11 recording persons (Mexican nationals) traveling with form FM-17, who entered Mexico at Nuevo Laredo during the second two-week period of September, 1963. The first name appearing on this list is MARIA CONCEPCION GRAHAM ALCALA.

20. Two Xerox copies of form FM-11 listing persons (Mexican nationals) traveling with form FM-17, who entered Mexico at Nuevo Laredo during the second two-week period of September, 1963. The first name appearing on this list is RICHARD HANS SPECK STHAMER.

21. Two photographs of FM-11 listing the name of MARIA OTERO PABLOS, documented with FM-17, who entered Mexico on 9/26/63. The first name appearing on this form is ANTONIO HERNANDEZ ALONZO.

22. Two photographs of FM-11 listing the name of NELSON ULISES ESCOBAR BENITEZ, documented with Special Document "Circular 1091," who entered Mexico on 9/26/63. The first name appearing on this form is LEE BELDEN ZEROTH.

23. Two Xerox copies of form FM-11 recording names of three persons, among them CATALINA ADA DEL CARMEN CANIZARES, traveling with document classified as "Oficio Bueno Para Salir y Regresar al Pais" (Memorandum of Authorization Valid for Exit and Entry into the Country), who entered Mexico at Nuevo Laredo on 9/26/63.

REFERENCES

San Antonio airtel to Bureau 12/3/63.
Bureau airtel to Mexico City 3/27/64.
Mexico City airtel and letterhead memorandum 2/27/64.
Mexico City airtel and letterhead memorandum 3/16/64.
Bureau cable #65 to Mexico City 4/27/64.

ADMINISTRATIVE

On 4/29/64 MACLOVIO HERRERA, Chief of the Travel Control Files of the Mexican Immigration Department, Mexico, D. F., furnished to SA JOSEPH B. GARCIA the original forms FM-11 from which information contained in enclosed letterhead memorandum was obtained. Copies were prepared of these forms and the

originals returned to him on 4/29/64 in accordance with his request.

On 4/20/64 HERRERA advised that the original travel documents, other than forms FM-5 and FM-8, which were utilized by persons entering Mexico at Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, on 9/26/63 and departing Mexico at Nuevo Laredo on 10/3/63, were not readily available, but efforts would be made to locate them. On 4/24/64 and 4/29/64 HERRERA stated he had been unable to locate these documents, but was continuing his search; however he could not assure he would be able to locate all of these documents. He stated they had been stored in bundles in an unorganized fashion in the storage warehouse and the possibility existed that many of the forms FM-17 may have been destroyed in accordance with the usual practice for those forms.

As pointed out on page 2 of referenced Mexico City airtel dated 3/16/64, a comparison of the list of persons who entered Mexico at Nuevo Laredo on 9/26/63, furnished by HARVEY CASH, American Consul, Nuevo Laredo, as contained in referenced San Antonio airtel, with the list (FM-11 forms) furnished by Attorney RAFAEL HERNANDEZ OCHOA disclosed that 22 individuals who appeared on the list supplied by CASH did not appear on the FM-11 forms supplied by HERNANDEZ OCHOA.

Further review and comparison of the list supplied by CASH with the data furnished by HERNANDEZ OCHOA reflects that, in fact, only 21 persons who appeared on the list supplied by CASH did not appear on the lists furnished by HERNANDEZ OCHOA. The name THOMAS J. ROGER does appear on HERNANDEZ OCHOA's list; in addition, it was pointed out on page 2 of referenced Mexico City airtel dated 3/16/64 that the name SOLOMON BANDACK did not appear on HERNANDEZ OCHOA's list. Further review of the FM-11 forms discloses that the name of SOLOMON M. BANDACK does appear as having entered Mexico at Nuevo Laredo on 9/27/63, traveling by automobile; accordingly, his name was not included in referenced Mexico City letterhead memorandum dated 3/16/64 as being among those who entered Mexico at Nuevo Laredo on 9/26/63.

San Antonio airtel dated 12/3/63 includes the name of SOLOMON BANDACK as being among the names furnished by HARVEY CASH of individuals who entered Mexico at Nuevo Laredo on 9/26/63. As pointed out above, a review of FM-11 forms supplied by HERNANDEZ OCHOA discloses that SOLOMON M. BANDACK, traveling with FM-5 No. 4329383, entered Mexico at Nuevo Laredo, 9/27/63, by automobile. He was described as being 43 years of age, married

nationality North American, occupation engineer, and listed as proceeding from Detroit, Michigan, with final destination of Mexico, D. F.

Of the remaining 20 persons, a record for entry and type of travel document utilized upon entry into Mexico on 9/26/63 has been located for 9 additional persons, which data is set forth in the enclosed letterhead memorandum. These 9 are as follows:

AUGUSTIN CERDA REYES
JUAN SAUCEDO
LEONARDO CASTILLO
RODOLFO ACEVEDO GUEVARA
RODOLFO MENDIOLA
MARIA OTERO PABLOS
ELVA VALLE RENDON
CARLOS ALMAGUER ECHARTEA
MARIO C. MENDIVIL

In addition, a review of the original FM-11 forms furnished by MACLOVIO HERRERA disclosed that the following 5 persons, who were included on the list supplied by CASH as having entered Mexico at Nuevo Laredo on 9/26/63, in fact entered Mexico on 9/25/63. All were listed as traveling with forms FM-17.

JOSE VEGA VERANO
CARLOS VASQUEZ GALINDO
JESUS ANGEL SANTOS CANTU
GUILLERMO HEVIA VILLAR
JOSE GERARDO BENAVIDES SALINAS

No record was located on the FM-11 forms, reviewed by SA's JOSEPH B. GARCIA and HENRY J. PRATT, for the remaining 6 persons who appeared on the list furnished by CASH and named below:

VERNON KLEIN
LUIS Mt. VASQUEZ
JOSEPH HARRISON BIRD
EDWARD G. NEWMAN
IGNACIO G. MONTEMAYOR
JOSE MONTEMAYOR TREVINO

The foregoing six persons were named in referenced San Antonio airtel dated 12/3/63 as having entered Mexico by automobile on 9/26/63 and the type of travel document used was listed as unknown.

Regarding JOSE MONTEMAYOR TREVINO, it is believed this person is identical to JOSE MONTEMAYOR TREVINO, a prominent and well-known Customs broker at Laredo, Texas, who has been a resident of that border city for many years, and believed to be a Mexican national. It is also believed that IGNACIO G. MONTEMAYOR is MONTEMAYOR TREVINO's son.

It is noted that the FM-11 form recording CATALINA ADA DEL CARMEN CANIZARES' entry into Mexico contains ditto marks in the entry date column with the figure "26" inserted alongside the ditto marks. The date above the ditto marks is 9/18/63, the date of entry into Mexico shown for FEDERICO VICTOR VALDEZ VALDEZ, the person immediately preceding CANIZARES on the FM-11 form, which would indicate that CANIZARES entered the country on 9/18/63; however, in view of the "26" notation, MACLOVIO HERRERA advised it was his opinion that CANIZARES entered the country on 9/26/63. Therefore the enclosed letterhead memorandum lists CANIZARES among those who entered Mexico on 9/26/63.

In efforts to further verify whether CANIZARES' entry date into Mexico was 9/26/63, the following inquiry was made at the Visa Section, U. S. Embassy, Mexico, D. F., to determine if a record is maintained there reflecting a residence address for CANIZARES in order that she could be located and interviewed regarding this matter:

On 5/4/64 MARGARITA MUNGUIA, Visa Section, advised SA HENRY J. PRATT that records reflect a visa was issued to CATALINA ADA DEL CARMEN CANIZARES GARCIA on 10/26/60 valid until 1/26/61. These records reflect CANIZARES was born 9/14/32 at Havana, Cuba, and her residence address was shown as Calle Lope de Vega #341, Apartment 1, Colonia Chapultepec Morales, Mexico, D. F. CANIZARES was listed as a housewife and has had immigrant status in Mexico since 1948. CANIZARES' visa was revalidated on 9/13/63 for unlimited entries into the United States until 3/13/64. These records disclosed that as of 9/13/63 CANIZARES had been a resident of Mexico for sixteen years.

On 5/4/64 the following inquiry was conducted at Calle Lope de Vega #341 by [redacted] and [redacted]

It was ascertained that Apartment 1 is now housing a draftsman's office. A young man, approximately 32 years of age, advised he had resided in Apartment 1 for about three months. He did not know CATALINA ADA DEL CARMEN CANIZARES. He believed that a family by the name of ALATRISTE had lived there for several years prior to his moving into Apartment 1. He said the family in Apartment 2 may possibly have more information regarding CANIZARES.

Inquiry was made at Apartment 2, and a woman who stated she lived there advised that a girl by the name of CARMEN (LNU) did live in Apartment 1 with a family by the name of (FNU) ALATRISTE, but they had moved some time ago and she did not know their present location. She believed CARMEN was related to the ALATRISTE family. She stated she knew of no one in the apartment building at the present time who would know the ALATRISTE family.

Bureau airtel to Dallas dated 4/9/64 stated the Bureau was not furnishing copies of referenced Mexico City letterhead memorandum dated 3/16/64 to the offices indicated in referenced Mexico City airtel dated 3/16/64 nor were leads being set forth to interview individuals listed in this letterhead memorandum who reside outside the United States. The Bureau pointed out that OSWALD's means of travel into Mexico is known, as it has been verified by four witnesses on the bus, and his travel to Mexico City on 9/26-27/63 was further confirmed by the Red Arrow bus baggage list and Mexican Immigration records.

Since all efforts have been unsuccessful at Mexico City in determining whether a record exists for entry into Mexico at Nuevo Laredo on 9/26/63 of the above-listed six persons, and in view of the information contained in Bureau airtel dated 4/9/64, no leads are being set forth for other offices to conduct investigation in this regard.

If not already done, it is suggested that, if it is desired to further identify the above-listed six persons and ascertain the type travel document utilized by them upon their reported entry into Mexico on 9/26/63, the Bureau may wish to have American Consul HARVEY CASH recontacted at Nuevo Laredo to determine the original source furnishing the list of persons who entered Mexico at Nuevo Laredo on 9/26/63, which source may be the Mexican Customs records at Nuevo Laredo. If this lead is pursued further, an effort should be made to ascertain whether

those records contain any notations recording the type travel document utilized by those persons upon their reported entry into Mexico on 9/26/63.

SOURCES

The confidential source abroad referred to in the enclosed letterhead memorandum is the Legal Attache, Mexico City, file 105-3702.

The second confidential source abroad is [redacted] and [redacted]

The third confidential source abroad [redacted]

The fourth confidential source abroad is [redacted] and [redacted]

CLASSIFICATION

The enclosure has been classified "Confidential" in order to protect the Bureau's operations in a foreign country.

COPIES

Two copies of the enclosure are being furnished for the San Antonio Office, which has conducted extensive investigation in the past related to material contained in the enclosed letterhead memorandum.

LEADS

MEXICO CITY

At Mexico, D. F., Mexico:

1. Will maintain contact with MACLOVIO HERRERA, Chief of the Travel Control Files, Mexican Immigration Department, to determine whether he has been able to locate the original copies of travel documents for persons set forth in the enclosed letterhead memorandum who departed Mexico at Nuevo Laredo on 10/3/63 and who entered Mexico at Nuevo Laredo 9/26/63, including the six persons for whom no record was found in Mexico City.

2. Will check records of Gobernacion (Ministry of the interior) to determine whether those records contain a current residence address for CATALINA ADA DEL CARMEN CANIZARES GARCIA in order that she may be located and interviewed to further verify whether she entered Mexico at Nuevo Laredo on 9/26/63.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

May 6, 1964

[redacted]

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

BASIS FOR INQUIRY

A confidential source abroad has advised that LEE HARVEY OSWALD entered Mexico at Nuevo Laredo, State of Tamaulipas, on September 26, 1963, and departed from Mexico at Nuevo Laredo on October 3, 1963.

A memorandum dated February 27, 1964, recorded information concerning persons who departed Mexico at Nuevo Laredo on October 3, 1963, who were traveling in Mexico documented with Mexican Government tourist cards FM-5 or FM-8. This information was obtained from a review of the tourist cards (FM-5 and FM-8) of these persons and copies of the form FM-11 relating to the departure of these persons; similarly, a memorandum dated March 16, 1964, reported information obtained from a review of FM-5 and FM-8 tourist cards and the related form FM-11 for persons who entered Mexico at Nuevo Laredo on September 26, 1963.

A second confidential source abroad advised as follows:

On March 23, 1964, MACLOVIO HERRERA, Chief of the Travel Control Files of the Mexican Immigration Department, Mexico, D. F., (D. F. refers to "Distrito Federal" - Federal District or the Mexican Federal Capital) advised that in a circular instruction dated March 20, 1962, the Chief of the Immigration Department described the Immigration form FM-11 as a "statistical record to be prepared every two weeks on nationals and aliens entering and leaving the country." HERRERA explained that separate FM-11 forms are submitted semimonthly by all Mexican Immigration stations for entries and departures from Mexico, and separate lists are prepared

[redacted]

Declassified
7/13/77 832a
2040

[redacted]

in connection with the various types of travel documents presented and are submitted in duplicate (an original and one carbon copy) to the Travel Control Files for checking and comparison with the tourist cards or other travel documents on which they are based.

A third confidential source abroad advised as follows:

In order to ascertain the identities of other persons who entered Mexico at Nuevo Laredo on September 26, 1963, and departed Mexico at Nuevo Laredo on October 3, 1963, utilizing travel documents other than FM-5 and FM-8 tourist cards, the following inquiry was conducted:

On April 20 and 29, 1964, MACLOVIO HERRERA made available the original FM-11 forms recording data concerning persons who entered Mexico at Nuevo Laredo on September 26, 1963, and departed from Mexico at Nuevo Laredo on October 3, 1963, with various types of travel documents. Various original FM-11 forms were reviewed inasmuch as separate lists are maintained for each type travel document issued to the travelers. HERRERA advised that the following is the complete list of persons of record who entered Mexico at Nuevo Laredo on September 26, 1963, and who departed Mexico through that city on October 3, 1963, utilizing travel documents other than FM-5 and FM-8 tourist cards. He explained that the listed persons and those previously reported as having entered and departed with forms FM-5 and FM-8 do not include all persons who entered and departed Mexico at Nuevo Laredo on September 26, 1963, and October 3, 1963, respectively, as there are numerous individuals who cross the United States-Mexico border daily who are not documented by Mexican authorities, including many Mexican nationals traveling from the interior of Mexico to the United States.

From the forms FM-11 described above, as reviewed by a fourth confidential source abroad, the following compilation of information concerning each person appearing thereon who entered Mexico on September 26, 1963 and who departed therefrom on October 3, 1963, was prepared:

[redacted]

[redacted]

DEPARTURES - OCTOBER 3, 1963

Departures of October 3, 1963,
of Non-Mexican Citizens Traveling
on Form FM-6 Tourist Cards

FRANK WOODROW BLADES, FM-6 No. 077307. Described as British subject, 34 years of age, married, occupation commission agent; proceeding from Spte. Lopez, Quintana Roo, with destination of Belize, British Honduras. Mode of travel not indicated. Entered Mexico on September 25, 1963.

Departures of October 3, 1963,
of Non-Mexican Citizens
(Children Under 15 Years of Age)
Traveling on Forms FM-7

JESUS DE MARK (this child is listed alphabetically on the FM-11 form to indicate his name is JESUS DE MARK; however, the name could possibly be MARK DE JESUS), FM-7 No. 89790. Described as an American citizen, male, minor child, 15 months of age; proceeding from Mexico, D. F., en route Chicago, Illinois, by plane.

MONICA JULIA CASTRO, FM-7 No. 152138. Described as an American citizen, female, minor child, 1 year of age; proceeding from Monterrey to La Mesa, Texas, by bus.

JUAN JOSE CASTRO, FM-7 No. 152137. Described as an American citizen, male, minor child, 2 months of age; proceeding from Monterrey to La Mesa, Texas, by bus.

FEDERICO DIAZ, FM-7 No. 94256. Described as an American citizen, male, 12 years of age, student; proceeding from Mexico, D. F., en route Dallas, Texas. Mode of travel listed as unknown.

MARGARITA GARZA, FM-7 No. 151335. Described as an American citizen, female, 4 years of age; proceeding from Monterrey to San Antonio, Texas. Mode of travel listed as unknown.

[redacted]

[redacted]

FERNANDO GARZA, FM-7 No. 151334. Described as an American citizen, male, 1 year of age; proceeding from Monterrey to San Antonio, Texas. Mode of travel listed as unknown.

Departures of October 3, 1963,
of Non-Mexican Citizens
Traveling on Forms FM-17

WILLIAM ALBERT SCHMIDT HUSEBO, FM-17 No. 106517. Described as a male American citizen, 47 years of age, married, occupation commercial representative; proceeding from Mexico, D. F., en route Laredo, Texas, by railroad.

MARIO CHUCA REYNOSO, FM-17 No. 51325. Described as a Chilean national, 46 years of age, widower, occupation sales director; proceeding from Monterrey en route Eagle Pass, Texas, by bus.

WALTER SCOTT TURNPAUGH, FM-17 No. 11019. Described as a male American citizen, 75 years of age, married, occupation businessman; proceeding from Monterrey to Laredo, Texas, by auto.

LAURA LAUTERBACH DE TURNPAUGH, FM-17 No. 11020. Described as a female American citizen, 70 years of age, married, occupation housewife; proceeding from Monterrey to Laredo by auto.

KEVIN KIMM, FM-17 No. 566256. Described as an American citizen, male, 3 years of age; proceeding from Mexico, D. F., en route Laredo, Texas, by railroad.

TERRY KIM, FM-17 No. 566257. Described as an American citizen, male, 2 years of age; proceeding from Mexico, D. F., en route Laredo, Texas, by railroad.

Departures of October 3, 1963,
of Mexican Nationals
Traveling on Forms FM-17

LEONOR CASTILLO TORROELLA, FM-17 No. 459400. Described

[redacted]

as a Mexican national, female, 31 years of age, single, occupation housewife; proceeding from Mexico, D. F., en route San Antonio, Texas, by bus.

MARIO DE COTE MUNOZ SOTO, FM-17 No. 693742. Described as a Mexican national, male, 36 years of age, married, occupation surgeon; proceeding from Mexico, D. F., en route Laredo, Texas, by automobile.

CONCEPCION NUNEZ RODRIGUEZ, FM-17 No. 693743. Described as a Mexican national, female, 46 years of age, single, occupation office worker; proceeding from Mexico, D. F., en route Laredo, Texas, by automobile.

FERNANDO BALDAZO FLORES, FM-17 No. 521780. Described as a Mexican national, male, 25 years of age, married, service station attendant; proceeding from Sabinas Hidalgo, Nuevo Leon, en route Chicago, Illinois, by automobile.

RAUL DAVILA CHAVARRIA, FM-17 No. 521022. Described as a Mexican national, male, 28 years of age, single, occupation given as "railroad"; proceeding from Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, to Mission, Texas, by automobile.

ARCADIO ESCAMILLA MARTINEZ, FM-17 No. 521647. Described as a Mexican national, male, 39 years of age, occupation given as "employee"; proceeding from Monterrey to Mission, Texas, by auto.

GUADALUPE GARZA ARRAMBIDE, FM-17 No. 521583. Described as a Mexican national, male, 59 years of age, married, occupation given as "factory"; proceeding from Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, en route Chicago, Illinois, by automobile.

ANTONIO GOMEZ GOVEA, FM-17 No. 521638. Described as a Mexican national, male, 30 years of age, married, occupation farmer; proceeding from Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, en route San Antonio, Texas, by automobile.

RENATO GONZALEZ TALAVERA, FM-17 No. 281694. Described as a Mexican national, male, 38 years of age, married; proceeding

from Zitacuaro (probably State of Michoacan) en route Chicago, Illinois, by automobile.

CARLOS AMADO MAYAUDON LOPEZ, FM-17 No. 681641. Described as a Mexican national, male, 28 years of age, married, merchant; proceeding from Mexico, D. F., en route Los Angeles, California, by automobile.

MICAELA DE JESUS MONTEMAYOR, FM-17 No. 732203. Described as a Mexican national, female, 34 years of age, married, occupation housewife; proceeding from Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, en route Chicago, Illinois, by automobile.

HECTOR OROZCO ESQUIVEL, FM-17 No. 521758. Described as a Mexican national, male, 24 years of age, office worker; proceeding from Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, en route Houston, Texas, by automobile.

HELIODOR PEREZ GUEVARA, FM-17 No. 519391. Described as a Mexican national, male, 32 years of age, married, occupation merchant; proceeding from Cundela, Coahuila, en route Laredo, Texas. Mode of travel not indicated.

SIMON TAPIA, FM-17 No. 521701. Described as a Mexican national, male, 39 years of age, married, carpenter; proceeding from Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, en route Seminole, Texas. Mode of travel not indicated.

ENTRIES TO MEXICO, SEPTEMBER 26, 1963

Entries of September 26, 1963, of Non-Mexican Citizens Traveling on Forms FM-6

NUNO TEOTONIO PEREIRA, FM-6 No. 005361. Described as a Portuguese national, male, 41 years of age, married, architect; proceeding from Lisbon, Portugal, to Mexico, D. F., by autobus.

Entries of September 26, 1963,
of Non-Mexican Citizens
(Children Under 15 Years of Age)
Traveling on Forms FM-7

RICHARD CRUZ, FM-7 No. 96364. Described as an American citizen, male, 2 years of age; proceeding from Dallas, Texas, en route Mexico, D. F., by automobile.

JUANITA PEREZ, FM-7 No. 96363. Described as an American citizen, female, 5 years of age; proceeding from Dallas, Texas, en route Mexico, D. F., by automobile.

Entries of September 26, 1963,
of Non-Mexican Citizens
Traveling on Forms FM-14

PAULA MARTA LAURIE, FM-14 No. 111332. Described as an American citizen, female, 18 years of age, student; proceeding from Oxford, M. D., en route Monterrey, Nuevo Leon. Mode of travel listed as unknown.

Entries of September 26, 1963,
of Non-Mexican Citizens
Traveling on Forms FM-17

MANUEL FLORES, FM-17 No. 089392. Described as an American citizen, male, 57 years of age, single, radio engineer; proceeding from Laredo, Texas, en route Mexico, D. F. Mode of travel not indicated.

FRANCISCO MAJEWSKI MADRAK, FM-17 No. 089393. Described as a Uruguayan national, male, 26 years of age, single, occupation football player; proceeding from Montevideo, Uruguay, en route Mexico, D. F. Mode of travel not indicated.

HOWARD WILLIAM REYNOLDS, FM-17 No. 60079. Described as an American citizen, male, 39 years of age, married, manager; proceeding from Laredo, Texas, en route Mexico, D. F., by railroad.

LILY DE CHICUREL BEJA, FM-17 No. 74182. Described as

returning immigrant of Greek nationality, female, 41 years of age, married, housewife; proceeding from San Antonio, Texas, en route Mexico, D. F., by autobus.

ISAAC LEVY LEON, FM-17 No. 74903. Described as returning immigrant of Cuban nationality, male, 47 years of age, married, occupation merchant; proceeding from New Orleans, Louisiana, en route Mexico, D. F., by automobile.

MARIO O. MENDIVIL, FM-17 No. 4160. Described as an Argentine national, male, 51 years of age, married, employment given as "Banco Internacional" (International Bank); proceeding from Washington, D. C., en route Mexico, D. F., by automobile. Traveling on diplomatic document.

IRENE ESTELA MENDIVIL, FM-17 No. 4161. Described as an Argentine national, female, 21 years of age, single, occupation listed as "Banco Int." (International Bank); proceeding from Washington, D. C., en route Mexico, D. F., by automobile.

Entries of September 26, 1963,
of Non-Mexican Citizens
Traveling on Forms FM-9

LOUISE KNOWLES, FM-9 No. 5894. Described as an American citizen, female, 20 years of age, single, student; proceeding from Benseville, Illinois, en route Mexico, D. F., in order to attend the University of the Americas. Mode of travel not indicated.

ROGER A. KONCZAL, FM-9 No. 5896. Described as an American citizen, male, 23 years of age, single, student; proceeding from Rochester, Michigan, en route Mexico, D. F., in order to attend the University of the Americas. Mode of travel not indicated.

PHYLLIS JEAN JENSK, FM-9 No. 2000. Described as an American citizen, female, 20 years of age, single, student; proceeding from San Antonio, Texas, en route Mexico, D. F., to attend the University of the Americas. Mode of travel not indicated.

DONALD CHARLES SOLOMME, FM-9 No. 1752. Described as an American citizen, male, 21 years of age, single, student; proceeding from Connecticut en route Mexico, D. F., to attend the University of the Americas. Mode of travel not indicated.

Entries of September 26, 1963,
of Mexican Nationals
Traveling on Forms FM-17

RODOLFO ACEVEDO GUEVARA, FM-17 No. 521689. Described as a Mexican national, male, 34 years of age, married, self-employed; proceeding from Chicago, Illinois, en route Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, by automobile.

CARLOS ALMAGUER ECHRTEA, FM-17 No. 521687. Described as a Mexican national, male, 31 years of age, married, self-employed; proceeding from Tokan V,T., en route Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, by automobile.

AGUSTIN CERDA REYES, FM-17 No. 521685. Described as a Mexican national, male, 47 years of age, married, occupation given as "philharmonic"; proceeding from San Antonio, Texas, en route Mexico, D. F., by automobile.

MANUEL ESCALANTE GONZALEZ, FM-17 No. 521692. Described as a Mexican national, male, 37 years of age, married, self-employed; proceeding from Chicago, Illinois, en route Fresnillo, Zacatecas, by automobile.

APOLINAR GARCIA GUARDIOLA, FM-17 No. 521691. Described as a Mexican national, male, 27 years of age, self-employed; proceeding from Fort Worth, Texas, en route Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, by automobile.

RODOLFO HERNANDEZ MENDIOLA, FM-17 No. 521694. Described as a Mexican national, male, 30 years of age, single, occupation factory worker; proceeding from Dallas, Texas, en route Sabinas Hidalgo, Nuevo Leon, by automobile.

JOSE MARCOS MATA GALVAN, FM-17 No. 521686. Described as a Mexican national, male, 55 years of age, married, occupation laborer; proceeding from Waukesha, Wisconsin, en route Mexico, D. F., by automobile.

ANTONIO MORENO GARZA, FM-17 No. 521690. Described as a Mexican national, male, 34 years of age, married, self-employed; proceeding from Laredo, Texas, en route Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, by automobile.

ALVARO ONTIVEROS CANTU, FM-17 No. 521693. Described as a Mexican national, male, 22 years of age, single, self-employed; proceeding from Chicago, Illinois, en route Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, by automobile.

ELVA VALLE RENDON, FM-17 No. 521677. Described as a Mexican national, female, 32 years of age, married, housewife; proceeding from Laredo, Texas, en route Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, by automobile.

JUAN M. SALAZAR ESPINOZA, FM-17 No. 521648. Described as a Mexican national, male, 33 years of age, married, self-employed; proceeding from Laredo, Texas, en route Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, by automobile.

JUAN RODRIGUEZ SAUCEDO, FM-17 No. 521678. Described as a Mexican national, male, 46 years of age, married, self-employed; proceeding from Laredo, Texas, en route Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, by automobile.

PABLO SILVA GARZA, FM-17 No. 521679. Described as a Mexican national, male, 31 years of age, married, self-employed; proceeding from Los Angeles, California, en route Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, by automobile.

PEDRO VILLARREAL GARCIA, FM-17 No. 521688. Described as a Mexican national, male, 36 years of age, single, self-employed; proceeding from Chicago, Illinois, en route Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, by automobile.

ALICIA ARGUELLES ARRATIA, FM-17 No. 651598. Described as a Mexican national, female, 36 years of age, divorced, office worker; proceeding from San Antonio, Texas, en route Mexico, D. F., by plane.

CELIA ALICIA MARQUEZ DE CHAVEZ, FM-17 No. 667155. Described as a Mexican national, female, 43 years of age,

married, housewife; proceeding from Washington, D. C., en route Mexico, D. F., by railroad.

ABRAHAM CHERNOVICH, FM-17 No. 655719. Described as a Mexican national, male, 55 years of age, married, merchant; proceeding from San Antonio, Texas, en route Mexico, D. F., by plane.

ODETTE CHICUREL Y BEJA, FM-17 No. 669402. Described as a Mexican national, female, 15 years of age, single, student; proceeding from San Antonio, Texas, en route Mexico, D. F., by autobus.

SYLVIA CHICUREL BEJA, FM-17 No. 669401. Described as a Mexican national, female, 12 years of age, single, student; proceeding from San Antonio, Texas, en route Mexico, D. F., by autobus.

CAROLINA GONZALEZ DE ESPARZA, FM-17 No. 693068. Described as a Mexican national, female, 45 years of age, married, housewife; proceeding from San Antonio, Texas, en route Mexico, D. F., by railroad.

YOLANDA FIGUEROA ARGUELIES, FM-17 No. 651599. Described as a Mexican national, female, 7 years of age, single, student; proceeding from San Antonio, Texas, en route Mexico, D. F., by plane.

MARIA FELICITAS GALLARDO DE FINLEY, FM-17 No. 693436. Described as a Mexican national, female, 49 years of age, married, housewife; proceeding from San Antonio, Texas, en route Mexico, D. F., by railroad.

MARGARET YOLANDA FINLEY GALLARDO, FM-17 No. 693423. Described as a Mexican national, female, 12 years of age, student; proceeding from San Antonio, Texas, en route Mexico, D. F., by railroad.

DONNA CAROLINA FINLEY GALLARDO, FM-17 No. 693437. Described as a Mexican national, female, 11 years of age, student; proceeding from San Antonio, Texas, en route Mexico, D. F., by railroad.

JOSE LUIS LLAMOSAS GUTIERREZ, FM-17 No. 521342. Described as a Mexican national, male, 40 years of age, married, occupation "insurance"; proceeding from Laredo, Texas, en route Mexico, D. F., by plane.

RICHARD HANS SPECK STHAMER, FM-17 No. 648799. Described as a Mexican national, male, aged 14 years, student; proceeding from San Antonio, Texas, en route Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, by plane.

OLGA RIEFKOHL VIUDA DE STAHMER, FM-17 No. 648800. Described as a Mexican national, female, 66 years of age, widow, housewife; proceeding from San Antonio, Texas, en route Mexico, D. F., by plane.

LISOLETTE ESTHAMER DE SPECK, FM-17 No. 648798 Described as a Mexican national, female, 41 years of age, occupation "home"; proceeding from San Antonio, Texas, en route Mexico, D. F. Mode of travel not indicated.

FERNANDO ANASTACIO TREVINO GONZALEZ, FM-17 No. 635119, Described as a Mexican national, male, 29 years of age, married, office worker; proceeding from San Antonio, Texas, en route Mexico, D. F. Mode of travel not indicated.

MARIA OTERO PABLOS, FM-17 No. 521676. Described as a Mexican national, female, 59 years of age, widow, Consul; proceeding from Laredo, Texas, en route Mexico, D. F., by automobile. Traveling on diplomatic document.

Entries of September 26, 1963,
of Non-Mexican Citizens in
Miscellaneous Categories

NELSON ULISES ESCOBAR BENITEZ, traveling with special document "Circular No. 1091." Described as a returning non-immigrant of Salvadoran nationality, 22 years of age, single, student; proceeding from Laredo, Texas, en route Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, by autobus.

(HERRERA explained that "Circular No. 1091" is an emergency travel document issued by the Mexican Immigration

Department to an individual when that person's immigration papers are being processed and not available for immediate use. The document is valid for a thirty-day absence from Mexico.)

HEINZ KARL TZCHENTKE, traveling with form FM-1. Described as being a returning non-immigrant of German nationality, 36 years of age, single, student; proceeding from Laredo, Texas, en route Mexico, D. F., by automobile.

(HERRERA advised that form FM-1 was issued at one time to non-immigrant students studying in Mexico, but this form has been replaced by form FM-9, which is the immigration document currently in use for persons in that category. He explained that there are a number of non-immigrant students, however, who were issued forms FM-1 earlier and continue to utilize that document.)

CATALINA ADA DEL CARMEN CANIZARES, traveling with a document classified as an "Oficio Bueno Para Salir y Regresar al Pais" (Memorandum of Authorization Valid for Exit and Entry into the Country). Described as being a Cuban national, female, 31 years of age, married, occupation housewife; proceeding from Dallas, Texas, en route Mexico, D. F., by automobile.

(HERRERA explained that an "Oficio" for travel purposes is an official document or memorandum prepared by the Mexican Immigration Department on a temporary emergency basis and is in lieu of a regularly issued travel document. The "Oficio" in this case authorized the traveler to depart and re-enter the country with the same document.)

[redacted]

in connection with the various types of travel documents presented and are submitted in duplicate (an original and one carbon copy) to the Travel Control Files for checking and comparison with the tourist cards or other travel documents on which they are based.

— A third confidential source abroad advised as follows:

In order to ascertain the identities of other persons who entered Mexico at Nuevo Laredo on September 26, 1963, and departed Mexico at Nuevo Laredo on October 3, 1963, utilizing travel documents other than FM-5 and FM-8 tourist cards, the following inquiry was conducted:

On April 20 and 29, 1964, MACLOVIO HERRERA made available the original FM-11 forms recording data concerning persons who entered Mexico at Nuevo Laredo on September 26, 1963, and departed from Mexico at Nuevo Laredo on October 3, 1963, with various types of travel documents. Various original FM-11 forms were reviewed inasmuch as separate lists are maintained for each type travel document issued to the travelers. HERRERA advised that the following is the complete list of persons of record who entered Mexico at Nuevo Laredo on September 26, 1963, and who departed Mexico through that city on October 3, 1963, utilizing travel documents other than FM-5 and FM-8 tourist cards. He explained that the listed persons and those previously reported as having entered and departed with forms FM-5 and FM-8 do not include all persons who entered and departed Mexico at Nuevo Laredo on September 26, 1963, and October 3, 1963, respectively, as there are numerous individuals who cross the United States-Mexico border daily who are not documented by Mexican authorities, including many Mexican nationals traveling from the interior of Mexico to the United States.

From the forms FM-11 described above, as reviewed by a fourth confidential source abroad, the following compilation of information concerning each person appearing thereon was prepared:

[redacted]

as a Mexican national, female, 31 years of age, single, occupation housewife; proceeding from Mexico, D. F., en route San Antonio, Texas, by bus.

MARIO DE COTE MUNOZ SOTO, FM-17 No. 693742. Described as a Mexican national, male, 36 years of age, married, occupation surgeon; proceeding from Mexico, D. F., en route Laredo, Texas, by automobile.

CONCEPCION NUNEZ RODRIGUEZ, FM-17 No. 693743. Described as a Mexican national, female, 46 years of age, single, occupation office worker; proceeding from Mexico, D. F., en route Laredo, Texas, by automobile.

FERNANDO BALDAZO FLORES, FM-17 No. 521780. Described as a Mexican national; male, 25 years of age, married, service station attendant; proceeding from Sabinas Hidalgo, Nuevo Leon, en route Chicago, Illinois, by automobile.

RAUL DAVILA CHAVARRIA, FM-17 No. 521022. Described as a Mexican national, male, 28 years of age, single, occupation given as "railroad"; proceeding from Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, to Mission, Texas, by automobile.

ARCADIO ESCAMILLA MARTINEZ, FM-17 No. 521647. Described as a Mexican national, male, 39 years of age, occupation given as "employee"; proceeding from Monterrey to Mission, Texas, by auto.

GUADALUPE GARZA ARRAMBIDE, FM-17 No. 526583. Described as a Mexican national, male, 59 years of age, married, occupation given as "factory"; proceeding from Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, en route Chicago, Illinois, by automobile.

ANTONIO GOMEZ GOVEA, FM-17 No. 521638. Described as a Mexican national, male, 30 years of age, married, occupation farmer; proceeding from Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, en route San Antonio, Texas, by automobile.

RENATO GONZALEZ TALAVERA, FM-17 No. 281694. Described as a Mexican national, male, 38 years of age, married; proceeding

returning immigrant of Greek nationality, female, 41 years of age, married, housewife; proceeding from San Antonio, Texas, en route Mexico, D. F., by autobus.

ISAAC LEVY LEON, FM-17 No. 74903. Described as returning immigrant of Cuban nationality, male, 47 years of age, married, occupation merchant; proceeding from New Orleans, Louisiana, en route Mexico, D. F., by automobile.

MARIO O. MENDIVIL, FM-17 No. 4160. Described as an Argentine national, male, 51 years of age, married, employment given as "Banco Internacional" (International Bank); proceeding from Washington, D. C., en route Mexico, D. F., by automobile. Traveling on diplomatic document.

IRENE ESTELA MENDIVIL, FM-17 No. 4161. Described as an Argentine national, female, 21 years of age, single, occupation listed as "Banco Int." (International Bank); proceeding from Washington, D. C., en route Mexico, D. F., by automobile.

Entries of September 26, 1963,
of Non-Mexican Citizens
Traveling on Forms FM-9

LOUISE KNOWLES, FM-9 No. 5844. Described as an American citizen, female, 20 years of age, single, student; proceeding from Benseville, Illinois, en route Mexico, D. F., in order to attend the University of the Americas. Mode of travel not indicated.

ROGER A. KONCZAL, FM-9 No. 5896. Described as an American citizen, male, 23 years of age, single, student; proceeding from Rochester, Michigan, en route Mexico, D. F., in order to attend the University of the Americas. Mode of travel not indicated.

PHYLLIS JEAN JENSK, FM-9 No. 2000. Described as an American citizen, female, 20 years of age, single, student; proceeding from San Antonio, Texas, en route Mexico, D. F., to attend the University of the Americas. Mode of travel not indicated.

JOSE LUIS LLAMOSAS GUTIERREZ, FM-17 No. 521342. Described as a Mexican national, male, 40 years of age, married, occupation "insurance"; proceeding from Laredo, Texas, en route Mexico, D. F., by plane.

RICHARD HANS SPECK STHAMER, FM-17 No. 648799. Described as a Mexican national, male, age 14 years, student; proceeding from San Antonio, Texas, en route Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, by plane.

OLGA RIEFKOHL VIUDA DE STAHMER, FM-17 No. 648800. Described as a Mexican national, female, 66 years of age, widow, housewife; proceeding from San Antonio, Texas, en route Mexico, D. F., by plane.

648798

LISOLETTE ESTHAMER DE SPECK, FM-17 No. 635119. Described as a Mexican national, female, 41 years of age, occupation "home"; proceeding from San Antonio, Texas, en route Mexico, D. F. Mode of travel not indicated.

FERNANDO ANASTACIO TREVINO GONZALEZ, FM-17 No. 635119. Described as a Mexican national, male, 29 years of age, married, office worker; proceeding from San Antonio, Texas, en route Mexico, D. F. Mode of travel not indicated.

MARIA OTERO PABLOS, FM-17 No. 521676. Described as a Mexican national, female, 59 years of age, widow, Consul; proceeding from Laredo, Texas, en route Mexico, D. F., by automobile. Traveling on diplomatic document.

Entries of September 26, 1963,
of Non-Mexican Citizens in
Miscellaneous Categories

NELSON ULISES ESCOBAR BENITEZ, traveling with special document "Circular No. 1091." Described as a returning non-immigrant of Salvadoran nationality, 22 years of age, single, student; proceeding from Laredo, Texas, en route Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, by autobus.

(HERRERA explained that "Circular No. 1091" is an emergency travel document issued by the Mexican Immigration

OSWALD
105-82555
SECTION 155
COPY 2

FD-263 (Rev. 8-1-63)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
NEW YORK	DALLAS	5/8/64	4/8 - 5/4/64

TITLE OF CASE

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

REPORT MADE BY: JOHN JAMES O'FLAHERTY — TYPED BY: rdu

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS-R-CUBA

REFERENCE:

Report of SA JOHN JAMES O'FLAHERTY, 4/9/64, at NY.

-P-

ADMINISTRATIVE

Information contained herein has previously been submitted to Bureau and Dallas in letterhead memorandum form with the exception of the following:

Interview of PETER CASSISI, on 5/1/64;

Interview of EVIDIO PEREIRA ACOSTA, on 5/4/64

COPIES DESTROYED

FEB 27 1973

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

105- [illegible] -3723

REC-1

EX-112

MAY 1964

REC-6

COPIES MADE:

11-Bureau (105-82555)(RM)
(1-Legat, Paris)
2-Dallas (100-10461)(RM)
1-New York (105-38431)

ICC - 645

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency	USCOMM, WSS, [illegible], STATE, CIA
Request Recd.	ASC
Date Fwd.	5/7/64
How Fwd.	Liaison
By	[illegible]

Notations: SOVIET SECTION

56 MAY 28 1964

NY 105-38431

ADMINISTRATIVE (Cont'd)

Instant report contains investigation conducted prior to rerep but not received in time for inclusion in rerep.

INFORMANTS

Confidential source referred to herein as furnishing information from files of the NYC Department of Welfare is [redacted] NYC Department of Welfare, 271 Church St., NYC.

Confidential source abroad referred to herein is Legat, Paris.

The informants who were contacted but were unable to furnish any information concerning PASCUAL ENRIQUE RUEDOLO GONGORA were:

Informant	Date Contacted	Contacting Agent
[redacted]	11/27/63	SA VINCENT J. WARGER
	11/26/63	SA MAURICE H. LAUZIERE
	11/20/63	SA JOHN HEGARTY
	11/26/63	SA C. DALE SCHWANT

LEAD

NEW YORK

AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK. Will continue to conduct investigation regarding subject based on information received from Bureau, office of origin Dallas, and other offices.

COVER PAGE

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: [redacted]

Report of: JOHN JAMES O'FLAHERTY
Date: 5/8/64
Office: New York, New York

Field Office File #: 105-38431
Bureau File #: 105-82555

Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - R - CUBA

Synopsis: Subject's probable itinerary and expenditures while in NYC, 6/13-14/62, ascertained and set forth. BARRY GRAY, NYC Radio Commentator, contacted re statements made on his radio program and results set forth. Results of interview with SERGE FLIEGERS, Chief European Correspondent of Hearst Newspapers, re allegation that OSWALD, while in Soviet Union, trained as intelligence agent and received assignment to assassinate President KENNEDY, set forth herein. Interviews with STANLEY ROSS, Dr. CARLOS MARQUEZ STERLING and EVLDIO PEREIRA ACOSTA re JACK RUBY's alleged presence in Cuba, set forth. Investigation concerning PASCUAL ENRIQUE RUEDOLO GONGORA set forth and PETER CASSISI, former Marine Corps associate of subject's, interviewed and results contained herein.

-P-

DETAILS:

The following investigation was conducted in an effort to obtain information concerning subject's expenditures during the period June 13-14, 1962, while he was in New York City:

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

On April 8, 1964, JAMES M. JOSOFF, Public Relations Director, Travelers Aid Society, 204 East 39th Street, New York, advised that his records indicate that OSWALD and his family were met at the pier in Hoboken, New Jersey, on June 13, 1962, by a representative from their office and transported to the Port Authority Terminal at 41st Street and 8th Avenue, New York City. He stated that this transportation was via Travelers company limousine and was free of charge. He stated their limousine service only operates between the Port Authority terminals and the piers and that is the reason why OSWALD was not taken directly to the office of the New York City Department of Welfare. He advised that the record further indicates that their representative accompanied OSWALD and his family from the Port Authority Terminal to the office of Special Services, New York City Department of Welfare, 42 Franklin Street, New York City, and that they travelled via taxicab. He commented that inasmuch as OSWALD's file does not contain a request for reimbursement for this taxi fare, he would assume that OSWALD paid for the fare.

Mr. JOSOFF remarked that it would appear from the record that OSWALD and his family stayed at the Times Square Motor Hotel, 8th Avenue and 43rd Street, New York City. He also remarked that since OSWALD did have some money in his possession, any meals consumed during the period that he was in the company of the Travelers representative, OSWALD would have paid for himself.

In connection with the taxi fare from the Port Authority Terminal to the Department of Welfare, MAX WEISS, President of the Broad Street Taxi Owners Association, Inc., 44 Whitehall Street, New York, advised, on April 10, 1964, that the fare for this trip would have been approximately $1.50.

On April 8, 1964, Miss DOROTHY DOWNING, Supervisor, Special Investigations, New York City Department of Welfare, advised that since their files do not reflect any expenditures by the department on behalf of OSWALD and his family, it can be assumed that any transportation to and from the

office of the Department of Welfare and any meals consumed during the period of OSWALD's association with the department, were paid for by OSWALD himself.

She stated that the file does contain a request from a Department of Welfare worker for reimbursement for himself for $3.50 spent on transportation to and from Idlewild Airport, Queens, New York, aboard a Carey bus. She commented that it would appear that OSWALD, his family, and the Welfare worker proceeded to Idlewild aboard a Carey bus and that OSWALD paid his own fare.

Miss DOWNING stated that OSWALD left the Special Services branch office of the Department of Welfare, 42 Franklin Street, registered at a Times Square Hotel, and subsequently returned to the Special Services office on June 14, 1962, at which time he was accompanied to the Western Union office, 428 Broadway, which is only a few blocks from the Special Services office, where he obtained the $200 sent by his brother from Texas.

In connection with the above itinerary, Miss DOWNING was unable to furnish any information concerning expenditures by OSWALD.

Although OSWALD's means of transportation from Special Services office, 42 Franklin Street, to his hotel at 8th Avenue and 43rd Street, on June 13, 1962, and his return trip to 42 Franklin Street on the following day are unknown, it is to be noted that if he, his wife, and their four-month infant child took a taxicab, the approximate fare each way would have been $1.50. This estimate was furnished on April 10, 1964, by MAX WEISS, heretofore mentioned. As indicated above, the Western Union office where OSWALD received his $200 is within walking distance from the Special Services office and in all probability, no transportation expenses were incurred in connection with this travel.

It appears from the Welfare file that OSWALD left the Western Union office and proceeded to the West Side Air Terminal to obtain his airplane tickets. Since there is

no information available regarding his means of transportation, it can only be assumed that if he travelled via taxi, the fare would have been $1.50, according to Mr. WEISS.

The West Side Air Terminal is located at 10th Avenue and 42nd Street, and is within walking distance to the Times Square Hotel, 8th Avenue and 43rd Street, and in all probability OSWALD incurred no expense in connection with this travel.

On April 9, 1964, ETHEL ZILLIKEN, Chief Ticket Agent, Delta Airlines, West Side Air Terminal, advised that their files reflect that on June 14, 1962, OSWALD purchased two tickets totalling $183.04 or $91.52 for each ticket. She stated that there is no charge for an infant. She commented that OSWALD's flight number was 821, and was scheduled to land at Love Field, Dallas, Texas.

On April 9, 1964, JOHN HUBER, JR., Manager, Times Square Motor Hotel, 8th Avenue and 43rd Street, New York City, advised that their files reflect that L. OSWALD registered at their hotel on June 13, 1962, and checked out on June 14, 1962. He stated that OSWALD's bill, totalling $15.21, included $10.00 for the room, $.50 tax and $4.71 for telephone calls. He stated that the telephone toll cards are destroyed after six months and the only information available regarding these calls is that one long-distance call amounting to $2.31 was placed on June 13, 1962, and one long-distance call amounting to $2.20 and one local call amounting to $.20, were placed on June 14, 1962.

On April 10, 1964, EDWARD L. BRAUNE, Security Supervisor, New York City Telephone Company, advised that their records pertaining to the period June, 1962, have been destroyed and there is no information available concerning these records.

The Welfare file indicates that OSWALD left his hotel on June 14, 1962, and proceeded to the East Side Airlines (ESAL), First Avenue and 38th Street, New York City, via taxi. In connection with this taxi transportation,

MR. WEISS, previously mentioned, estimated that this fare would have been approximately $.85. The file revealed that OSWALD and his family apparently travelled from ESAL to Idlewild Airport via Carey bus.

On April 10, 1964, inquiry at Carey Transportation Company, ESAL, First Avenue and 38th Street, New York City, disclosed that the fare from ESAL to Idlewild Airport in June, 1962, would have been $1.75 per person with no charge for infants.

On February 6, 1964, BARRY GRAY, Radio Commentator, Station WMCA, New York City, made a statement during his radio program to the effect that a source, whom he did not wish to identify, but described as a responsible newsman, had informed GRAY that he, the source, was working on a story about LEE HARVEY OSWALD having been trained in Russia by a Soviet group which was anti-KHRUSHCHEV and pro-Chinese.

In connection with the above information, BARRY GRAY was interviewed by SAS JAMES O. INGRAM and JOHN JAMES O'FLAHERTY, on April 17, 1964, and furnished the following information:

GRAY advised that he recalls making the statement concerning subject, as referred to above, and stated that his source was SERGE FLIEGERS, European Correspondent for Hearst Publications, "New York Journal American" newspaper. He remarked that on January 16, 1964, while in conversation with FLIEGERS and one LESTER FELDSHON, described as a New York City realtor, and an acquaintance of FLIEGERS, a statement was made by FLIEGERS to the effect that there was an anti-KHRUSHCHEV, pro-Chinese group in the Soviet Union that was not in accord with KHRUSHCHEV's "coexistence" policy and that this group had trained OSWALD for the assassination of the President in an effort to bring KHRUSHCHEV into line. GRAY stated that he did not ask FLIEGERS where he had obtained this information nor did FLIEGERS state his source or sources; however, GRAY added that FLIEGERS made his statement in a categorical manner.

GRAY stated that he asked FLIEGERS what he was going to do with this information and FLIEGERS replied that he had prepared a story concerning this information but that the Hearst Publications would not allow it to be published.

GRAY voluntarily remarked that he personally gives more credence to the idea of a "plot" behind the assassination, as related by FLIEGERS, than to the idea that OSWALD planned and committed the act entirely by himself. He added, however, that he has no basis in fact whatsoever for his belief, but that it is merely his personal opinion.

On April 17, 1964, in an effort to locate the present address of correspondent SERGE FLIEGERS, SA FRANCIS J. O'BRIEN telephonically contacted DAN BRIGHAM, Trend Editor, "New York Journal American" newspaper, New York City. BRIGHAM advised that FLIEGERS' present address is care of Press Wireless, 8 Rue Edward VII, Paris 9, France. BRIGHAM added that it is the opinion of responsible individuals at the "New York Journal American" that FLIEGERS is "one of the biggest fakers in the business and anything he says has to be taken with a large grain of salt."

It is to be noted that information previously received by the New York Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) disclosed that on November 24, 1963, Radio Station WHN, New York City, carried a broadcast by SERGE FLIEGERS from Vienna, Austria. FLIEGERS, described as the Chief European Correspondent of Hearst Newspapers and a Broadcaster for Mutual Broadcasting System, interviewed a Mr. "X" concerning the OSWALD case. Mr. "X" expressed the suspicion that OSWALD had been trained as a Soviet intelligence agent during his visit to the Soviet Union and that the assassination of President KENNEDY may have been done on behalf of an anti-KHRUSHCHEV and pro-Peking faction in the Soviet Union.

In connection with this information, a confidential source abroad advised that on December 2, 1963, SERGE FLIEGERS stated that the information used in his broadcast, as referred to above, was received from an unofficial contact in Vienna who visits Prague from time to time and may have, in turn, received his information from a source in Prague. FLIEGERS stated that he often refers to his "intelligence sources" meaning unofficial contacts who furnish him with "intelligence information." He admitted that this is misleading since it infers that his sources are official intelligence sources rather than unofficial, but stated that he prefers to use this term since it is a vague, undefined description of his sources.

He stated that his source advised him that at the time OSWALD arrived in Russia, in 1959, he was probably questioned by the KGB in a routine manner. This questioning was probably done by a low-level KGB officer asking him for the reason for his coming to Russia, how long he intended to stay, et cetera. FLIEGERS' source reasoned that after this interview by the KGB, OSWALD was probably placed in contact with Soviet Military Intelligence in view of his Marine Corps background. FLIEGERS stated that this may not have been the official GRU but could be another Soviet military group. FLIEGERS' source then reasons that because of OSWALD's Marine Corps background, he probably would have been sent to a Soviet Military Intelligence sabotage school. This school could have been located in Moscow or since OSWALD is reported to have resided in Minsk for several years, it could have been located in that city.

FLIEGERS' source reasons that there is a strong military group in Russia which is anti-KHRUSHCHEV and thus pro-Peking. This group which would be strong Stalinists would naturally be opposed to the KHRUSHCHEV-KENNEDY relationship which had developed during the past two years. FLIEGERS' source also reasons that this military group would be interested in perpetuating the cold war in order to perpetuate their own military hierarchy. This source therefore reasons that this group may have ordered OSWALD to return to the United States and later instructed him to assassinate the President.

FLIEGERS was carefully questioned as to the nature of his sources and whether his sources had specific information or were speculating on the possibility of the above information. He repeated that his source is an unofficial contact in Vienna who visits Prague from time to time, that he may have received this information from another source in Prague who, in turn, may have contacts in Russia. He was pressed for the identity of his source and was asked if it would be possible for us to personally contact him. FLIEGERS stated that he doubts this strongly, but volunteered to recontact his source, if possible, to determine if he is willing to have his identity revealed. FLIEGERS stated that it is impossible for him to contact this source in Vienna by telephone, and, therefore, it may take some time to receive an answer.

On February 6, 1964, STANLEY ROSS, Editor of "El Tiempo", a New York City Spanish language weekly, appeared as a guest on the BARRY GRAY radio program, Station WMCA, New York City. During the course of the program, ROSS made a comment to the effect that he thought CASTRO was responsible for the death of President KENNEDY, directly or indirectly, or both. ROSS also remarked during the program that "El Tiempo" had published a story to the effect that JACK RUBY had been in Cuba twice since CASTRO came to power.

In connection with these statements, STANLEY ROSS was interviewed by SA FRANCIS J. O'BRIEN, on April 24, 1964, and furnished the following information:

He stated that he recalls the statements he made on the BARRY GRAY radio program and explained that his statement pertaining to FIDEL CASTRO's responsibility, directly or indirectly, for the assassination of President KENNEDY was prompted by the fact that on or about November 25, 1963, one PASCUAL ENRIQUE RUEDOLO GONGORA, a Cuban, was detained by Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), New York City, and through arrangements with the Spanish Consulate in New York City, was deported to Spain. He advised that when he had heard of GONGORA's detention, he contacted his friend, Mr. GARCIA BANON, the Spanish Consul, who confirmed that GONGORA had been detained by INS and at

the request of unidentified United States officials, Spain agreed to accept GONGORA for return to Cuba.

ROSS stated that he was informed by Mr. BANON that during an interview with GONGORA the latter stated that he was one of five or six groups sent to the United States to assassinate President KENNEDY at the direction of FIDEL CASTRO., GONGORA reportedly stated that CASTRO was fearful that President KENNEDY was trying to assassinate him and further stated that the United States had been involved in previous assassinations, such as the assassination of the husband and brother-in-law of Madame NHU of Vietnam.

ROSS advised that through his correspondent for Cuba, one ENRIQUE CERVANTES, he had ascertained that Cuba would not accept GONGORA from Spain because Cuba did not want to get involved in the investigation concerning the assassination of President KENNEDY.

ROSS further advised that relative to his statement that JACK RUBY had been in Cuba twice since CASTRO came to power, he explained that he received this information from one ROLANDO MASFERRER, who had obtained it from Dr. CARLOS MARQUEZ STERLING, who, in turn, obtained the information from a letter received from Cuba.

It is to be noted that Dr. CARLOS MARQUEZ STERLING had previously been mentioned by NATHANIEL WEYL, 4201 Ocean Boulevard, Delray Beach, Florida, when WEYL was interviewed by Special Agents of the Miami Office of the FBI, on March 13, 1964. WEYL was interviewed at that time relative to a statement he made to the effect that JACK RUBY had made a trip to Havana, Cuba, to deal with an individual named PRASKIN. WEYL stated that he had received this information from an old friend, CARLOS MARQUEZ STERLING.

On April 20, 1964, Dr. CARLOS MARQUEZ STERLING, 355 East 72nd Street, New York City, New York, advised SA FRANCIS J. O'BRIEN that he is not the original source of the information pertaining to a visit by JACK RUBY to Havana, and his alleged meeting there with one PRASKIN.

STERLING stated that he saw the letter which contained this information and he identified the original source of this information as EVIDIO PEREIRA. STERLING stated that PEREIRA formerly lived in Miami, Florida, and while he was residing there, STERLING instructed him to furnish this information to STERLING's friend, NATHANIEL WEYL.

STERLING remarked that PEREIRA is employed in a factory in Newark, New Jersey, but added that he does not know his address. He commented that PEREIRA is a member of the Free Cuba Patriotic Movement, of which he, STERLING, is the leader.

STERLING stated he would obtain PEREIRA's address and advise the FBI of same.

Subsequently, STERLING furnished PEREIRA's address and on May 4, 1964, EVIDIO PEREIRA ACOSTA, 3750 Broadway, New York City, was interviewed in the Spanish language and furnished the following information:

He advised that he has no firsthand knowledge concerning the statement that RUBY was in Cuba and in contact with one PRASKIN. He explained that this information was contained in a letter that he received from a friend in Cuba. He exhibited the letter which was written in the Spanish language and dated December 3, 1963, Havana, Cuba, and it was noted that the first paragraph reads as follows:

"Notify the Pentagon of this information: 'RUBY'_ murderer of OSWALD _ was in Havana a year ago. He is _ friend and client of an individual named PRASKIN _ owner or manager of a tourist shop situated in Prado E/. Animas y Trocadero in front of the Sevilla."

PEREIRA ACOSTA did not, at first, wish to disclose the identity of his friend in Cuba, since he did not have the latter's consent to do so; however, he subsequently identified him as FERNANDO GARCIA, Calle 19 #1064 Altos Entre 12 y 14 Vedado, Havana, Cuba - Telephone 3-7088. He

added that although he does not know whether his friend is the original source of this information, he described his friend as a reliable source.

He commented that he is unable to furnish any additional information regarding RUBY's alleged presence in Cuba and contact with one PRASKIN other than the information contained in the letter as received from his friend in Cuba.

In an effort to determine the present whereabouts of PASCUAL ENRIQUE RUEDOLO GONGORA, heretofore mentioned, and to interview him concerning his remarks, the following investigation was conducted:

On April 27, 1964, inquiry at INS, New York City, determined that GONGORA had been deported to Cuba via Spain on November 28, 1963, but subsequently had been unable to obtain travel documents to return to Cuba and was, therefore, returned to the United States at New York City, on February 21, 1964. INS advised that GONGORA was subsequently committed to Bellevue Psychiatric Hospital, New York City, and later transferred to Creedmoor State Hospital, Queens, New York, where he is presently confined.

On April 28, 1964, Mr. MOSES ANDRE WALKER, Superintendent, Bellevue Psychiatric Hospital, New York City, advised that hospital records disclose that GONGORA had been admitted to the hospital on March 11, 1964, for observation; that GONGORA's diagnosis was reflected as Paranoid Schizophrenic and that he was discharged from Bellevue on March 23, 1964, and transferred to Creedmoor State Hospital, Queens, New York. Mr. WALKER stated that GONGORA was transferred from Bellevue because it had been determined that he was in need of further psychiatric treatment and that Creedmoor State Hospital had more propitious facilities for such treatment.

On April 28, 1964, inquiry at Creedmoor State Hospital, Queens, New York, disclosed that GONGORA is presently confined to the Disturbed Ward, Building S10, and

is expected to remain at Creedmoor for further treatment for probably at least another six months.

It is to be noted that the New York Office of the FBI had previously conducted an investigation concerning PASCUAL ENRIQUE RUEDOLO GONGORA, also known as Pascual Ruedato, and such investigation reflected the following:

A letter addressed to Mr. ROBERT KENNEDY, Washington, D.C., "The House Painted White", postmarked New York 1, New York, dated October 13, 1963, 7:00 p.m., was received by Attorney General ROBERT KENNEDY on October 21, 1963. The return address reads:

"Pascual Ruedato
500 West 14th Street
New York, New York."

The reverse side of the envelope bears the slogan: "Cuba Yes, Yankees No."

"New York, October 18, 1963

"Mr. Robert Kennedy:

"I am tired of asking for my deportation by your brother, the President.

"I will tell you that I do not know how he is capable of protecting such criminals as Rafael Diaz Balart. They should be the most despicable kind of people for you, gentlemen, who are the titled representatives of democracy. But he will fall because of his heroin peddling and all his millions, accumulated with the most horrible crimes in Cuba, will be to no avail. He even set dogs on women. Mr. Tony Varona must remember him because his daughter was one of the victims of the Balart who, today, is living at 18 North East Street and Biscayne, Miami, with the full support of this country, which does not know about this or does not want to know.

"The fact of the matter is that I was harmed in Cuba and in this country by protected people like this Balart, a thief of engraved documents.

"I feel very ill and my greatest desire is to be deported because I am not agreeable to having these people live where they can harm me.

"I hope that in keeping with your dignity and honor you succeed in this as soon as possible. Thus, you will no longer have to hear my voice saying that you stifle the right to decency, that is to say, the right to live where there are no animals like many of those who have settled in this country.

"Batista, 221 17th Street North East, at the corner with Patterson.

"Let them stay here.

"Thank you for my deportation.

"Pascual Ruedato

"P.S. Rumor has it that your brother is caught in the snare of that female bandit and assassin: Ondy (?). It is Mrs. Balart, who is in this country. In Cuba she is known by another name: The Displaced Assassin.

"Pascual Ruedato

"P.S. The sisters of Rolando Masferre and Tavernilla are dead because they were 'famous in crime'.

"Eighteen thousand women killed by dogs for the pleasure of sadistic neurotics, scoundrels and vice addicts.

"Fatherland or death."

RAFAEL DIAZ BALART, referred to above, may be identical with the former head of the anti-CASTRO organization in New York City named "The White Rose."

TONY VARONA, mentioned above, may be identical with the TONY VARONA who is a prominent official in the Cuban Revolutionary Council.

On November 12, 1963, ARNOLD FOX, 500 West 14th Street, New York City, advised he is the lessee of 500 West 14th Street, and that he operates a bar and grill on the first floor and rents out the rest of the building consisting of a barbershop on the first floor and 27 rooms upstairs. He stated he has rented room number 6 to one PASCUAL RUEDOLO since October 4, 1963, at $12.00 per week. He stated he had advised the New York City Welfare Department he had a vacant room and that the Welfare Department sent RUEDOLO. He stated that GONGORA's rent is paid by the Department of Welfare. He described GONGORA as white male, about 50 years old, 135 pounds, five feet seven inches tall, gray hair and usually badly in need of a shave. GONGORA speaks Spanish but very little English. FOX advised he had no knowledge of GONGORA's political sentiments and that in his very limited association he appeared sane. He advised he had just hired a new building superintendent but that he would not know GONGORA and that he felt none of the other tenants would know him.

Sources familiar with some phases of Cuban activities in the New York City area were contacted but were unable to furnish any information concerning GONGORA.

Records, Credit Bureau of Greater New York, as furnished to IC RAYMOND DAVID BECKER, on November 19, 1963, were negative concerning GONGORA.

Records, Bureau of Special Services and Bureau of Criminal Identification, New York City Police Department, as furnished to SA AUGUST J. MICEK during November, 1963, were negative concerning GONGORA.

On November 22, 1963, a confidential source advised that records of the New York City Department of Welfare, 271 Church Street, New York City, file number HR2268921, reflect that one PASCUAL RUEDOLO GONGORA appeared at the Welfare Department and informed authorities therein that he was undomiciled and unemployed. His residence was given as 500 West 14th Street formerly 23 West 65th Street, 610 West 111th Street, 169 Beach 115th Street, Rockaways, Brooklyn, and 237 West 109th Street, New York City. GONGORA claimed he had palpitations of the heart, headaches, a blood condition and acknowledged a past history of psychiatric care in Cuba and stated he had been arrested on August 25, 1963, on a narcotics offense. He stated he reports to Roosevelt Hospital for a case of syphilis he received in Cuba in 1956.

On November 29, 1963, JOSEPH R. MC HUGH, INS, made available file number A12 322 950 concerning PASCUAL ENRIQUE RUEDOLO Y GONGORA. This file reflected GONGORA was born March 11, 1918, in Cuba, and that he entered the United States at Miami, Florida, on April 28, 1961, as a refugee. He had Cuban passport number 17422. The file contained English translations of letters written in Spanish by GONGORA to the Miami Police Department, INS and the President of the United States, some obscene and all expressing dissatisfaction with the United States and a desire to be returned to Cuba. He was described as five feet seven inches, 140 pounds, blue eyes, gray hair, Social Security Number 129-34-1094 and his FBI number was given as 5923E. He was arrested October 25, 1961, by the 10th Precinct, New York City Police Department for felonious assault (knife) and on February 8, 1962, sentenced to three months in the workhouse. On August 23, 1963, he was arrested for possession of a hypodermic needle and desoxyn, and on September 16, 1963, given six months suspended sentence. He was arrested on November 14, 1963, for carrying a concealed knife. No disposition shown.

MC HUGH advised that GONGORA had departed the United States at Idlewild Airport on Iberian Airlines, Flight Number 954 at 6:00 p.m., on November 28, 1963, destined for Havana, Cuba, via Madrid, Spain. He stated GONGORA had departed under INS deportation order.

On May 1, 1964, PETER CASSISI, 12 Pleasantville Avenue, Ossining, New York, a former Marine Corps associate of OSWALD's, was interviewed by SA JAMES E. GORDON at Bronxville, New York. CASSISI, a Patrolman with the Bronxville, New York, Police Department, stated that he was born November 28, 1937, in Ossining, New York, and served in the United States Marine Corps from September 14, 1955, to January 18, 1960, MSN number 1568496. He stated that he was court-martialed on July 31, 1958, for assault and inciting to riot for which he was found guilty and served four months and six days in the stockade. He added that the charge resulted from a brawl in a bar.

CASSISI advised that he was attached to Marine Air Control Squadron Number 1 at Atsugi, Japan, and served there from about November 4, 1956 to December 10, 1958. He recalled that OSWALD was attached to the same unit and he had a recollection that OSWALD was with the unit in November, 1957, and he believed OSWALD was still with the unit in December, 1958, when he, CASSISI, left Japan to return to the United States.

CASSISI stated that he was assigned to a Transportation Unit as a mechanic and driver, while OSWALD was in a Radio Unit. The Radio Unit serviced radios used for radar sets and operated a radio relay station.

CASSISI pointed out that the men in the unit usually were close and stayed together both on duty and off duty.

CASSISI remarked that he lived in a barracks which housed 72 men and that OSWALD lived in the same barracks. The barracks was divided into cubicles by the arrangement of wall lockers. CASSISI stated that he was one of eight men in a cubicle and that all of these men were assigned to Motor Transport. He does not recall the men who shared a cubicle with OSWALD but would assume that they were men from the Radio Section.

CASSISI stated that he had limited contact with OSWALD. He advised that members of Motor Transport drove

radio men to duty in the radio shack and brought them back at the end of their shifts. They also brought food to the radio shack from the mess hall. CASSISI probably drove OSWALD and others to the radio shack and occasionally saw him when he delivered food from the mess hall.

CASSISI stated he had absolutely no contact with OSWALD during off duty hours and had no recollection of ever having spent any time with him or associating with him in any way.

CASSISI had no recollection that OSWALD had any associates. He described him as an "odd" type, who appeared to like being alone. CASSISI had the impression that OSWALD used to go to Yokohama occasionally during his off duty periods. On a few occasions, OSWALD returned to the barracks, after being on leave, in a completely drunken condition.

CASSISI said that he was sure of this because when someone came in and woke up every man in the barracks with his drunken shouting there was no doubt as to the identity of the person.

Other than this, CASSISI had no information as to OSWALD's activities during his off duty time. Other than on a few occasions when OSWALD appeared to be drunk, he was a very quiet person. CASSISI had no recollection that OSWALD was a fighter or was ever involved in any difficulties getting along with other men.

CASSISI said that OSWALD was very thin while in service. CASSISI did not immediately recognize OSWALD as a former Marine associate when his pictures were published after the assassination. It was only later that he realized that OSWALD was the same man he had served with in the United States Marine Corps.

CASSISI had a vague recollection that an individual (First Name Unknown, possibly RICHARD)?CYR, might possibly have associated with OSWALD in the Marine Corps. He pointed out that this was a very vague impression but it was the only

name that came to his mind as a possible associate of OSWALD. He had no information as to the present whereabouts of CYR.

CASSISI stated that after an article appeared in "Life" magazine in February, 1964, in which his name was mentioned, he received a letter from a former associate in the United States Marine Corps, SIDNEY S. ROBINSON. ROBINSON, in the letter, without being specific, indicated that he had some recollection of OSWALD. ROBINSON, according to his letter, was to attend the Federal Aviation Agency's Academy in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, and would be there until either June 20th or July 4, 1964.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAY 11 1964

TELETYPE

FBI SANANTON

330 URGENT 5-11-64 CJH

TO DIRECTOR, DALLAS, PHOENIX AND ATLANTA

FROM SAN ANTONIO (105-2909) 2-P

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS DASH R DASH CUBA

RE BUREAU AIRTEL MAY SEVEN LAST, CONCERNING LOCATION OF ALBERT OSBORNE, AKA JOHN HOWARD BOWEN AS POSSIBLE WITNESS BEFORE PRESIDENTIAL COMMISSION.

RECORDS OF THE LAREDO NATIONAL BANK DISCLOSE ACCOUNT FOR J. H. BOWEN, GENERAL DELIVERY, ATLANTA, GEORGIA WITH BALANCE OF NINETY ONE DOLLARS. LAST CHECK WRITTEN MAY FIVE LAST TO QUOTE BIBLE INSTITUTE OF THE AIR UNQUOTE, MEZA, ARIZONA. STOPS PLACED WITH LAREDO NATIONAL BANK AGAINST FUTURE CHECKS AND LEADS WILL BE CHECKED IMMEDIATELY IN EFFORT TO LOCATE OSBORNE.

PHOENIX AT MEZA, ARIZONA, DETERMINE IF OSBORNE IN MEZA OR IF ADDRESS CAN BE OBTAINED THROUGH ABOVE INFORMATION.

ATLANTA, CHECK GENERAL DELIVERY AND ARRANGE FOR NOTIFICATION SHOULD OSBORNE PICK UP MAIL.

END PAGE ONE

REC-41 105-82555-3724

cc Legat Mex

5-8

53 MAY 19 1964

12 MAY 18 1964

FOR INFORMATION PHOENIX AND ATLANTA, BUREAU INSTRUCTS THAT SHOULD OSBORNE BE LOCATED, TAKE NO FURTHER ACTION AND ADVISE BUREAU BY TEL.

OSBORNE DESCRIBED AS WHITE MALE, BORN JAN. TWELVE, EIGHT FIVE, CHESTER, PA., OR NOV. TWELVE, EIGHT EIGHT, GRIMSBY, ENGLAND. BIRTH DATA NOT VERIFIED. FIVE FEET EIGHT, ONE NINETY POUNDS, HAIR GRAY AND THIN, BLUE EYES, HEAVY BUILD, MEDIUM COMPLEXION, SCARS AND MARKS, SMALL ROUND SORE OR SCAR ON RIGHT TEMPLE, CHARACTERISTICS, WEARS HEAVY DARK-RIMMED GLASSES FOR READING, OCCP: INTINERANT BAPTIST PREACHER.

PHOTOS FOLLOW.

END

WA NHH

FBI WASH DC

DL

FBI DALLAS

PX MW

FBI PHOENIX

AT D

FBI ATLANTA

OZJY?

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAY 18 1964
TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

NIT

FBI SANANTON

615 PM URGENT 5-13-64 JEH

TO DIRECTOR /105-82555/

FROM SAN ANTONIO /105-2909/

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS DASH R DASH CUBA

RE SAN FRANCISCO TEL TO DIRECTOR DATED MAY ELEVEN LAST.

HARRY SMITH, MANAGER, GREYHOUND LINES, LAREDO, TEXAS, REEXAMINED RECORDS AT GREYHOUND, LAREDO, AND ADVISED THAT TRANSPORTES DEL NORTE (TDN), TICKET NO. THREE NINE FIVE THREE TWO, WAS SOLD LAREDO, TEXAS, SEPTEMBER TEN LAST AND WAS ROUND TRIP TICKET TO MEXICO CITY. HOWEVER, HE IS NOT CERTAIN IF TICKET WAS TO MEXICO CITY. SINCE THIS TICKET IS ONE OF SEVEN NUMBERED FROM THREE NINE FIVE TWO SIX THROUGH THREE NINE FIVE THREE TWO INCLUSIVE SOLD ON SEPTEMBER TEN SIXTHTHREE, ALL OF WHICH WERE ROUND TRIP TICKETS, THREE TICKETS BEING FOR TOTAL AMOUNT OF EIGHTEEN DOLLARS AND FOUR TICKETS BEING FOR TOTAL AMOUNT OF FIFTYNINE DOLLARS AND FORTY CENTS. SMITH RECHECKED GREYHOUND RECORDS AND LOCATED RECORD OF SALE OF TDN TICKET NO. NINE FIVE ONE ONE. THIS TICKET SOLD LAREDO, TEXAS, DECEMBER SEVEN SIXTYTHREE AND IS ONE WAY TICKET TO MEXICO CITY ACCORDING

END PAGE ONE

REC 41 105-82555-3725

EX

8 MAY 18 1964

cc Supv. NT.

5-88

53 MAY 19 1964

TO SMITH. SMITH FURTHER STATED THAT THIS TICKET, NINE FIVE ONE ONE, SHOULD BE AT TDN HEADQUARTERS MONTERREY, MEXICO. IN VIEW OF ABOVE INFORMATION, POSSIBILITY EXISTS THAT PAULA RUSIONI OR RUSCONI RESIDES IN MEXICO CITY SINCE TICKET NINE FIVE ONE ONE PURCHASED DECEMBER SEVEN SIXTYTHREE WAS ONE WAY TICKET TO MEXICO CITY.

LHM FOLLOWS.

END AND ACL PLS.

WA I HOAVE HAVE ONE FOR YOU TOO HOLD PLS

O ACK PLS

WA RAP

FBI WASH DC

9-35 PM MST U R G E N T 5/12/64 AJ

TO: BUREAU (105-82555); DALLAS (100-10461);

SAN ANTONI (100-2909); AND ATLANTA

FROM: PHOENIX (105-1529)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAY 13 1964

TELETYPE

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS - R - CUBA.

RE SAN ANTONIO TEL TO BUREAU, ET AL, MAY ELEVEN LAST, CONCERNING LOCATION OF ALBERT OSBORNE, AKA JOHN HOWARD BOWEN.

INVESTIGATION MESA, ARIZONA, DEISCLOSES THAT BIBLE INSTITUTE OF THE AIR, INC., LOCATED P.O. BOX NINE FOUR NINE, MESA AND HEDED BY DR. C. W. BURPO, TWO ONE THREE NORTH FIFTYSEVENTH PLACE, MESA. INSTITUTE BROADCASTS OVER SIXTEEN RADIO STATIONS THROUGHOUT U.S., CANADA, AND MEXICO, BUT MAINLY IN KANSAS, TEXAS, OKLAHOMA, AND MEXICO. NO STATIONS IN ARIZONA CARRY BROADCASTS. MRS. MARGARET BURPO, WIFE OF DR. BURPO, ADVISED THAT A CRUDELY TYPED LETTER DATED APRIL TWENTYNINE LAST RECEIVED OVER NAME OF JOHN H. BOWEN. ENVELOPE POSTMARKED IN MEXICO, BUT CITY NOT KNOWN AS STAMP HAS BEEN REMOVED. IN LETTER BOWEN ASKED THAT TAPE OF SERMON ENTITLED "FREEDOM IS MY BUSINESS" BY DR. BURPO BE MAILED TO SR. ZENEN MIGUEL CRUZ, EMILIO CARRANZA FOUR DASH A, SAN MARTIN TEXMELUCAN, PUEBLA, MEXICO. BOWEN ASKED THAT RECEIPT BE SENT TO SR. CRUZ SINCE "I AM TRAVELING." HE ALSO ENCLOSED CHECK AS A GIFT FOR THE INSTITUTE WHICH WAS APPARENTLY POST DATED. RETURN NAME AND ADDRESS ON ENVELOPE WAS THAT OF CRUZ AND THE ADDRESS GIVEN FOR CRUZ.

8 MAY 18 1964

BUREAU MAY DESIRE TO SET OUT LEAD FOR LEGAT TO CONTACT CRUZ TO PRESENT WHEREABOUTS OF BOWEN.

END-CORR(LINE 6 WORD 1 SHOULD READ -HEADED-

53 MAY 20 1964

WA

WDC DLLCEFBI DALLAS

WA LD

FBI WASH DC

AT DS

FBI ATLANTA

SAN ANT

JEH

FBI SANANTON

TU DISC

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 5/12/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

Secret

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: LEGAT, MEXICO CITY (105-3702) (P)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

BJA 7/3/77

Classified by 2040
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite

ReBucab 4/30/64.

Mexico City Office file on CHARLES SMALL (Bufile 100-12632) reflects that he has the status of "inmigrado" (permanent immigrant) in Mexico and that he departed Mexico City for New York on 9/14/63, returning approximately 9/29/63. Through informant [redacted] arrangements have been made to review SMALL's file at Gobernacion to confirm his immigration status and determine whether or not that file contains any record of his September travel.

On 5/4/64, [redacted] Mexico City, advised that Mexico City airline records reflect that CHARLES SMOLIKOFF and son, DENNIS, departed from Mexico City for New York City on Eastern Airline Flight #300, 9/14/63. He returned to Mexico City from New York City on Eastern Airline Flight #301, 9/29/63, accompanied by his wife, BERTHE SMOLIKOFF (Bufile 100-421747), and son, DENNIS. BERTHE

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-12632

REC 41 105-82555-3727

EX-112

MAY 15 1964

6 - Bureau
(1 - Liaison Section)
(2 - Dallas, 100-10461)
3 - Mexico City
(1 - MC 100-1535, C. SMALL)
1 - (1 - MC 134-10A)
MLF:eim

AIRTEL

SOVIET SECTION

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

53 MAY 19 1964

Secret

SMOLIKOFF had preceded her husband in traveling to New York, going by Eastern Airlines Flight #300 on 9/9/63, accompanied by son, ABBOTT (Bufile 100-441277). Checks of airline travel relating to SMALL for the period from 9/29-10/3/64 are not being made since information received from CIA, Mexico, "not to be disseminated outside the Bureau," as recorded in the report of SA NATHAN L. FERRIS dated 11/29/63, entitled "CHARLES N. SMOLIKOFF, aka, SM - C," indicated that SMOLIKOFF remained in Mexico City following his arrival on 9/29/63 and claimed to be ill. U

In regard to Bureau request for opinion of this office concerning the best manner for interviewing SMALL in case the Commission requests his interview, the following is submitted: U

It is suggested that such an interview should not be requested from the Mexican authorities because of the difficulties previously cited of exercising control of Mexican officials. U

If such interview proves necessary, it should be handled by an American official, preferably some official of the Embassy who is operational abroad and would be able to testify or give a deposition if needed, as is customarily done when official interviews are required abroad in Bureau cases. It is believed that this could be best arranged by request by the Bureau to the State Department in the customary manner. The Department of State would then issue instructions to the Embassy, which would select the proper official to handle the interview, and this office could cooperate closely with him. U

It is suggested also that an Agent of this office sit in with the Embassy official during the interview to insure that the Bureau's interests are protected and pertinent points covered. It is believed that SMOLIKOFF, as an American citizen, would respond to a request from the Embassy to appear at the Embassy for an interview. U

[redacted] S

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAY 11 1964

TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

FBI SAN ANTON PLS RESPOND

FBI SANANTON

GA PLS WITH CONF T OPR

204PM PST URGENT 5-11-64 MS

TO DIRECTOR (105-82555) AND SAN ANTONIO (105-2909)

FROM SAN FRANCISCO (89-58) 1P

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS DASH R DASH CUBA.

REBUTEL MAY EIGHT, LAST.

RECORDS GREYHOUND LINES, SAN FRANCISCO, REFLECT AS FOLLOWS: TRANSPORTES DEL NORTE (TDN) TICKET NUMBER NINE FIVE ONE ONE ACTUALLY ISSUED LAREDO NOT NUEVO LAREDO.

TICKET NINE FIVE ONE ONE WAS ISSUED ON BASIS OF ANOTHER TDN TICKET NUMBER THREE NINE FIVE THREE TWO (NOT A GREYHOUND TICKET BY THAT NUMBER). SITUATION THAT NORMALLY OCCURS IS THAT GREYHOUND ISSUES TDN TICKET ON BASIS OF GREYHOUND TICKET AND THEN PAYS TDN FOR TRANSACTIONS. RECORDS OF SUCH PAYMENT WOULD BE AT GREYHOUND HEADQUARTERS, SAN FRANCISCO. IN INSTANT CASE WHEN ONE TDN TICKET WAS ISSUED FOR ANOTHER THERE IS NO PAYMENT BY GREYHOUND TO TDN AND CONSEQUENTLY NO RECORD, AND ALL TICKETS INVOLVED CAN BE LOCATED AT HEADQUARTERS TDN BELIEVED IN MONTEREY, MEXICO.

NO FURTHER DATA OR RECORDS AVAILABLE GREYHOUND, SAN FRANCISCO.

DALLAS ADVISED BY AIR MAIL.

END

WA LH

FBI WASH DC

SA CJH

FBI SANANTON

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

WFS
BRANIGAN

cc Light Cover
5/15 AT.

105-82555-3728

REC 41

EX-112

12 MAY 18 1964

53 MAY 19 1964 80

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☒ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

D. Brightman

URGENT 5-9-64
TO DIRECTOR
FROM LEGAT MEXICO CITY NO. 608

BUFILE 105-82555. LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS - R - CUBA.

FOLLOWING IS DAILY SUMMARY. RE OSWALD'S TRAVEL TO MEXICO. BAGGAGE HANDLERS AT FLECHA ROJA AND TRANSPORTES DEL NORTE TERMINALS UNABLE TO RECOGNIZE PHOTOS OF LUGGAGE POSSIBLY USED BY OSWALD BUT CLAIMED DATE AND INITIAL IN CHALK OR CRAYON IS TYPICAL MEXICAN CUSTOMS INSPECTION MARKING. PERSONNEL AT HOTEL DEL COMERCIO UNABLE TO IDENTIFY LUGGAGE ALTHOUGH HOTEL MAID EXPRESSED OPINION SUBJECT HAD BEEN USING BLUE ZIPPER HANDBAG ONLY. HOTEL GUESTS CARLOS DOMINGUEZ AND PEDRO RODRIGUEZ AND MEMBERS OF ORCHESTRA OF POLO DUENAS IDENTIFIED AND INTERVIEWED BY INFORMANT WITH NEGATIVE RESULTS.

LEADS PRESENTLY OUTSTANDING RELATE TO HOTEL GUESTS, TRANSPORTES DEL NORTE PASSENGERS WHICH ARE UNDER INVESTIGATION THROUGHOUT MEXICO AND ALLEGATION AT EL SALVADOR WHICH WILL BE HANDLED BY AGENT ON CURRENT ROAD TRIP. IT IS ANTICIPATED SUMMARY WILL BE COMPLETED MAY 13 NEXT AND IT APPEARS SPECIAL SQUAD MIGHT BE RELEASED THAT DATE, AND PENDING INQUIRIES AND REPORTING ASSUMED BY PERMANENT PERSONNEL THIS OFFICE. IT ALSO APPEARS THAT VOLUME AND NATURE OF PENDING INQUIRIES NO LONGER JUSTIFY TRANSMITTAL OF DAILY SUMMARY. BUREAU REQUESTED TO ADVISE IF LATTER MAY BE DISCONTINUED AND IF IT CONCURS IN RETURN TO UNITED STATES OF SPECIAL SQUAD IF NO ADDITIONAL DEVELOPMENTS IN MEANTIME.

ADDITIONAL SUMMARY TOMORROW.

Cable Sect 5/12/64 826

58 MAY 21 1964

RECEIVED: 2:01 AM ML

Rec'd FBI - 10:01 AM - 5/14/64 - DR

BRD CC: MR. BRENNAN

Cable Sect 5/14/64 JS

REC'D 105-82555-3729

CLARK D. ANDERSON

MAY 18

5-18

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

PERS. REC'S UNIT

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAY 11 1964

TELETYPE

FBI SANANTON

1226PM CST URGENT 5/11/64 MRH

TO DIRECTOR AND DALLAS

FROM SANANTONIO 105 - 2909

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS DASH R DASH CUBA

RE BUAIRTEL DATED APRIL TWENTY EIGHT LAST PAREN TWO PAREN CONCERNING YELLOW MARKINS ON EXHIBIT C DASH TWO FIVE FOUR AND BUAIRTEL , MAY SEVEN LAST.

THREE O TWOS HAVE BEEN PREPARED SHOWING THAT YELLOW MARKINGS ON EXHIBIT C DASH TWO FIVE FOUR WERE MADE BY MEXICAN CUSTOMS OFFICIALS, NUEVO LAREDO, MEX., AND THAT YELLOW MARKINGS INDICATE EXHIBIT C DASH TWO FIVE FOUR WERE CHECKED INTO MEXICAN CUSTOMS AT NUEVO LAREDO ON QUOTE NINE SLASH TWENTY SIX UNQUOTE AND THREE O TWOS WILL BE SUBMITTED IN NEXT REPORT.

EX-112 REC-41 105-82555-3730

ALBERT OSBORNE, AKA JOHN HOWARD BOWEN NOT IN LAREDO, TEXAS . OSCAR FERRINO, ST. ANTHONY HOTEL, LAREDO, ADVISED THIS DATE THAT OSBORNE HAS NOT RETURNED SINCE INTERVIEWED BY FBI AGENT IN LAREDO. OSBORNE HAS MAIL ACCUMULATED AT ST. ANTHONY BUT ALL IS THIRD CLASS CONSISTING OF PAMPHLETS ADVETISING RELIGIOUS MAGAZINES, ETC. I & NS ALSO CHECKING

5:3 MAY 19 1964

END PAGE ONE

MR. BELLMONT FOR THE DIRECTOR

MAY 18 1964

PAGE TW

WHEREABOUTS OF OSBORNE AND CONTACT BEING MAINTAINED WITH I & NS. CONTINIOUS LIASON HAS BEEN MAINTAINED WITH LEOBORDO MEDILLIN, TRANSPORTES DE NORTE, ASSISTANT MANAGER, NUEVO LAREDO, MEXICO, TO ARRANGE REINTERVIEW WITH ALVARO IBARRA; HOWEVER, IT HAS NOT BEEN POSSIBLE TO REINTERVIEW HIM DUE TO HIS UNABAILABILITY BECAUSE OF CONTINIOUS TRIPS TO MONTERREY AND MEXICO CITY. HE WILL BE REINTERVIEWED AS SOON AS POSSIBLE, PERHAPS MAY TWELVE NEXT. WEEKLY AIRTEL ON OSBORNE FOLLOWS.

END

~~CORR PAGE 1 LINE 13 WD. 4 IS ST.~~

WA LRA

FBI WASH DC

DL BW

FBI DALLAS

TUP

CC-MR. SULLIVAN

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555) DATE: 5/6/64

FROM : LEGAT, MEXICO (105-3702) (P)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA
IS - R - CUBA

ENCLOSURES

Enclosed herewith are 12 copies of a letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above.

REFERENCES

Bureau Cable No. 68 dated 4/30/64.
Letter from the President's Commission General Counsel J. LEE RANKIN to the Director dated 4/24/64.

ADMINISTRATIVE

On 4/11/64 Mr. W. DAVID SLAWSON, Representative of the President's Commission, while at the Mexico City Office, displayed to SA ROLF L. LARSON what he claimed had been the personal address book of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, one page of which recorded data relating to the Cuban and Soviet diplomatic establishments in Mexico City and to the Cuban Airlines office. Mr. SLAWSON suggested that it would be helpful if an effort were made to ascertain whether or not OSWALD had visited the Cuban Airlines office, and an effort was made to obtain that information through sources available to this office.

On the basis of the expanded information requested in the President's Commission letter of reference, the additional data in the enclosure was obtained.

SOURCES

The confidential source abroad referred to in the enclosure is [redacted].

REC-41 105-82555-3731

5 - Bureau (Encs. 12)
(1 - Liaison Section)
(2 - Dallas, 100-10461)
1 - Mexico City
RLL:plb
(6)

11 ENCLOSURE

MAY 12 1964

EX-112

53 MAY 19 1964

EXP PROC

31

The confidential source referred to therein who furnished information concerning the Cuban Airlines operation is contact [redacted] accountant at the Cuban Airlines ticket office.

MEXICO

CLASSIFICATION

The enclosed letterhead memorandum has been classified "Confidential" in order to protect the Bureau's operations in a foreign country and ~~[investigative activities by Bureau personnel therein.]~~

LEAD

MEXICO CITY

At Mexico, D. F., Mexico:

Will continue to handle outstanding leads in connection with this case and will report promptly the results thereof.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-12-56)

FBI

Date: 5-4-64

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL PRIORITY
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: LEGAT, PARIS (105-1067) (P.)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Re London airtel 4-8-64 and Paris cable 5-2-64.

Enclosed herewith is the .35 mm. colored slide taken by PHILIPPE VAN DER VORM which was mentioned in referenced communications. As mentioned in re London airtel, VAN DER VORM took this slide on 10-2-63 while traveling by bus somewhere between Mexico City and the border.

VAN DER VORM expressed an interest in having the slide returned to him eventually, and the Bureau therefore is requested to return it to this office when it has served its purpose.

3 - Bureau (Enc. 1) ENCLOSURE
(1 - Liaison Section)
1 - Paris
REP:HD
(4)

105-82555-3732

REC-41

EX-112

5 MAY 8 1964

SOVIET SECTION

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

5/15/64

Airtel 1 - Stokes

To: Legat, Paris (105-1067)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555) -3732

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

REGAL
EX-112

Reairtel Legat, Paris, 5/4/64 transmitting one .35 mm. colored slide obtained from Philippe Van Der Vorm.

The colored slide is returned herewith. Return it to Mr. Van Der Vorm. The slide was reviewed under enlargement at Bureau and it was found to be of no value to this case.

Enclosure

1 - Dallas (100-10461)

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (Route through for review)

JCS:pah
(6)

NOTE:
Slide was reviewed under microscope enlargement by Shaneyfelt, Laboratory, and J. C. Stokes, Domestic Intelligence Division. There is insufficient detail to identify any of the individuals depicted in slide. Most of these people are facing with their backs to the camera and are at such a great distance from camera that enlargement did not bring up sufficient detail to permit any identification.

MAILED 27
MAY 13 1964
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

53 MAY 19 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

6-3 (Rev. 6-17-63)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☒ TELETYPE

12-26 AM CST URGENT 5-5-64 LJH
TO DIRECTOR
FROM DALLAS 050020

ATTENTION: SECTION CHIEF WILLIAM BRANIGAN.
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA, IS - R - CUBA. ALSO KWAUNAS, INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA.
PERSONNEL MATTER.

RE TELEPHONE CALL FROM SECTION CHIEF WILLIAM BRANIGAN TO DALLAS THIS DATE, INDICATING THAT AN UNKNOWN INDIVIDUAL HAD REPORTED TO A FRIEND OF HIS IN WASHINGTON ON APRIL 29 LAST THAT HE HAD JUST RETURNED FROM DALLAS, TEXAS AND THAT HE HAD MET WITH AN AGENT WHO HAD FORMERLY BEEN ASSIGNED TO THE NEW ORLEANS OFFICE AND THAT THIS AGENT TOLD THIS INDIVIDUAL HE HAD BEEN TRANSFERRED FROM NEW ORLEANS AS A RESULT OF GETTING INTO TROUBLE WITH A WOMAN IN THE FRENCH QUARTER. THE ALLEGED AGENT ALSO REPORTED THAT HE HAD ASSISTED IN THE INVESTIGATION OF THE OSWALD CASE AND THAT OSWALD PRIOR TO HIS MURDER, WAS DEFINITELY AN FBI INFORMANT AND THAT THE FBI FILES IN WASHINGTON WOULD PROVE THIS FACT.

REVIEW OF PERSONNEL FILES AT DALLAS OF AGENTS TRANSFERRED TO DALLAS FROM NEW ORLEANS REFLECTS THAT ONE AGENT, NAMELY [redacted] WOULD PROBABLY FIT THE DESCRIPTION OF THE AGENT BEING TRANSFERRED BASED ON GETTING IN TROUBLE WITH A WOMAN IN THE FRENCH QUARTER. ONE OTHER AGENT, NAMELY [redacted] WAS TRANSFERRED HERE AS A RESULT OF ASSOCIATION WITH AN OFFICE STENOGRAPHER. NO OTHER AGENTS WOULD APPEAR TO FIT IN THIS CATEGORY. THE ASAC AND I HAVE BOTH PERSONALLY INTERVIEWED THESE AGENTS AND IN SIGNED STATEMENTS THEY HAVE CATEGORICALLY DENIED TELLING ANYONE OUTSIDE THE BUREAU THE

105-825 - 3733

REC 41 1 MAY 18 1964

MR. MOHR FOR THE DIRECTOR

E-WAR

PERS. REC. UNIT

5-5-64 WFO

15 MAY 22 1964

If the information in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

FBI-3 (Rev. 6-17-63)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☒ TELETYPE

PAGE TWO DALLAS 050020

REASON FOR THEIR TRANSFER AND THEY HAVE CATEGORICALLY DENIED TELLING ANYONE THAT PRIOR TO HIS MURDER, OSWALD WAS AN FBI INFORMANT AND THAT THE FILES IN WASHINGTON WOULD SO REFLECT. THEY EACH DISCLAIM ANY KNOWLEDGE OF HOW ANYONE COULD POSSIBLY HAVE MADE THIS STATEMENT AS THEY HAVE NOT ASSOCIATED WITH ANY FRIENDS FROM WASHINGTON IN THE RECENT PAST OR ANYONE WHO WAS FROM WASHINGTON, D.C., FRIEND OR OTHERWISE. THEY EACH DESIRE TO KNOW THE IDENTITY OF THE INDIVIDUAL MAKING SUCH AN UNFOUNDED ACCUSATION. THEY ALSO DESIRE TO BE ALLOWED TO CONFRONT THIS INDIVIDUAL TO HAVE THE OPPORTUNITY TO CATEGORICALLY DENY THESE BASELESS ACCUSATIONS.

IN VIEW OF FACT THESE TWO AGENTS HAVE CATEGORICALLY DENIED MAKING ANY SUCH STATEMENTS, AND IN THE ABSENCE OF MORE SPECIFICS, IT IS NOT BELIEVED ANY FURTHER ACTION IS WARRANTED.

AIRTEL WITH SIGNED STATEMENTS FROM THESE AGENTS BEING FORWARDED.

RECEIVED: 2:48 AM HFL

CC-MR. SULLIVAN + Mr. Callahan

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. SULLIVAN

FROM : MR. BRANIGAN

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Callahan
1 - Mr. DeLoach
DATE: 5-5-64

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Branigan

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT

Reference is made to the memorandum from Assistant Director DeLoach 4-30-64 which reported information that Walter Jenkins, Special Assistant to the President, had a friend who allegedly met one of our Special Agents. The Agent had formerly been assigned to the New Orleans Office. The Agent told Jenkins' friend that he had been transferred from New Orleans as a result of getting into difficulty with a woman in the French Quarter. The alleged Agent told Jenkins' friend that he assisted in the investigation of the Oswald case and that Oswald, prior to his murder, was definitely an FBI informant. The Agent stated that FBI files in Washington would prove this fact.

[redacted] A review of personnel files disclosed that [redacted] was transferred from New Orleans to Dallas in May, 1958, following misconduct while attending the 809 Club located in the New Orleans French Quarter. SA [redacted] was transferred from New Orleans to Dallas in May, 1960, following an allegation involving himself and a female employee.

105-82555-3734

REC 41

SAC Shanklin and ASAC Clark, Dallas, both personally interviewed [redacted] and in signed statements these Agents categorically denied telling anyone outside the Bureau the reason for their transfers and they categorically denied telling anyone that Oswald was an FBI informant and that the files in Washington would so reflect. Both Agents disclaim any knowledge of how anyone could have possibly made this statement as they have not associated with any friends from Washington in the recent past or anyone who was from Washington, D. C., friend or otherwise. Both Agents desire to know the identity of the individual making such an unfounded accusation and desire to be allowed to confront the individual to have the opportunity to categorically deny the accusation.

MAY 18 1964

It will be noted that as reflected in Mr. DeLoach's memorandum of 4-30-64, Mr. Walter Jenkins declined to furnish the identity of his friend who had met the SA in question.

WAB:hrt
(10)

53 MAY 22 1964

PERS. REC. UNIT

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. SULLIVAN
RE: ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT

ACTION:

In view of the categorical denial made by our Agents, and in the interests of resolving this situation once and for all and in fairness to all parties, it is believed desirable for Mr. DeLoach to again approach Mr. Jenkins. At that time it should be pointed out that we have interviewed two Agents presently assigned to our Dallas Office who had been transferred there from New Orleans under circumstances which might meet the criteria previously described by Mr. Jenkins. Both Agents have categorically denied the statements attributed to the Agent in question by the friend of Mr. Jenkins. In the interests of resolving this, with fairness to all parties, it is necessary that Mr. Jenkins disclose the identity of his friend so that he, too, can be interviewed.

Suggest we give Jenkins the facts and leave it up to him to divulge source. DeLoach agrees.

5/6

Done 5/11/64 - He did not disclose identity of friend. 5/11

- 2 -

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAY 15 1964

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI WASH DC

NT

FBI NEW ORLS

525 PM CST URGENT 5-15-64 TJB

TO DIRECTOR /105-82555/

FROM NEW ORLEANS /100-16601/

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS DASH R DASH CUBA.

RE BUTEL TODAY.

REPORT OF SA STEPHEN M. CALLENDER DATED TODAY SUBMITTED AM. LEADS ARE SET FORTH IN THIS REPORT TO INTERVIEW ORESTES PENA UPON HIS RETURN TO NEW ORLEANS. PENA CURRENTLY TRAVELING IN EUROPE AND IS EXPECTED TO RETURN TO NEW ORLEANS MAY THIRTY NEXT. LEAD ALSO SET FORTH IN THIS REPORT TO INTERVIEW CALOS BRINGUIER UPON HIS RETURN TO NEW ORLEANS. BRINGUIER IS CURRENTLY ON SPEAKING ENGAGEMENTS AWAY FROM NEW ORLEANS ON BEHALF OF BILLY J. HARGIS CHRISTIAN CRUSADE AND IS EXPECTED TO RETURN TO NEW ORLEANS MAY THIRTY NEXT. LEAD NOT SET FORTH TO HAVE BRINGUIER INTERVIEWED BY OTHER OFFICES INASMUCH AS IT IS FELT HE SHOULD BE INTERVIEWED BY NEW ORLEANS AGENTS WHO HAVE CONTACTED HIM IN PAST AND ARE ENTIRELY FAMILIAR WITH HIS BACKGROUND, PERSONALITY ETC.

END

WA LRA

FBI WASH DC

TU CLR

EX-112 REC-41 105-82555-1737

MAY 18 1964

53 MAY 19 1964

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

FROM : Mr. W. A. Branigan

DATE: May 14, 1964

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Re memorandum Branigan to Sullivan 5-1-64, reporting that Marguerite Oswald, mother of Lee Harvey Oswald, contacted Resident Agency in Fort Worth, Texas, April 30, 1964, requesting that an Agent contact her. Dallas Office obtained authorization from Bureau for two mature Agents to contact Mrs. Oswald at her residence and to obtain any information she might desire to furnish.

Dallas Office Agents contacted Mrs. Oswald at her residence in Fort Worth, Texas, May 1, 1964, at which time she furnished information she felt would be of interest to the Bureau. The information Mrs. Oswald furnished is set out below and strongly suggests she is suffering from a mental illness:

Mrs. Oswald indicated that she recently had a telephone conversation with Miss Gloria Jean Mercer, sister of Mrs. Robert Oswald. Mrs. Oswald said her conversation consisted of misunderstandings in the Oswald family and her testimony before the President's Commission. Mrs. Oswald stated that she made a tape recording of this conversation, and in playing it back she picked up voices which appeared to be in a foreign language and other interference. She indicated she felt someone was shooting a beam into her home or the home of Miss Mercer and in that way was interfering with the telephone conversation.

Mrs. Oswald also indicated she had been in contact with Mrs. Flora Filko Hyatt, a 70-year-old woman in Houston, Texas, who informed Mrs. Oswald that she believed there was a large conspiracy involved in the shooting of President Kennedy. This conspiracy allegedly was composed of top officials of the Neiman-Marcus Store in Dallas and officials of Sakowitz Store in Houston, Texas. Mrs. Hyatt alleged to Mrs. Oswald that these store officials communicate with each other through newspaper ads placed in Dallas and Houston newspapers. Mrs. Oswald told interviewing Agents she believed the story as told to her by Mrs. Hyatt.

REL:hc
(8)
105-82555

105-82555-3936
REC-41
MAY 18 1964

EX-112

5/ J. Edgar Hoover

62 MAY 19 1964

Memorandum Mr. Branigan to Mr. Sullivan
Re: Lee Harvey Oswald
105-82555

Mrs. Oswald exhibited two ads which she said convinced her Mrs. Hyatt's statements were true. One ad concerned table settings of silver and china entitled "Tables Are Turned" and read, in part, "Twelve of Houston's prominent hosts have created table settings for your pleasure." Mrs. Oswald interpreted this ad to mean twelve of Houston's prominent leaders and officials of Sakowitz Store were involved in this conspiracy.

Mrs. Oswald also exhibited ads which involved a woman wearing a bracelet and another ad portraying a woman wearing a pearl necklace. The former ad, according to Mrs. Oswald, indicated the bracelet stood for handcuffs, and the latter ad regarding the necklace actually represented a connecting link. Mrs. Oswald believed these two ads indicated there was a connecting link between Dallas and Houston and this was a vital message in the conspiracy against her son.

We also interviewed Mrs. Flora Filko Hyatt, Houston, Texas, on May 4, 1964, regarding information she possibly possessed regarding the assassination. Mrs. Hyatt indicated she had frequent contacts with the metaphysical world, pointing out there are sometimes 5 or 6 "beings" speaking to her at once and reporting information concerning happenings outside the physical world to which normal people are restricted. She also indicated she was in contact with demons and werewolves who were continually with her and spoke to her when she was in private, in her left ear. She stated she believes such a demon could have entered the body of Lee Harvey Oswald, assassinated the President, and then returned to the body of Oswald. She also stated she felt there was a possibility President Kennedy was not shot from the Texas School Book Depository Building because werewolves could shoot him with a soundless gun from any position.

ACTION:

None. For information. Results of our interviews with Mrs. Oswald and Mrs. Hyatt are being incorporated in a report now being prepared by the Dallas Office for dissemination to the President's Commission.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-12-58)

FBI

Date: 5/14/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD aka
IS-R-CUBA
OO: DL

ReBuairtel to San Antonio, 5/8/64, requesting Dallas to advise when results of interview of H. V. WHITSON and Mr. MORGAN, of Morgan's Gun Shop, Fort Worth, Texas, would be submitted to Bureau.

WAYNE R. MORGAN, owner of Morgan's Gun Shop, 1401 Jacksboro Highway, Fort Worth, Texas, was interviewed 4/8/64 and stated he was positive OSWALD was never in his store.

H. V. Whitson

HULEN V. WHITSON, 1517 El Campo, Fort Worth, Texas, was interviewed 4/29/64, and stated he did not pay any attention to the young man in Morgan's Gun Shop, who asked for some rifle ammunition, and was not in a position to say whether he was identical to LEE HARVEY OSWALD or not. He stated he doubted such individual was identical to OSWALD because OSWALD lived across the street from him (WHITSON) when he was about 17 years old, at which time he saw OSWALD on several occasions and believes that had the individual in the gun shop been OSWALD he would have recognized him.

WHITSON was reinterviewed on 5/11/64, at which time he stated OSWALD, to his knowledge, had never frequented a used car lot where WHITSON was employed. WHITSON stated he

cc: cc. Wick

105-X2 — 3737

REC-41

(3) - BUREAU
1 - SAN ANTONIO (105-2909) (INFO)
2 - DALLAS
RPG:eah
(6)

MAY 18 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

53 MAY 19 1964

FBI WASH DC

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAY 7 1964

TELETYPE

FBI DALLAS

1241 PM CST URGENT 5-7-64 MH

TO DIRECTOR

FROM DALLAS 100-10461 1P

INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA; IS-R-CUBA.

RETELCALL FROM SECTION CHIEF WM. A. BRANIGAN THIS DATE, REFERRING TO LETTER FROM PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION, AND ASKING THAT CHIEF OF POLICE JESSE E. CURRY, DALLAS, TEXAS, BE INTERVIEWED RE AN ARTICLE APPEARING IN THE MAY SEVENTEEN, SIXTYFOUR, ISSUE OF NATIONAL ENQUIRER. CURRY WAS INTERVIEWED TODAY BY ME AND SA VINCENT E. J. DRAIN. THE ARTICLE WAS EXHIBITED TO HIM. HE READ THE ENTIRE ARTICLE, AND STATED THAT (1) HE AND HIS DEPARTMENT HAD NEVER HEARD OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD PRIOR TO THE ASSASSINATION; (2) THE DALLAS PD HAD INVESTIGATED THE ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF MAJOR GEN. EDWIN A. WALKER, BUT THAT OSWALD HAD NEVER BEEN CONSIDERED AS A SUSPECT; (3) HE HAD NO INFORMATION LINKING RUBY AND OSWALD TO THE PLOT TO ASSASSINATE GEN. WALKER; (4) CHIEF CURRY VERY EMPHATICALLY STATED HE HAD NEVER RECEIVED OR HEARD OF A LETTER TO HIS DEPT FROM THE JUSTICE DEPT; (5) HE HAD NEVER BEEN REQUESTED BY ANY OFFICIAL OF THE FBI NOT TO ARREST OSWALD OR RUBY. HE CONCLUDED BY STATING THAT THERE WAS ABSOLUTELY NO TRUTH WHATSOEVER TO THE ALLEGATIONS MADE IN THIS ARTICLE.

UACB NO LETTERHEAD MEMO WILL BE SUBMITTED, NOR WILL THIS BE INCLUDED IN SUBSEQUENT REPORT.

END

FBI WASH DC

CC-MR SULLIVAN

MR. BELMONT FOR THE DIRECTOR

REC-18 105-82555-3738

MAY 18 1964

5-8-64 wmb:pdh

Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

DIRECTED COPY FILED IN 62-109060-4142-2-4-7-64 62-109060-4142-2-4-7-64 62-109060-4142-2-4-7-64

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - DeLoach

May 8, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan
1 - Gheesling

105-82555-3738

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated May 5, 1964, which enclosed an article from the May 17, 1964, issue of the "National Enquirer."

Dallas Police Chief Jesse E. Curry was interviewed on May 7, 1964, at which time this article was exhibited to him. Chief Curry read the entire article after which he advised as follows:

"Prior to the assassination of President Kennedy, neither he nor his Department had ever heard of Lee Harvey Oswald. The Dallas Police Department investigated the attempted shooting of General Walker but Oswald had never been considered as a suspect and Curry had no information linking Oswald and Ruby to the plot to shoot General Walker. Chief Curry emphatically stated he had never received or heard of a letter to his Department from the Justice Department and that he had never been requested by any official of the FBI not to arrest Oswald or Ruby. Chief Curry concluded by stating that there is absolutely no truth to the allegations made in this article.

The files of this Bureau contain no reference to an alleged letter from a high official of the Justice Department to Dallas Police Chief Jesse E. Curry requesting the Dallas Police not to arrest Oswald and Ruby in connection with the attempted shooting of General Walker. The files of this Bureau do not contain any reference that an FBI official was asked to request the Dallas Police not to arrest Oswald or Ruby.

SEE NOTE PAGE 2

MAY 1964 FBI
REC'D-READING ROOM
UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN
BY COURIER SVC.
18 MAY
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
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Sullivan
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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

9 MAY 2 A.M. ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

In accordance with your request, we have requested the Justice Department to advise whether the files of that Department contain any information concerning the allegations contained in the "National Enquirer" article. Upon receipt of the Department's response, you will be immediately advised.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE:

- See memorandum Mr. Branigan to Mr. Sullivan, dated 5-8-64 captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald, IS - R - Cuba, prepared by WAB:hrt:pa.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN

MAY 6 1964

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

44340 7

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Could you please determine whether the enclosed letter marked "A. Johnson Exhibit #7" was written by Lee Harvey Oswald. Please return the letter when you have finished your examination.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

Enclosure

MAY 19 1964

REC-18 3739

12 MAY 18 1964

EXP. PROC. 31

MAY 7 1964

105-82555

AFTER 5 DAYS RETURN

VIA AIR MAIL

Arnold Johnson
23 West 26th St.
New York,

A. Johnson Exhibit #7

105-8555-3739

EXHIBIT NO 7 ON
EXAMINATION OF ITEMS
JOHNSON, WILLIAM
NEW YORK, N.Y.

J.R.P.
GF.

A. Johnson Exhibit #7

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]?

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of any [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]?

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible],
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] "[illegible]"
[illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]) [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] of
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible].

[illegible]
[illegible]

A. Johnson Exhibit #7

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Cadigan

May 11, 1964

By Courier Service

105-82555-3739

REC 18

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of May 6, 1964, requesting a handwriting examination of a letter marked "A. Johnson Exhibit #7." This exhibit has been designated as FBI Exhibit D-213.

It was concluded that FBI Exhibit D-213 was written by Lee Harvey Oswald, whose known handwriting specimens are designated as FBI Exhibits D-3 and D-4.

The submitted evidence is returned herewith.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.
19 MAY 11
COMM-FBI

Enclosure

NOTE: D-213 is a letter postmarked Dallas, Texas, 11-1-63, to Arnold Johnson 23 West 26th Street, New York, signed "Lee H. Oswald." A Xerox copy of this exhibit is attached.

105-82555
1 2 Dallas
JCS:nlb (11)

XEROX
MAY 19 1964

59 MAY 21 1964

FBI - HOOVER TELETYPE UNIT

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

62-109060-1

MAY 11 9 58 AM
FBI
READING ROOM

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

MAY 1

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Reference is made to your letter dated April 29, 1964 enclosing two copies of a memorandum dated April 24, 1964, Dallas, Texas, relating to the advertisement which appeared in the Dallas Morning News of November 22, 1963.

The Commission would like you to interview the three persons identified in the memorandum as contributors to the fund which was used in payment of the advertisement in question, Mr. H. R. Bright, Mr. Edgar Crissey and Mr. Nelson Bunker Hunt. We would like to know in fact whether these men did contribute to the fund and whether the money so contributed represented their own funds or was supplied by other persons. We would like these three men to be interrogated generally regarding their knowledge relating to the placing of this advertisement. In addition, we would like each to be asked as to any contacts which he may have had with either Lee Harvey Oswald or Jack L. Ruby. If other contributors are identified, we would like these interviewed along the same lines as the above.

EX-PROC

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

3740

REC 18

1 MAY 13 1964

5/L Rankin

5/14/64

CODE

1 - Belmont
1 - DeLoach
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan

TELETYPE URGENT

TO SAC DALLAS (100-10461) REC 18

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (105-82555) — 3740

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS - R - CUBA.

REURAIRTEL APRIL TWENTY-FOUR LAST ENCLOSING LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM SAME DATE SETTING FORTH RESULTS OF YOUR INTERVIEW WITH JOSEPH P. GRINNAN. PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION REQUESTED BY LETTER MAY TWELVE LAST THAT BUREAU INTERVIEW H. R. BRIGHT, EDGAR CRISSEY AND NELSON BUNKER HUNT, THE THREE PERSONS IDENTIFIED BY GRINNAN AS CONTRIBUTORS TO THE FUND WHICH WAS USED IN PAYMENT FOR THE ADVERTISEMENT WHICH APPEARED IN QUOTE THE DALLAS MORNING NEWS UNQUOTE NOVEMBER TWENTY-TWO LAST. COMMISSION STATED IT DESIRED TO KNOW, IN FACT, WHETHER THESE THREE MEN DID CONTRIBUTE TO THE FUND AND WHETHER THE MONEY SO CONTRIBUTED REPRESENTED THEIR OWN FUNDS OR WAS SUPPLIED BY OTHER PERSONS. COMMISSION STATED IT DESIRED THESE THREE MEN BE INTERROGATED GENERALLY REGARDING THEIR KNOWLEDGE RELATING TO THE PLACEMENT OF THIS ADVERTISEMENT. COMMISSION ALSO STATED IT DESIRED EACH OF THESE THREE INDIVIDUALS BE ASKED AS TO ANY CONTACTS EACH MAY HAVE HAD WITH EITHER LEE HARVEY OSWALD OR JACK L. RUBY. COMMISSION FURTHER REQUESTED THAT IF OTHER CONTRIBUTORS TO THE FUND ARE IDENTIFIED, IT DESIRED SUCH

62-109060-
62-109060-

RECORDED COPY FILED IN

(SEE NOTE PAGE TWO)

VIA TELETYPE
MAY 14 1964
6:15 PM OS
ENCIPHERED

REL:pah

MAY 19 1964

2 XEROX

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

TELETYPE TO DALLAS
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
105-82555

INDIVIDUALS INTERVIEWED ALONG THE SAME LINES AS REQUESTED REGARDING BRIGHT, CRISSEY AND HUNT. YOU SHOULD IMMEDIATELY INTERVIEW BRIGHT, CRISSEY AND HUNT IN ACCORDANCE WITH COMMISSION'S REQUEST. RESULTS OF SUCH INTERVIEWS SHOULD BE IMMEDIATELY FURNISHED TO BUREAU IN LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM FORM SUITABLE FOR DISSEMINATION TO THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION.

NOTE:

"Dallas Morning News" on the morning of 11/22/63 carried advertisement entitled "Welcome, Mr. Kennedy to Dallas," which was signed by the "American Fact Finding Committee, Bernard Weissman, Chairman, Post Office Box 1792, Dallas 21, Texas." We learned the money for this add was solicited by Joseph P. Grinnan, Dallas independent oil man. At request of the President's Commission we interviewed Mr. Grinnan 4/20/64 to determine the names of the contributors to this add. On 4/24/64 Mr. Grinnan stated the money, approximately $1500 was contributed by H. R. Bright, an independent oil operator in Dallas; Edgar Crissey, insurance man in Dallas; and Nelson Bunker Hunt, an independent oil man in Dallas who is the son of H. L. Hunt, a well-known oil man in Dallas. Grinnan stated he did not know the amounts each of the contributors gave to the fund and felt each may have solicited funds from others for the payment for the add. Grinnan stated he himself did not contribute to the fund. We disseminated results of our interview with Grinnan to the President's Commission by letter 4/29/64. Commission has now requested we interview Bright, Crissey and Hunt in this matter and any others who may have contributed to the add through these three men.

NR. 172 115
ENC. 2
CK.
APPROVED BY
TYPED BY

1 - Belmont
1 - J.P. Mohr
1 - DeLoach
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Branigan
1 - Malley
1 - Lenihan

May 27, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

105-82555-3740

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N.E.
Washington, D. C.

REC-39

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of May 12, 1964, requesting this Bureau to interview Mr. H. R. Bright, Mr. Edgar Crissey and Mr. Nelson Bunker Hunt in connection with the advertisement which appeared in the "Dallas Morning News" on November 22, 1963, entitled "Welcome, Mr. Kennedy to Dallas." This advertisement was signed by the "American Fact-Finding Committee, Bernard Weissman, Chairman, Post Office Box 1792, Dallas 21, Texas."

Enclosed are two copies of a memorandum entitled "Lee Harvey Oswald" dated May 19, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, which sets forth results of our interviews with Mr. Bright, Mr. Crissey and Mr. Hunt concerning this matter. In the absence of a specific request of the Commission, we do not contemplate any additional investigation in this particular matter.

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

BY COURIER SVC.
13 MAY 27
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

SECRET

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (2)

NOTE: SEE PAGE 2

REL:mhw (10)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAY 28 1964

61 JUN 2 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE: The ad which appeared in the "Dallas Morning News" 11-22-63 was a highly critical ad of policies of President Kennedy. We learned the money for this ad was solicited by Joseph P. Grinnan, Dallas independent oil man. At request of the President's Commission, we interviewed Grinnan 4-20-64 to determine names of the contributors to this ad. Grinnan identified Bright, Crissey and Hunt as main contributors. We disseminated results of our interview with Grinnan to the Commission and the Commission by letter 5-12-64 requested we interview Bright, Crissey and Hunt re their knowledge of the ad and identities of anyone else who so contributed. Each of these 3 men admitted contributing to the ad. Bright & Crissey indicated others also contributed to the ad, but they declined to furnish the identities of such individuals.

FD-36 (Rev. 10-29-62)

FBI

Date: 5/6/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (100-16601)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS - R - CUBA
OO: Dallas

Rebuairtel, 4/28/64, which enclosed two color photographs of Commision Exhibits "C254" and "A1" for display to ERIC ROGERS.

Enclosed for the Bureau are two color photographs of both sides of "C254" and one photograph of "A1". These photographs are being returned on instructions in referenced Bureau airtel.

Also enclosed for the Bureau are 10 copies and for Dallas three copies of a letterhead memorandum pertaining to the display of the enclosed photographs.

3 - Bureau (Enc. 13)
2 - Dallas (Enc. 3)
2 - New Orleans

SMC/mrk
(7)

REC-25 105-82555-3741

MAY 11 1964

13 ENCLOSURE

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New Orleans, Louisiana
May 20, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

On May 1, 1964, Mrs. Jesse James Garner, 4911 Magazine Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, advised a Special Agent of the FBI that Mr. and Mrs. Eric Rogers no longer reside at 4907 Magazine Street. She stated that Mr. and Mrs. Rogers moved on or about March 18, 1964.

Color photographs of luggage designated as Exhibit C254 and Exhibit A1 were displayed to Mrs. Garner. Upon viewing these photographs, Mrs. Garner stated that she had never observed any similar luggage in the possession of Lee Harvey Oswald during the time that Oswald resided at 4905 Magazine Street, New Orleans, Louisiana.

On May 6, 1964, Mr. Eric Rogers, 2439 Dante Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, advised a Special Agent of the FBI that he had formerly resided at 4907 Magazine Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, until approximately the middle of March, 1964.

Color photographs of luggage designated as Exhibit C254 and Exhibit A1 were displayed to Mr. Rogers. Upon examining these photographs, Mr. Rogers informed that Exhibit C254 did not resemble in any manner either of the two pieces of luggage being carried by Lee Harvey Oswald on the occasion he observed Oswald running to catch a bus. Mr. Rogers advised that the luggage depicted in Exhibit A1 resembled the two pieces of luggage being carried by Oswald except as to color. Mr. Rogers informed that the luggage being carried by Oswald appeared to have a zipper across the top of each bag and to be black in color. He said he could not recall whether this luggage may have been made of cloth or some other type of material but did recall that each piece of luggage had two handles on the upper center portion. Mr. Rogers stated he could recall no additional descriptive data regarding the luggage being carried by Oswald.

COPIES DESTROYED

21 FEB 27 1973

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Mrs. Eric Rogers, 2439 Dante Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, advised a Special Agent of the FBI on May 6, 1964, that she was standing on the porch of their former residence at 4907 Magazine Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, and had observed Lee Harvey Oswald running to catch a bus and carrying two bags, as recalled by her husband. Upon examining the photograph of the luggage designated at Exhibit C254, Mrs. Rogers advised that she had never observed a bag of this nature in Oswald's possession. Upon examining the photograph of Exhibit A1, Mrs. Rogers advised that the luggage depicted in this photograph resembled the two bags being carried by Oswald. Mrs. Rogers recalled that each bag appeared to have a zipper across the top with two handles attached to the upper center portion. She informed that both bags appeared to be dark in color. Mrs. Rogers informed she could furnish no additional descriptive data regarding the luggage being carried by Oswald.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New Orleans, Louisiana
May 20, 1964

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

On May 1, 1963, Mrs. JESSE JAMES GARNER, 4911 Magazine Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, advised a Special Agent of the FBI that Mr. and Mrs. ERIC ROGERS no longer reside at 4907 Magazine Street. She stated the ROGERS moved on or about March 18, 1964, and she does not know of the ROGERS current residence.

Color photographs of two bags designated ~~by the President's Commission~~ as "Commission exhibit C254" and "Commission Exhibit A1" were displayed to Mrs. GARNER. Upon examining these photographs, Mrs. GARNER advised she had never observed any bags similar to those ~~in the photographs~~ in the possession of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, during the time OSWALD resided at 4905 Magazine Street, New Orleans, Louisiana.

On May 6, 1964, Mr. ERIC ROGERS, 2439 Dante, New Orleans, Louisiana, advised a Special Agent of the FBI that he had formerly resided at 4907 Magazine Street, New Orleans, until approximately the middle of March of 1964.

Mr. ROGERS was displayed the color photographs of bags designated ~~by the President's Commission~~ as "Commission Exhibit C254" and "Commission Exhibit A1." Upon examining these photographs Mr. ROGERS informed that the bag designated as "Commission Exhibit C254" did not resemble in any manner either of the two bags which he had observed LEE HARVEY OSWALD carrying at the time he observed OSWALD running to catch a bus on the day after Mrs. PAINE and OSWALD's wife had departed from New Orleans.

Upon examining the color photograph designated as "Commission Exhibit A1" Mr. ROGERS advised that the bag pictured in this photograph resembled the two bags that OSWALD was carrying as OSWALD ran for the bus. Mr. ROGERS informed that these two bags being carried by OSWALD appeared to have a zipper across the top of the bags and gave the appearance of being black in color. He said he could not recall what type of material these bags gave the appearance of being made of but did recall that each bag had two handles on the top portion of the bag in the center of the bag.

Mr. ROGERS informed he could recall no additional descriptive data regarding the bags he had observed being carried by OSWALD.

Mrs. ERIC ROGERS, 2439 Dante, New Orleans, Louisiana, advised a Special Agent of the FBI on May 6, 1964, that she was standing on the porch of their former residence at 4907 Magazine Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, and had observed LEE HARVEY OSWALD running to catch a bus and carrying two bags as previously enumerated by her husband. Upon examining photographs of a bag designated as "Commission Exhibit C254" Mrs. ROGERS advised that she had never observed a bag of this nature in the possession of OSWALD.

Upon examining the photograph designated as "Commission Exhibit A1" Mrs. ROGERS advised that the bag pictured in this photograph resembled the two bags she had seen being carried by OSWALD. She stated she recalled both bags gave the appearance of having a zipper on the top of the bags with two handles in the center of the top of each bag. She informed that both bags gave the appearance of being dark in color.

Mrs. ROGERS informed she could furnish no additional descriptive data regarding the two bags she had seen being carried by OSWALD.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

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Mr. ROGERS informed he could recall no additional descriptive data regarding the bags he had observed being carried by OSWALD.

Mrs. ERIC ROGERS, 2439 Dante, New Orleans, Louisiana, advised a Special Agent of the FBI on May 6, 1964, that she was standing on the porch of their former residence at 4907 Magazine Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, and had observed LEE HARVEY OSWALD running to catch a bus and carrying two bags as ~~previously~~ enumerated by her husband. Upon examining photographs of a bag designated as "Commission Exhibit C254" Mrs. ROGERS advised that she had never observed a bag of this nature in the possession of OSWALD.

Upon examining the photograph designated as "Commission Exhibit A1" Mrs. ROGERS advised that the bag pictured in this photograph resembled the two bags she had seen being carried by OSWALD. She stated she recalled both bags gave the appearance of having a zipper on the top of the bags with two handles in the center of the top of each bag. She informed that both bags gave the appearance of being dark in color.

Mrs. ROGERS informed she could furnish no additional descriptive data regarding the two bags she had seen being carried by OSWALD.

1 - Mr. Stokes

May 18, 1964

Airtel

EX 104

To: SAC, New Orleans (100-16601)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555) — 3741

REC-25

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Re your airtel 5/8/64 enclosing undated letterhead dealing with interviews of Mrs. Jesse Garner and Mr. and Mrs. Eric Rogers concerning luggage of Oswald.

Letterhead is not suitable for dissemination to Commission. Note that President's Commission did not designate photographs of bags as Exhibits A1 and C254. These are Bureau designations. Merely refer to these items as luggage designated Exhibits A1 and C254.

Word "exhibit" in line two, second paragraph, page one, referenced letterhead, should be initial capped. Grammatical construction throughout letterhead and particularly in second, fourth and fifth paragraphs, page one, is poor. Statement in last paragraph, page one, that Rogers advised that Exhibit A1 resembled the two bags carried by Oswald is somewhat inconsistent with his later statement that bags in possession of Oswald were black. Suggest that Rogers' first comment be immediately qualified with statement that bag depicted as A1 resembled bags carried by Oswald, except as to color. Suggest that words "previously enumerated" in second paragraph, page two, be changed to "recalled."

Properly rewrite referenced letterhead so that it meets standards for dissemination and date same. Handle at once. Score errors for preparation and approval of referenced letterhead and exercise caution to prevent recurrence. Enclosed for your assistance is one copy of referenced letterhead with penciled notations and marks thereon.

Enclosure

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes

1 - Dallas (100-10461)

JCS:pa: tef
(5)

MAILED 19
MAY 18 1964
COMM-FBI

53 MAY 19 1964

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Cadigan

SAC, Dallas (100-10461)

May 14, 1964

Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Reference is made to Bulet of 5/11/64, addressed to The President's Commission with a copy for your office concerning FBI Exhibit D-213.

For the completion of your files, one photographic copy of D-213 is forwarded herewith.

Enclosure

1 - Mr. Stokes, Room 645 RB (sent direct)

JCC:kw (10)

3 ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

REC-25 105-82555-3742

2 MAY 19 1964

MAILED 20
MAY 14 1964
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
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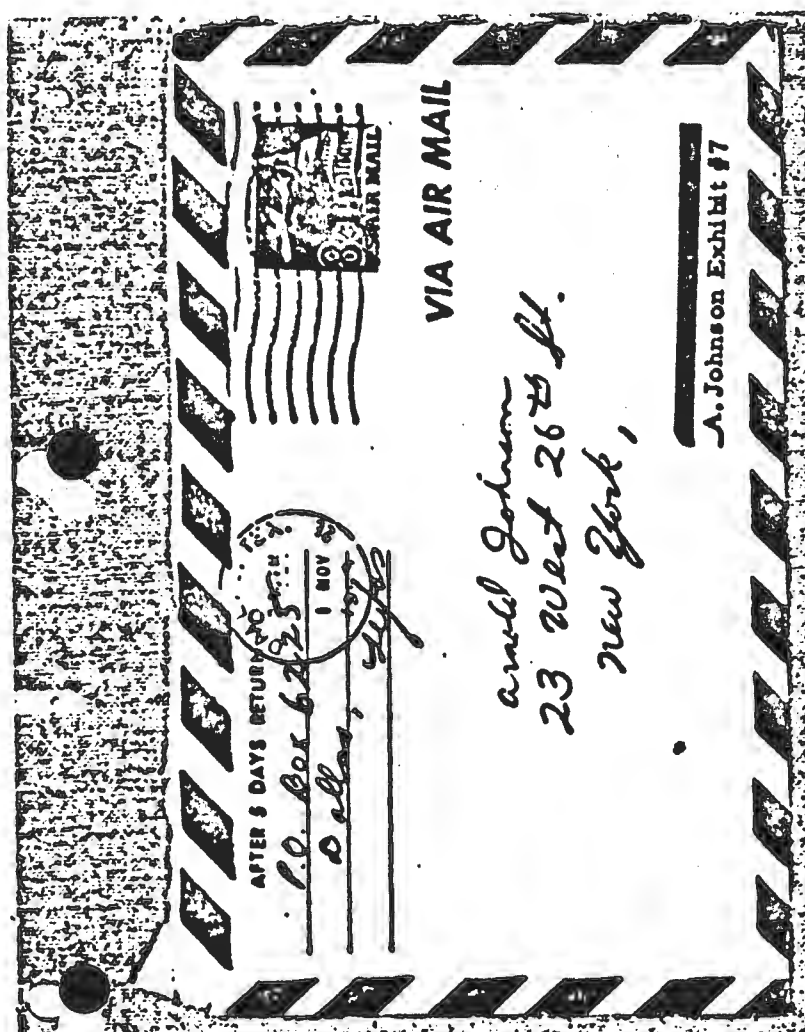
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

56 MAY 21 1964



A. Johnson Exhibit #7

Mr. A Johnston
46 Walker

Lee H. Oswald
P.O. Box 6225
Dallas, Texas

EXHIBIT NO 7 ON
EXAMINATION OF ITEMS
JOHNSON, 11/17/64 AT
NEW YORK, N.Y.
J.R.R.

Dear Mr. Johnson;

In September I had written you saying I expected to move from New Orleans, La., to the Philadelphia - Baltimore area. You advised me that I could contact you when I had gotten settled there and the party would contact me in Cuba.

Since then my personal plans have changed and I have settled in Dallas, Texas for the time.

Through a friend, I have been introduced into the American Civil Liberties Union local chapter, which holds monthly meeting on the campus

D-213
FBI
LABORATORY

A. Johnson Exhibit #7

of Southern Methodist University.

The first meeting I attended was on October 25th, a film was shown and afterwards a very critical discussion of the ultra-right in Dallas.

On October 23rd, I had attended a ultra-right meeting headed by General Edwin A. Walker, who lives in Dallas.

This meeting preceded by one day the attack on A.E. Stevenson at the United Nations Day meeting at which he spoke.

As you can see, political friction between "left" and "right" is very great here.

Could you advise me as to the

A. Johnson Exhibit #7

D-213
FBI
LABORATORY

general view we have on the American civil Liberties Union?

And to what degree, if any, should attempt to lighten its progressive tendencies?

The Dallas branch of the A.C.L.U., is firmly in the hands of "liberal" professional people, (a minister and two law professors conducted the Oct. 25th meeting.) however, some of those present showed marked class-awareness and insight.

respectfully yours
Lee H. Oswald

A. Johnson Exhibit #7

D-213
FBI
LABORATORY

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mohr
1 - DeLoach
1 - Rosen
1- Sullivan
1 - Malley

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 5-12-64

FROM : W. A. Branigan

1 - Lenihan
1 - Branigan

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

On May 7, 1964, the Dallas Office forwarded by urgent teletype the results of an interview with Dallas Police Chief Curry which was conducted on that day. This interview was conducted at the request of the President's Commission following an article which appeared in the "National Enquirer" alleging that a high official of the Justice Department sent a letter to Dallas Police Chief Curry requesting the Dallas Police not to arrest Oswald and Ruby in connection with the General Walker shooting.

In the interview Chief Curry emphatically stated that he never received or heard of a letter from the Justice Department and he was never requested by any official of the FBI not to arrest Oswald or Ruby. Chief Curry described the allegation as absolutely false.

The Dallas teletype concluded that unless advised to the contrary by the Bureau the results of the interview would not be included in a report or a letterhead memorandum. The Director noted, "Of course it must be in a report so we can send it to the Commission."

On May 8 SAC Shanklin was telephonically instructed to include the interview of Chief Curry in an FD-302 as an insert in the next investigative report to be submitted by the Dallas Office in their investigation of the Oswald case. SAC Shanklin noted that the complete results of the interview were incorporated in the urgent teletype sent to the Bureau, and he was of the belief that the Bureau would send the results to the President's Commission by letter.

The results of the interview of Chief Curry were incorporated in a letter which was sent to the Honorable J. Lee Rankin of the President's Commission on May 8, 1964. The Commission is, therefore, cognizant and their files reflect the denial by Chief Curry that a letter was sent to him requesting the Dallas Police not to arrest Oswald and Ruby.

REC-25 105-82555-3743

ACTION: This is for information.

WAB:mhw (9)

MAY 18 1964

53 MAY 19 1964

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-109060-

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555) 4/27/64

FROM: SAC, WFO (105-37111) (P)

CC TO: USA
REQ. REC'D. 8:00
AUG 25 1966
ANS.
BY:

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA
(OO:DL)

Re Buairtel 4/23/64.

Enclosed for Bureau are ten copies of LHM captioned "JOHN K. JACOBS, KATIA JACOBS" and dated as above. Enclosed also, as designated, are copies of this LHM for following offices:

Four for New York
Two for Los Angeles
One for Richmond
Two for Dallas

Reairtel instructed WFO to interview JOHN K. JACOBS to ascertain if he or his wife ever received any requests or suggestions from anyone in Soviet Union to contact MARINA OSWALD.

4 - Bureau (Enc. 10)
(1-105-63132) (LIEB)
4 - New York (Enc. 4) (RM)
(2-105-34129) (LIEB)
(2-65-23109) (ALTSCHULLER)
2 - Los Angeles (105-4641) (Enc. 2) (RM) (AM)
1 - Richmond (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM)
2 - Dallas (100-10461) (Enc. 2) (AM) (RM)
3 - WFO
(1-65-9173) (ALTSCHULLER)
(1-105-29130) (LIEB)

105 KJ 5-3744

REC-47 2 APR 28 1964

JEV:flm
(16)

AIRTEL

2 CC Pres. Comm. Letter 5/7/64 TNG:ltf

2 CC CIA Letter 5/8/64 TNG:ltf

10 ENCLOSURE
1-CC 645
1-CC
78 JUN 1 1964

SOVIET SECTION

JOHN K. JACOBS was interviewed by SA JEROME E. VEIGLE. He did not identify any relatives of his wife with whom latter corresponds in USSR.

Mr. JACOBS stated before arrangements were completed to have Mrs. MARINA OSWALD to dinner, he advised his immediate superior at U. S. Information Agency (USIA), the public relations staff at USIA and the Security Office, USIA. He pointed out he realized the visit could be a "ticklish situation" and he did not wish to embarrass anyone concerned.

In addition he remarked he felt the invitation could be embarrassing since it involved entertaining the wife of the accused slayer of President Kennedy whom he strongly supported.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

April 27, 1964

JOHN K. JACOBS;
KATIA JACOBS

It is recalled a previous communication dated April 17, 1964, indicated John K. Jacobs advised the United States Information Agency (USIA) Security Office, that Mrs. Marina Oswald was expected to dinner at his home February 7, 1964.

John K. Jacobs, Editor, "Al-Hayat," Arabic-Language Magazine for the Middle East, USIA, was interviewed by a representative of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), on April 24, 1964. He furnished the following information:

Shortly after the assassination of the late President John F. Kennedy, his wife, Katia Jacobs, felt sorry for the wife of the accused slayer of the President, Mrs. Marina Oswald. She decided to write a letter to Mrs. Oswald and point out this hideous crime will not be visited upon Mrs. Oswald or her children by the American people. Mrs. Jacobs wanted to offer Mrs. Oswald her friendship since Mrs. Oswald appeared to be pretty much alone in the United States at that time.

According to Mr. Jacobs, his wife then wrote Mrs. Marina Oswald in care of the Dallas, Texas, Police Department. Mrs. Oswald answered Mrs. Jacobs' letter during the Christmas season of 1963. She was grateful for the kind words of Mrs. Jacobs and indicated she would appreciate hearing from Mrs. Jacobs again. Mrs. Jacobs and Mrs. Oswald exchanged letters approximately two more times prior to Mrs. Oswald's coming to Washington, D. C., to testify before the Warren Commission.

Mrs. Jacobs upon learning Mrs. Marina Oswald was in Washington, D. C., to testify, called the Commission in an attempt to contact Mrs. Oswald. Mr. Jacobs stated a short time later he checked with the General Counsel's Office

COPIES DESTROYED
21 FEB 27 1973

of the Commission to determine if that office would interpose any objection to inviting Mrs. Oswald, on behalf of his wife, Katia, to his home. At this time he was advised Mrs. Marina Oswald had completed her testimony and was a free person to do as she liked. Shortly after this Mrs. Oswald then called Mrs. Jacobs and accepted a dinner invitation.

Mr. Jacobs stated, after telephonically contacting his wife, that Mrs. Marina Oswald, her young daughter, her business manager and her attorney dined with the Jacobses at Tauxemont Road, Alexandria, Virginia, on February 7, 1964. Mrs. Oswald was to return to Dallas, Texas, the following day, February 8, 1964.

He related that on February 7, 1964, at about 6:00 p.m., he picked up Mrs. Oswald and her party in front of the Willard Hotel, Washington, D. C., and drove them to his home, where they dined. He drove them back to Washington, D. C., and dropped them in front of the Willard Hotel the evening of February 7, 1964, at about 11:30 p.m.

Mrs. Marina Oswald, during the visit to the Jacobs home, spoke mostly to Mrs. Jacobs in Russian. Mr. Jacobs said he does not speak Russian.

Mrs. Jacobs later advised Mr. Jacobs as to the conversation which took place between herself and Mrs. Oswald during this visit. Mrs. Oswald remarked it was her feeling that her late husband, Lee Harvey Oswald, was guilty of the assassination of President Kennedy. She expressed the prayer that "God may have mercy on the evil done" by her late husband. She also asked the Jacobses to thank their church, which had sent a donation to her sometime after the assassination. Mrs. Oswald indicated her late husband, Lee Harvey Oswald, was at times difficult to live with since he ordered her around. She indicated also a dislike for her late husband's mother, Mrs. Oswald.

Mrs. Oswald, in addition, remarked she had written to her family in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) after the assassination of President Kennedy but had received no answer from them.

JOHN K. JACOBS; KATIA JACOBS

Mr. Jacobs explained that during Mrs. Oswald's visit to his home he conversed mainly with her manager and with her attorney on current news items. He said he got the impression that Mrs. Oswald's manager was attempting to commercialize too much on the plight of Mrs. Oswald who impressed him and his wife as an honest, quiet, dignified and sincere person. Mrs. Oswald had received approximately sixty thousand dollars from various people and organizations since the assassination, but this seemed unimpressive to her since she indicated she was healthy and able to earn her own living.

Mr. Jacobs stated neither he nor his wife has had any further contact with Mrs. Marina Oswald.

He stated neither he nor his wife ever received any requests or suggestions from anyone in the Soviet Union to contact Marina Oswald, or to take any other action regarding her. He remarked that his wife corresponds with relatives in the Soviet Union.

Mr. Jacobs related when he and his wife worked with the American National Exhibition in Moscow in 1959, his wife met an uncle whom she had believed dead. He pointed out that he was formerly Deputy Director of the Magazine "America Illustrated," published by USIA. He said in connection with his duties at that time, he met his Soviet counterpart for the Soviet magazine, "USSR," a Mr. Zhiltsov.

He said Zhiltsov, after the assassination of President Kennedy, expressed sorrow on the occasion but did not comment further.

Nikolai V. Zhiltsov is First Secretary, Soviet Embassy, Washington, D. C., and is referred to as Managing Editor of the "USSR" magazine, a publication of the Soviet Embassy, Washington, D. C.

D.C. 11-31

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

April 27, 1964

JOHN K. JACOBS;
KATIA JACOBS

It is recalled a previous communication dated April 17, 1964, indicated John K. Jacobs advised the United States Information Agency (USIA) Security Office, that Mrs. Marina Oswald was expected to dinner at his home February 7, 1964.

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3744

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10 MAY 1962 EDITION GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson ✓
Belmont ✓
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad ✓
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen ✓
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: May 12, 1964

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - R - CUBA

Memo from Branigan to Sullivan dated 5/8/64 referred to the Soviet Government documents which allegedly had been turned over to the President's Commission concerning Lee Harvey Oswald. It was recommended that this matter be discussed with the President's Commission and indicate the Bureau's interest in obtaining copies of these documents.

This matter was discussed with J. Lee Rankin on May 12, 1964. Mr. Rankin advised that he certainly understood the Bureau's interest in these documents. He stated Chief Justice Warren had advised he wanted to see the documents as soon as they were translated and before the documents were made available to anyone other than the President's Commission. Mr. Rankin stated he would make known the Bureau's request to the Commission and he felt certain that the Soviet documents would be made available to the Bureau.

ACTION: In the event this information is not received from the Commission within a reasonable time, it will be followed with Mr. Rankin.

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Papich
1 - Mr. D. J. Brennan

JRM: mpd (9)

OK V K

10 - 3745

REC- 47

3 MAY 18 1964

5/ L. C. Gallagher

79 MAY 21 1964 JC

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - DJ Brennan
1 - SJ Papich
1 - Lenihan
1 - Branigan

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 5-8-64

FROM : W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

The "Washington Post" on May 7, 1964, reported that the Soviet Union had given the U.S. additional documents concerning Lee Harvey Oswald, the accused assassin of President Kennedy.

Through liaison we determined that CIA has not had an opportunity to see the documents furnished by the Soviet Government. CIA has been advised by Commission representatives that a large quantity of documents have been received, but they are in the Russian language and they are being translated. It was CIA's impression that when the translations have been made both their Agency and the FBI will be given an opportunity to review these documents.

[redacted]

ACTION:

It is therefore recommended, in order to insure an opportunity to review the Soviet Government documents on Oswald, that our interest in this regard be mentioned to Mr. Rankin by Inspector Malley at an opportune time.

WAB:mhw
(9)

REC-47 3746

3 MAY 18 1964

ENCLOSURE

67 MAY 25 1964

COPY SENT TO MR. TOLSON

SOVIET SECTION

U.S. Given More Data On Oswald by Russians

United Press International

The Soviet Union has given the United States additional documents concerning Lee Harvey Oswald, the accused assassin of President Kennedy, officials said yesterday.

The presidential commission headed by Chief Justice Earl Warren, which has been investigating the assassination, recently requested additional information from the Russians on Oswald's stay in the Soviet Union from 1959 to 1962. Shortly after Mr. Kennedy was killed, the Russians turned over their official file on Oswald to the United States.

The additional information was delivered to Secretary of State Dean Rusk Tuesday by Soviet Ambassador Anatoly F. Dobrynin.

The nature of the new information was not disclosed. It will be turned over to the Warren commission.

Wash Post

5-7-64

P 23

XEROX

ENCLOSURE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rogge
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Frazier
1 - Mr. Davies

May 15, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Lee Oswald

Dear Mr. Rankin:

On May 1, 1964, Mr. Melvin Eisenberg, of your staff, gave a Special Agent of this Bureau a number of exhibits and requested that they be photographed.

In accordance with this request, there are enclosed three sets of photographs of Cadigan Exhibits numbered 1 through 30, De Mohrenschildt Exhibits numbered 1 through 15 and Commission Exhibits numbered 361, 362, 387, 391, 392, 566 through 570, 572, 773 through 799, 801, 802, 806 through 810, 813 through 819 and 821.

Also enclosed are De Mohrenschildt Exhibits numbered 1 through 15 and Commission Exhibits numbered 387, 391, 392, 773, 784 through 787, 789, 790, 792, 794, 796 through 799, 807 through 810, 816 and 818.

This letter will also confirm the delivery of three photocopies each of Commission Exhibits numbered 18, together with English translations, and 110 to Mr. Melvin Eisenberg, of the Commission staff, by a Special Agent of this Bureau on May 5, 1964.

BY COURIER SVC.
28 MAY 15
COMM-FBI

/ENCLOSURE

REC-47

Sincerely yours, 15 MAY 19 1964

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (40)

62-109060

1 - Dallas (100-10461) - Enclosure (See Note next page)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

29 MAY 27 1964

CALL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

MAY 15 10 PM '64 FBI
HEADING

DIRECTED COPY FILED IN

NOTE FOR DALLAS:

Photocopies of the above-mentioned Commission Exhibits will be furnished Dallas separately. A listing of these exhibits is enclosed.

NOTE:

The exhibits were furnished by Mr. Eisenberg on May 1, 1964, to SA Cortlandt Cunningham. The photocopies of Commission Exhibits numbered 18 and 110 were delivered to Mr. Eisenberg on May 5, 1964, by SA Bertil W. Rolander.

Exhibits being returned originated with the Commission. All other exhibits are of Bureau origin and have been retained in the Bureau.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

May 15, 1964

Item No.	Commission's Exhibit No.	Description
D77	Cadigan No. 1	One roll of microfilm
D4	Cadigan No. 2	Letter to Secretary of Navy by Oswald
D67	Cadigan No. 3	Photographs of State Department records re Oswald
J1 D77	Cadigan No. 3	Composite photograph of order blank to Klein's and face of envelope addressed to Klein's
D4 K4	Cadigan No. 4	Composite photograph consisting of one page of letter to Secretary of Navy and one page of letter to USMC (both from Oswald)
D67	Cadigan No. 5	Photograph of letter to State Department from Oswald
D67	Cadigan No. 6	Photograph of letter to State Department from Oswald
D67	Cadigan No. 7	Photograph of letter to State Department from Oswald
D67	Cadigan No. 8	Photograph of letter to State Department from Oswald
D4	Cadigan No. 9	Photograph of letter to Secretary of Navy from Oswald
D3	Cadigan No. 10	Photograph of Oswald's passport application
D19	Cadigan No. 11	Photograph of Postal Money Order to Klein's from A. Hidell
D27	Cadigan No. 12	Mail-order coupon to Seaport Traders Incorporated
D17	Cadigan No. 13	Photograph of Oswald's Post Office Change of Address Form
D18	Cadigan No. 14	Photograph of Change of Address Order from Post Office
D206 D207	Cadigan No. 15	D206 is USMC Certificate of Service D207 is SSS Notice of Classification bearing Oswald's name
D206 D207	Cadigan No. 16	D206 is USMC Certificate of Service D207 is SSS Notice of Classification bearing Oswald's name

WC Vol. XXVI - 347

May 15, 1964

Item No.	Commission's Exhibit No.	Description
D206 D207	Cadigan No. 17	D206 is USMC Certificate of Service D207 is SSS Notice of Classification bearing Oswald's name
D206 D207	Cadigan No. 18	D206 is USMC Certificate of Service D207 is SSS Notice of Classification bearing Oswald's name
E1	Cadigan No. 19	Photograph of SSS Notice of Classification to Oswald
D44 D206	Cadigan No. 20	Photograph of SSS Notice of Classification and USMC Certificate of Service
E1	Cadigan No. 21	Photograph of USMC Certificate of Service and SSS Registration Certificate
D22	Cadigan No. 22	Photograph of POD Forms 3575 and 1093
D47	Cadigan No. 23	Photograph of Small Pox Vaccination Certificate
D47	Cadigan No. 24	Photograph of WHO Vaccination Certificate
	Cadigan No. 25	Photograph of letter in Russian script
	Cadigan No. 26	Photograph of letter in Russian script
	Cadigan No. 27	Photograph of letter in Russian script
	Cadigan No. 28	Photograph of letter in Russian script
D30	Cadigan No. 29	Photograph of letter in Russian script
D30	Cadigan No. 30	Photograph of letter in Russian script
	De Mohrenschildt Exhibit No. 1	Reproduction of telegram dated July 12, 1962, to De Mohrenschildt

Item No.	Commission's Exhibit No.	Description
	De Mohrenschildt Exhibit No. 2	Letter dated July 31, 1962, to De Mohrenschildt from C. J. Charles
	De Mohrenschildt Exhibit No. 3	Reproduction of envelope addressed to Paul Raigorodsky from De Mohrenschildt
	De Mohrenschildt Exhibit No. 4	Letter from De Mohrenschildt
	De Mohrenschildt Exhibit No. 5	Letter dated July 27, 1962, to Jean de Menil from De Mohrenschildt
	De Mohrenschildt Exhibit No. 6	Memorandum re Haitian Holding Company from De Mohrenschildt dated August 1, 1962
	De Mohrenschildt Exhibit No. 7	Reproduction of telegram dated August 3, 1962, to De Mohrenschildt from Tardieu
	De Mohrenschildt Exhibit No. 8	Reproduction of envelope bearing return address of De Mohrenschild and addressed to Paul Raigorodsky
	De Mohrenschildt Exhibit No. 9	Reproduction of letter dated September 12, 1963, to Raigorodsky from De Mohrenschildt
	De Mohrenschildt Exhibit No. 10	Corporate structure diagram dated August 27, 1962, Port-au-Prince
	De Mohrenschildt Exhibit No. 11	Reproduction of a map of Haiti
	De Mohrenschildt Exhibit No. 12	Letter to Janet Lee Auchincloss dated February 2, 1964, from De Mohrenschildt
	De Mohrenschildt Exhibit No. 13	Envelope bearing return address of De Mohrenschildt, Dallas, Texas, showing address of Janet Lee Auchincloss
	De Mohrenschildt Exhibit No. 14	Letter dated December 12, 1963, to Janet Auchincloss from De Mohrenschildt

Item No.	Commission's Exhibit No.	Description
	De Mohrenschildt Exhibit No. 15	Envelope bearing return address of De Mohrenschildt, Port-au-Prince, addressed to Hugh Auchincloss
	773	Composite photograph of Klein's mail-order coupon and envelope addressed to Klein's bearing return address of A. Hidell
D2S	774	Employment Application dated August 6, 1964, to Cosmos Shipping Company signed by Oswald
D3	775	"Affidavit of Support to American Embassy" from Oswald
D11	776	Twelve canceled checks payable to Oswald from Jaggars Chiles Stovall Incorporated
D16	777	Library card application signed by Oswald
D37	778	Two photographs of two letters to State Department from Oswald
D117	779	Two hand printed pages on loose-leaf paper re CPUSA
D5	780	USMC file on Oswald
D2	781	Oswald's passport application
D3	782	Three letters from Oswald to INS
D46	783	Letter to ACLU from Oswald and ACLU Membership Card of Oswald's
	784	Three photographs of standard writing specimens from Oswald
	785	Composite photograph of mail-order coupon to Klein's and envelope addressed to Klein's from A. Hidell
	786	Diagram showing slant of letter "U"
	787	Diagram of letter "R"
D19	788	U. S. Postal money order payable to Klein's

Item No.	Commission's Exhibit No.	Description
D19	789	Photograph of above money order
	790	Photograph of mail-order coupon to Seaport Traders Incorporated
D17	791	Post Office Box Application of Oswald's
D17	792	Photograph of above Post Office Box Application
D18	793	Post Office Change of Address Form dated May 12, 1963
D18	794	Photograph of above
D207	795	SSS Notice of Classification bearing name of Hidell
D207	796	Photograph of above
D207	797	Photograph of reverse side of above
D207	798	Photograph of above
D207	799	Photograph of above
E1	801	SSS Notice of Classification to Oswald
E1	802	SSS Registration Certificate of Oswald's
D206	806	USMC Certificate of Service bearing name of Hidell
D206	807	Photograph of above
D206	808	Photograph of reverse side of above
D206	809	Photograph of front side of abo
D206	810	Photograph of reverse side of above
444	813	WHO Vaccination Certificate
444	814	Photograph of above
444	815	Photograph of above
	816	Two 3 x 5 cards bearing rubber stamp imprints of Oswald's New Orleans' address and dated June 8, 1963
D22	817	Post Office Box Application of Oswald
D22	818	Photograph of above

Item No.	Commission's Exhibit No.	Description
B1	819	Photograph of FPCC Membership Card
D18	821	Letter to Leslie Welding Company from Oswald
D24	110	Sheet of paper bearing Russian and English writing
	361	Diagram showing vicinity of assassination in Dallas, Texas
	362	First floor floor plan of Texas Book Depository
	387	Autopsy report - Naval Medical School
	391	Supplementary autopsy report - Naval Medical School
	392	Medical statements, admission notes - Parkland Memorial Hospital
	566	Photomicrograph of C14 and C1 bullets
C2	567	Bullet fragment from President's car
	568	Photomicrograph of C14 and C2 bullets
C3	569	Bullet fragment from President's car
	570	Photomicrograph of C14 and C3 bullets
C14A	572	Test bullets from C14 rifle
B39	18	2 1/2" x 4" gray plastic address notebook in Russian and English

4-3 Rev. 4-17-63)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☒ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

URGENT 5-13-64

TO DIRECTOR

FROM LEGAT MEXICO CITY NO. 623

BUFILE 105-82555. LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS-R-CUBA. FOLLOWING IS DAILY SUMMARY. RE TRANSPORTES DEL NORTE BUS PASSENGERS. JOSE RODRIGUEZ PERALES, MONTERREY, NUEVO LEON ADVISED INFORMANT HIS BROTHER, EULALIO RODRIGUEZ PERALES, IS EMPLOYED BY JONES OFFICE SUPPLY, 1065 BROADWAY, MCALLEN TEXAS AND RESIDES UNKNOWN ADDRESS AT ALAMO, TEXAS WHERE RECEIVES MAIL THROUGH P.O. BOX 175 AND MIGHT HAVE BEEN PASSENGER ON TRANSPORTES BUS. SUGGEST SAN ANTONIO LOCATE AND INTERVIEW. ADDITIONAL SUMMARY TOMORROW.

CLARK D. ANDERSON

RECEIVED: 11:01 PM EFH

REC 41 105-82555-3748

8 MAY 18 1964

2 CIA Dallas
1 FBI

by [illegible] AT EX-115

3RD DC

19 MAY 21 1964

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

Q 579

FBI

Date: 5/14/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)
ATTN: FBI LABORATORY

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS-R-CUBA
OO: DL

ReBuairtel to Dallas, 5/5/64.

As instructed in reBuairtel, there is being forwarded, under separate cover, by first-class Registered Mail, one "Sporterized" Springfield Bolt Action Rifle, Caliber 30.06, bearing the marking, "U. S. Rock Island Arsenal, Model 1906," and Serial No. 66091.

This rifle was obtained from ROBERT ADRIAN TAYLOR, RD 1, Box 125G, Grand Prairie, Texas, on 5/13/64, and he was given a receipt for same. TAYLOR was advised the rifle will be promptly returned to him in like condition upon completion of the examination of the rifle by the FBI Laboratory.

The FBI Laboratory is requested to return instant rifle to Dallas upon completion of this examination, in order that it may be returned to Mr. TAYLOR.

(3) - BUREAU
1 - PACKAGE (AM-REGISTERED)
2 - DALLAS
ARS:eah
(6)

REC-1 105-82555-3748

EX-111

19 JUN

C. C. Wick

COPY A SPECIMENS RETAINED IN LAB FOR LAB ACTION & REPORT

NO PREVIOUS RECORD AS LISTED IN B.P.I.

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

68 JUN 18 1964

5/18/64

Airtel

1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan
1 - Goble

To: SAC, Boston (89-43)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Enclosed is one copy of memorandum dated 5/7/64 concerning Marilyn Dorothea Murret. One copy of this memorandum is also enclosed for Dallas for its information.

Murret is a cousin of Lee Harvey Oswald, her mother being a sister of Oswald's mother. She was interviewed on 11/29/63 and advised she took a trip around the world beginning in July, 1959, and ending in January, 1963.

You will note that in paragraph four on page one of the memorandum mention is made of a Professor Harold Isaacs of Massachusetts Institute of Technology. This man may be identical with Harold Robert Isaacs, the subject of your file 105-1125, who in 1958 was employed at the Center for International Studies, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts. You should submit a letterhead memorandum captioned "Marilyn Dorothea Murret" suitable for dissemination to the President's Commission. Refer to the enclosed memorandum and include identifying information on Isaacs and background data about him. Include also any information as to an association between Isaacs and Murret. Handle promptly.

Enclosure

REC 27 105-82555-3750

1 - Dallas (100-10461) (Enclosure)

2 MAY 19 1964

MAILED 19
MAY 13 1964
COMM-FBI

EX-105

TNG:pah:pa
(7)

NOTE: Murret was named in a newspaper column written by Paul Scott as one of the "most wanted" defectors to Russia or satellite countries. In interview Scott advised he had some information to indicate "tie-up" between Murret and "the case of Lee Harvey Oswald" but said this was not confirmed. Scott apparently did not know she was Oswald's cousin. Although there is nothing in Scott's information which would affect the Oswald case, we should check out the allegation regarding the association of Murret and Isaacs. Boston is origin in the Harold Robert Isaacs case, Bufile 100-438243.

Tolson
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Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

UNIT

79 MAY 21 1964

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 105-82555

SERIAL NO. 375

PAGE NO. 1

NO. OF PAGES 1

SECTION NO.

155

State

REFERRAL

CONFIDENTIAL

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

May 6, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

BASIS FOR INQUIRY

A confidential source abroad has advised that the following notations appeared in the personal address book of LEE HARVEY OSWALD (translations of the Spanish language items appear in parentheses):

Mexico City

Consulado de Cuba
(Cuban Consulate) ~~Consul~~ - Cuba
Zamora y F. Marquez
11-28-47
SYLVIA DURAN

Embajada de la Union de las Republicas Sovietilas Socialistas
(Embassy of the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics)

15-61-55 (15-60-55)

Depto. de Asuntos Consulares
(Department of Consular Affairs)

Cubano Airlines
Paseo de la Reforma 56
35-79-00

Declassified
7/13/77 332
2040

INFORMATION FROM FEDERAL DISTRICT OF MEXICO TELEPHONE DIRECTORY

The confidential source abroad furnished the following

[redacted]

information on May 1, 1964:

The directory of the Mexican Telephone Company for the Federal District (Mexican Federal Capital, which includes Mexico City) published in September, 1963, column 2, page 119, records: "CONSULADO de Cuba, Zamora y F. Marquez (names of cross streets), (telephone) 11-28-47."

Column one, page 157, of the same directory reflects: "EMBAJADA de la Union de las Republicas Sovieticas Socialistas en Mexico (Embassy of the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics in Mexico), Czda. Tacubaya (Calzada meaning highway or street) 204, Agregado Militar (Military Attache)...(telephone) 15-69-87, Depto. de Asuntos Consulares (Department of Consular Affairs), C. B. Zetina (street name) 12...(telephone) 15-61-55."

Column 4, page 112, of the above-mentioned directory records the following: "CIA. CUBANA DE AVIACION, S. A., (Cuban Aviation Company, Incorporated) PASEO DE LA REFORMA 56... (telephone) 35-79-00." In addition to the foregoing, which is indicated as being equipped with two direct lines, the following additional telephone numbers are listed: 46-75-04, 46-61-64, 46-61-27, and 35-79-09.

TELEPHONE DATA FROM MEXICAN GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL PUBLICATION

The April 1, 1964, issue of the "Diario Oficial" ("Official Daily"), which states on the cover that it is the "Organ of the Constitutional Government of the United States of Mexico," records as emanating from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs the "List of the Diplomatic Corps Accredited to the Government of the United States of Mexico." On page 15 of the above-described publication under "Union de Republicas Socialistas Sovieticas" (Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics) is recorded the data: "Cancilleria y residencia: (Chancellery and residence) Calzada de Tacubaya 204, Telefonos: (Telephones) 15-60-55 y (and) 15-61-55." The foregoing data is followed by a listing of names and residence addresses of the Soviet diplomatic officials and their wives.

INFORMATION CONCERNING CUBAN AIRLINES OFFICES

[redacted]

A confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past and who is in a position to be well-informed with respect to the day-to-day operations of the Mexico City ticket offices of the "Compania Cubana de Aviacion" (Cuban Aviation Company - commonly referred to as "Cubana Airlines") furnished the following information on April 18, 1964:

Most of the office employees at the Cubana Airlines ticket office, Paseo de la Reforma 56, Mexico City, are Mexican citizens and are opposed to the present revolutionary regime in Cuba of FIDEL CASTRO. Source advised that he would have an excellent possibility of being informed of any visits or inquiries made at the Cubana Airlines offices by an American, and he is thoroughly convinced that LEE HARVEY OSWALD did not appear at those offices during late September and early October, 1963, within the regular working hours. Source viewed various photographs of OSWALD and also consulted with associates at the Cubana Airlines office and reiterated his conviction that OSWALD had not been at those offices at any time.

This source confirmed that the published and most used telephone number for the Cubana Airlines office is 35-79-00.

[redacted]

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No. [redacted]

[redacted]

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.
May 6, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

BASIS FOR INQUIRY

A confidential source abroad has advised that the following notations appeared in the personal address book of LEE HARVEY OSWALD (translations of the Spanish language items appear in parentheses):

Mexico City

Consulado de Cuba
(Cuban Consulate)
Zamora y F. Marques
11-28-47
SYLVIA DURAN

Embajada de la Union Sovietica
(Embassy of the Soviet Union)

15-61-55 (15-60-55)

Depto. de Asuntos Consulares
(Department of Consular Affairs)

Cubano Airlines
Paseo de la Reforma 56
35-79-00

INFORMATION FROM FEDERAL DISTRICT OF MEXICO TELEPHONE DIRECTORY

The confidential source abroad furnished the following

[redacted]

PSI redone

information on May 1, 1964:

The directory of the Mexican Telephone Company for the Federal District (Mexican Federal Capital, which includes Mexico City) published in September, 1963, column 2, page 119, records: "CONSULADO de Cuba, Zamora y F. Marquez (names of cross streets), (telephone) 11-28-47."

Column one, page 157, of the same directory reflects: "EMBAJADA de la Union de las Republicas Sovieticas Socialistas en Mexico (Embassy of the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics in Mexico), Czda. Tacubaya (Calzada meaning highway or street) 204, Agregado Militar (Military Attache)...(telephone) 15-69-87, Depto. de Asuntos Consulares (Department of Consular Affairs), C. B. Zetina (street name) 12...(telephone) 15-61-55."

Column 4, page 112, of the above-mentioned directory records the following: "CIA. CUBANA DE AVIACION, S. A., (Cuban Aviation Company, Incorporated) PASEO DE LA REFORMA 56... (telephone) 35-79-00." In addition to the foregoing, which is indicated as being equipped with two direct lines, the following additional telephone numbers are listed: 46-75-04, 46-61-64, 46-61-27, and 35-79-09.

TELEPHONE DATA FROM MEXICAN GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL PUBLICATION

The April 1, 1964, issue of the "Diario Oficial" ("Official Daily"), which states on the cover that it is the "Organ of the Constitutional Government of the United States of Mexico," records as emanating from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs the "List of the Diplomatic Corps Accredited to the Government of the United States of Mexico." On page 15 of the above-described publication under "Union de Republicas Socialistas Sovieticas" (Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics) is recorded the data: "Cancilleria y residencia: (Chancellery and residence) Calzada de Tacubaya 204, Telefonos: (Telephones) 15-60-55 y (and) 15-61-55." The foregoing data is followed by a listing of names and residence addresses of the Soviet diplomatic officials and their wives.

INFORMATION CONCERNING CUBAN AIRLINES OFFICES

[redacted]

A confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past and who is in a position to be well-informed with respect to the day-to-day operations of the Mexico City ticket offices of the "Compania Cubana de Aviacion" (Cuban Aviation Company - commonly referred to as "Cubana Airlines") furnished the following information on April 18, 1964:

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This source confirmed that the published and most used telephone number for the Cubana Airlines office is 35-79-00.

[redacted]

4-3 (Rev. 4-17-63)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☒ TELETYPE

3:34 AM URGENT 5-15-64 JEH
TO DIRECTOR
FROM SAN ANTONIO 150215

LEE HARVEY OSWALD. IS-R-CUBA.

RE BUTEL THIS DATE.

ROBERTO RAMOS, MANAGER, FLECHA ROJA RED ARROW BUS LINES, NUEVO LAREDO, MEXICO, REINTERVIEWED THIS DATE. RAMOS STILL MAINTAINS THAT NO PASSENGER LIST IS MADE AT NUEVO LAREDO, MEXICO, OF RED ARROW PASSENGERS TRAVELING TO INTERIOR OF MEXICO. RAMOS STATED THAT TICKET NUMBERS ARE RECORDED FOR EACH BUS ON A FORM CAPTIONED "VENTA DE BOLETOS" SALE OF TICKETS BUT NO NAMES ARE PLACED ON THIS FORM IN NUEVO LARDEO, MEXICO. RAMOS STATED FURTHER THAT RED ARROW SELLS TICKETS AT THREE DIFFERENT LOCATIONS, THE RED ARROW OFFICE IN NUEVO LAREDO, CUSTOMS OFFICE IN NUEVO LAREDO, AND THE CONTINENTAL BUS COMPANY IN LAREDO, TEXAS. TICKETS SOLD AT RED ARROW ARE LISTED BY TICKET NUMBER ONLY, ACCORDING TO RAMOS, ON THE "VENTA DE BOLETOS" FORM PREPARED FOR EACH BUS AND A COPY OF THIS FORM IS KEPT IN THE RED ARROW OFFICE, NUEVO LAREDO, MEXICO FOR 30 DAYS. THE ORIGINAL OF THIS FORM IS TAKEN TO THE MEXICAN CUSTOMS STATION NUEVO LAREDO, BY THE RED ARROW BUS DRIVER AND THE TICKET NUMBERS OF THE TICKETS SOLD AT MEXICAN CUSTOMS AS WELL AS THE TICKET NUMBERS OF THE TICKETS SOLD AT CONTINENTAL BUS COMPANY, LAREDO, TEXAS, ARE ADDED TO THE ORIGINAL OF THIS FORM. THE ORIGINAL IS THEN TAKEN TO MEXICO CITY BY THE DRIVER OF THE RED ARROW BUS. RAMOS STATED THAT UNDER THIS SYSTEM THE COPIES

105-82555-3752

REC 27 3 Encl

EX-109

15 MAY 19 1964

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

F-3 (Rev. 4-17-63)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
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Conrad
DeLoach
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Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☒ TELETYPE

PAGE TWO FROM SAN ANTONIO 150215

OF THE "VENTA DE BOLETOS" KEPT FOR 30 DAYS AT RED ARROW IN NUEVO LAREDO, MEXICO, CONTAINS ONLY THE TICKET NUMBERS OF TICKETS SOLD AT THE RED ARROW OFFICE, NUEVO LAREDO, BUT THE ORIGINAL WOULD CONTAIN THE TICKET NUMBERS OF ALL TICKETS SOLD FOR THAT PARTICULAR BUS. RAMOS STATED THAT THE "VENTA DE BOLETOS" COPY KEPT AT RED ARROW NUEVO LAREDO, HAS BEEN DESTROYED AND THE ONLY RECORD RED ARROW, NUEVO LAREDO, MEXICO HAS OF BUS 516, SEPTEMBER 26 LAST, IS THE "GUIA DE EQUIPAJES," (BAGGAGE GUIDE LIST). RAMOS STATED HE HAD RECEIVED A TELEPHONE CALL FROM THE RED ARROW OFFICE IN MEXICO CITY ABOUT 15 DAYS AFTER HE WAS ORIGINALLY CONTACTED BY FBI AGENTS, LAREDO, AND HE HAD ADVISED THE MEXICO CITY OFFICE THAT THE BAGGAGE GUIDE LIST FOR BUS NUMBER 516 OF SEPTEMBER 26 LAST WAS IN THE HANDS OF POLICE OFFICIALS SINCE THIS LIST HAD BEEN GIVEN TO GALDINO SANCHEZ MARTINEZ, A LOCAL MEXICAN CUSTOMS INSPECTOR AND PRIVATE DETECTIVE, IN DECEMBER LAST. RAMOS EXPLAINED THAT ALL RED ARROW BUSES ARE OWNED BY INDIVIDUALS AND THE BUS NUMBER 516 IS OWNED BY MANUEL SAUCEDO, MEXICO CITY, WHO CAN BE CONTACTED IN THE AFTERNOON AT RED ARROW TERMINAL, MEXICO CITY, OR THROUGH HIS, SAUCEDOS, EMPLOYER, CORONA BEER COMPANY, MEXICO CITY. RAMOS STATED THAT SAUCEDO MAY POSSIBLY HAVE THE ORIGINAL OF THE "VENTA DE BOLETOS" FOR BUS 516, SEPTEMBER 26 LAST, SHOWING THE NUMBER OF TICKETS SOLD AND THE TICKET NUMBERS FOR BUS 516 ON SEPTEMBER 26 LAST. IN VIEW OF ABOVE, AMENDED PAGES OF PAGE 16 OF REPORT OF SA JOHN M. KEMMY DATED APRIL 30 LAST, NOT BEING SUBMITTED AND SECOND FD 302 REFLECTING ABOVE INFORMATION BEING PREPARED.

RECEIVED: 5:59 AM CTF

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

5/18/64

1 - Stokes

Airtel

EX-105

To: Legat, Mexico City (105-3702)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555) REC 27 -3752

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Enclosed for information Legat are two copies of San Antonio teletype 5/15/64 dealing with reinterview of Roberto Ramos, manager Red Arrow lines, Nuevo Laredo. Information furnished by Ramos concerning absence of passengers names on the "Venta de Boletos" form is at variance with comments of driver, Morales, on page 3 of your May 5, 1964, letterhead. Your 5/5/64 letterhead indicates on page 6 that personnel of your office reviewed bundles of passenger lists at Red Arrow headquarters. Are the passenger list forms which were reviewed by your office identical with the "Venta de Boletos" form referred to by Ramos? Were names of passengers recorded on passenger lists reviewed by you?

Endeavor to resolve the discrepancy between comments of Ramos and driver, Morales. Expedite efforts to obtain passenger list of Red Arrow bus number 516 for trip from Nuevo Laredo to Mexico City 9/26-27/64.

Enclosures - 2

*1 - Dallas (100-10461) (Enclosure)
1 - San Antonio (105-2909)

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (Route through for review)

JCS:pah
(7)

NOTE: Ramos, the manager of bus line at Nuevo Laredo, has previously stated his line does not make passenger lists. Driver of bus in question on which Oswald traveled to Mexico City states passenger list is made and original taken by driver to Mexico City. Driver stated names of all passengers are on this list. Ramos says the "Venta de Boletos" (sale of tickets form) is made out for each trip but that no passengers names are thereon. As Legat, has located the forms at headquarters of bus line which they refer to as passenger lists, we are unable to see why discrepancy described herein exists.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
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Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes

MAILED 27
MAY 19 1964
COMM-FBI

79 MAY 21 1964

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: ~~2/10/64~~ 5-8-

FROM : A. H. Belmont

cc Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Evans

SUBJECT:

BRIEF ON FBI INVESTIGATION OF THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

The attached brief has been cleared and approved by Messrs. Mohr, DeLoach, Rosen, Sullivan, and Evans.

ENCLOSURE

Enclosure

AHB:CSH (7)

To date 2-17-64
" " 4-3-64
" " 5-8-64

3753

REC-21

15 MAY 19 1964

SOV SECTION

56 MAY 22 1964

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : W. C. Sullivan

DATE: May 8, 1964

FROM : W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: BRIEF ON FBI INVESTIGATION OF THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

In connection with the captioned Brief prepared for the Director, there are attached the following revised pages which have been prepared in order to bring the Brief up to date.

Pages 92 and 93. These pages have been revised to set forth the names of contributors to a full-page advertisement entitled "Welcome, Mr. Kennedy to Dallas," in the "Dallas Morning News" on 11/22/63, as obtained from Dallas oilman, Joseph P. Grinnan, at the request of the President's Commission.

Pages 118, 122, 123, 123a, 124, 125, 126, 126a and 127. These pages have been revised to report the request of the Commission for intelligence-type investigations on Michael Paine and his wife, Ruth Hyde Paine, with whom Marina Oswald was residing at the time of the assassination, as well as on George De Mohrenschildt and his wife, Jeanne De Mohrenschildt, who were acquainted with the Oswalds in late 1962 and early 1963 in Fort Worth and Dallas. These pages also set forth the results of our investigation and indicate that the President's Commission has received all information developed concerning the above individuals.

Also attached are a revised cover page dated 5/8/64 and pages 181, 185 and 192 of the Index. Attached pages are for inclusion in Volume I and Volume II of the Director's copy of the Brief. Copies of the above pages are being furnished to other officials by ticklers.

ENCLOSURE

105 [illegible]-3753

REC-?

19 MAY 19 1964

RECOMMENDATION:

For the Director's information.

Enclosures

JMS:pah
(12)

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Moore
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. J. M. Sizoo

FBI

Date: 4/21/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL - REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (89-58) (P)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA
OO: DALLAS

Enclosed for the Bureau are five copies and for Dallas 25 copies and for interested offices appropriate copies of FD 302 setting forth statements made by an unidentified doctor indicating that LEE HARVEY OSWALD, while in Mexico prior to the assassination of President Kennedy, had met with some of Fidel Castro's agents for instructions as to how to assassinate the President.

New Orleans is requested to immediately determine the day the "Cotton Queen" arrived in New Orleans for the Mardi Gras in order to establish the exact date of the flight in question and immediately advise Miami.

Miami should conduct the necessary investigation in an attempt to identify the two Cuban doctors taking instant flight and arrange for immediate interview of these individuals concerning the incidents set forth in enclosed FD 302.

Twenty-five copies of results of such interview should be forwarded Dallas.

Pertinent data included in OC Rpt. 5/14/64

3 - Bureau (Enc. 5) (AM - RM)
2 - Dallas (Enc. 25) (AM - RM)
2 - New Orleans (Enc. 2) (AM - RM)
1 - Tampa (Enc. 1) (AM - RM)
1 - Miami (Enc. 1) (AM - RM)
1 - San Francisco
JPM:lg
(11)

REC-35 105-82555-3754

5 ENCLOSURE

APR 22 1964

SOVIET SECTION

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

74 JUN 15 1964

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 4/21/64

On 4/17/64 Mr. LEE DAUGHERTY, P. O. Box 537, Half Moon Bay, California, furnished the following information to SA MAX H. FISCHER:

Mr. Daugherty is a retired Army Officer presently working for Western Auto Company and is temporarily visiting in the Pebble Beach, California, area.

During the latter part of February, 1964, Mr. Daugherty took an Eastern Airlines flight from Tampa, Florida, to Dallas, Texas. The flight had originated in Miami, Florida, and was to terminate either in Phoenix, Arizona, or Albuquerque, New Mexico. When he got on the plane, he sat down next to two Cuban doctors (obstetricians) who had boarded the flight at Miami, Florida. One was an older man who sat next to the window and spoke almost no English. The other was about 45 years of age and was en route Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, where he had obtained a position as a resident physician in an Oklahoma City hospital. He was accompanied on the flight by a wife and either two or three small children.

This doctor, whose name Daugherty cannot recall, said he had recently come to the United States from Spain and the only way he could get out of Cuba was to go to Spain and thereafter obtain a visa to come to the United States. He indicated that he had been educated in the United States before World War II and served as an interne at St. Vincent's Hospital in New York City during World War II.

As the plane approached Dallas, Texas, this doctor asked Mr. Daugherty what he thought about the assassination of President Kennedy. Daugherty replied that it had been a horrible thing and wondered whether the truth would ever be known to the American people. The doctor replied that the truth would not be published for at least ten years and that he knew Lee Harvey Oswald had been to Mexico prior to the time of the assassination and had met with some of Fidel Castro's agents for instructions as to how to assassinate the President. He did not say how he had such knowledge but his statement was to the effect that he had knowledge that such were true facts and not a theory that the doctor had developed.

COPIES DESTROYED

2nd FEB 27 1973

on 4/17/64 at Pebble Beach, California File # SF 89-58

105-19555-3754

by SA MAX H. FISCHER :ls ENCLOSURE Date dictated 4/21/64

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

105-4.2-2754

SF 89-58
MIF:lc

Mr. Daugherty thought about the conversation later and wondered how the doctor could have so much knowledge about the President's assassination when he supposedly was in Cuba until recently.

He stated that the exact date of the flight could be established at New Orleans, Louisiana, as it was the day the "Cotton Queen" arrived there for the Mardi Gras and newspaper photographers were on hand to take her picture.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (105-82555) DATE: May 13, 1964

FROM : Legat, Rome (105-1242) (P)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - RUSSIA

ReRomdet, 4-27-64.

Enclosed are five copies of a letterhead memorandum regarding captioned matter.

Any further pertinent information received will be promptly forwarded to the Bureau.

1 - ENCLOSURE

REC-35 3755

12 MAY 20 1964

SOVIET SECTION

3 - Bureau (1 - Liaison Section)
(Enc. 5)
1 - Rome 105-1242

JCM:oc
(4)

56 JUN 9 1964

Lee-645

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Washington, D. C.

May 13, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

"Il Tempo", an Italian-language daily Rome, Italy, newspaper, in its May 7, 1964, edition carried the following article:

New Documents of the USSR on Oswald

They should shed light on the years spent in Russia by the presumed assassin of Kennedy

The Soviet Union has given to the United States other documents regarding LEE HARVEY OSWALD, presumed assassin of President Kennedy. The Soviet Government had previously given to the American Government certain documents regarding the stay of OSWALD in the Soviet Union from 1959 to 1962.

The Warren Commission, which is conducting an inquiry into the assassination of Kennedy, recently requested further information regarding the assassin.

It will be recalled that Oswald was considered a militant communist, and had decided to live in the USSR. In America he was actively propagandizing for a pro-Castro organization. One of the problems facing both the Warren Commission and the FBI was whether OSWALD was the triggerman of a great plot or whether he acted strictly on his own.

In order to eliminate the shadow of suspicion in the public opinion, both in America and abroad, the Soviet Government declared itself to be willing

COPIES DESTROYED

21 FEB 27 1973

to furnish all documents in their possession regarding the activities of OSWALD during his stay in the USSR. The contents of the documents are not known. However, according to the international communist press, OSWALD was an unstable individual and one of unforeseeable actions. In reality, the communists are torn between the defense of OSWALD on the basis of his innocence or on the basis of considering him as merely an instrument of American reactionaries. A hard blow to these theses was dealt by OSWALD's wife, who is of Russian origin, who declared that her husband was responsible for the unsuccessful attempt against General WALKER, one of the best known exponents of the right.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Washington, D. C.

May 13, 1964

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In order to eliminate the shadow of suspicion in the public opinion, both in America and abroad, the Soviet Government declared itself to be willing

FD-36 (Rev. 10-29-63)

FBI

Date: 5/8/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (100-16601)(P)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS-R-CUBA

Re New Orleans tel, 5/7/64.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 10 copies, for Dallas three copies, and for Miami, one copy of a letterhead memorandum pertaining to the arrival in New Orleans of the "Cotton Queen".

3-Bureau (Encl. 10)
1-Dallas (Encl.3)
1-Miami (Encl. 1)
2-New Orleans
SMC/gml
7

Pertinent data included in OC Rpt. 6/14/64

REC-35 -3756

EX-117 12 MAY 12 1964

1 ENCLOSURE

SOVIET

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

56 JUN 12 1964 Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New Orleans, Louisiana
May 8, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Arthur W. Hyland, New Orleans Cotton Exchange, 231 Carondelet, New Orleans, Louisiana, advised a Special Agent of the FBI on May 7, 1964, that a female who had officially been designated as the "Maid of Cotton" but also known as the "Cotton Queen" arrived in New Orleans during February, 1964, on a promotion tour sponsored by D.H. Holmes, a New Orleans Department Store. He informed that he did not know the date of her arrival in New Orleans but recalled that she arrived by airplane at New Orleans International Airport.

Mrs. Gloria Fitzgerald, Secretary to the Sales Promotion Manager, D.H. Holmes, and Company, Ltd., 819 Canal Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, advised a Special Agent of the FBI on May 7, 1964, that Miss Katy Sue Meredith had been officially designated as the "Maid of Cotton". She informed that Miss Meredith arrived in New Orleans, Louisiana, on Friday, Februray 21, 1964, to appear at a style show sponsored by D.H. Holmes Company, Ltd., which was held at the Roosevelt Hotel, New Orleans, Louisiana, on February 22, 1964.

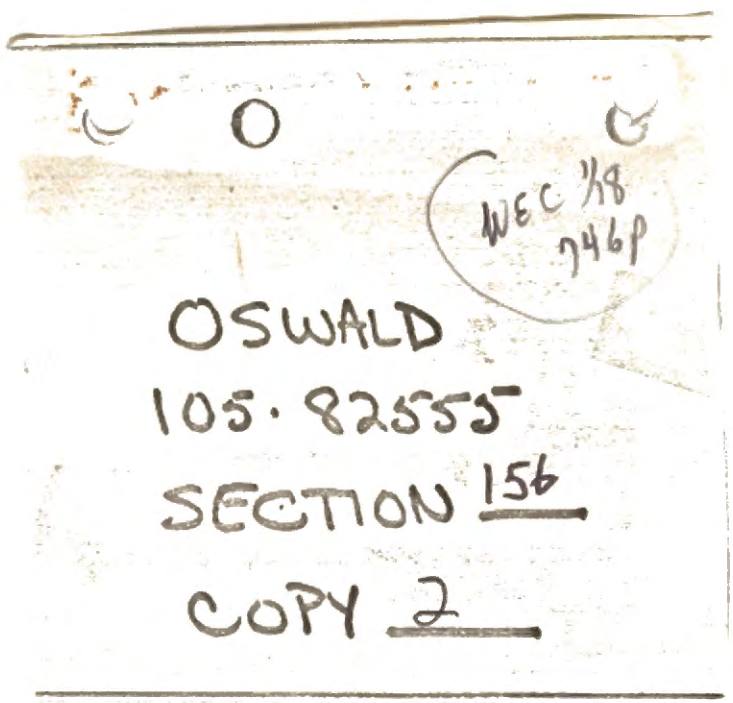
Mrs. Fitzgerald stated that Miss Meredith arrived in New Orleans, Louisiana, aboard Eastern Airlines Flight 202 at 11:19 AM. Mrs. Fitzgerald said she did not know where Miss Meredith arrived from other than that Miss Meredith came from somewhere in the State of Florida.

Mr. C. Connell, Control Agent, Eastern Airlines New Orleans, Louisiana, advised a Special Agent of the FBI on May 7, 1964, that Eastern Airlines Flight 202 originates in Miami, Florida, with stops in Tampa, Florida, and New Orleans, Louisiana. This flight terminates at Ft. Worth, Texas.

Mr. Connell stated that Flight 202 is scheduled to leave Miami, Florida, at 7:00 AM and that a list of passengers aboard this flight for February 21, 1964, and their destination can be obtained from the Accounting Department, of Eastern Airlines, at Miami, Florida.

COPIES DESTROYED

21 FEB 27 1973


WEC '78
746P
OSWALD
105-82555
SECTION 156
COPY 2

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 105-82555

SERIAL NO. 3757

PAGE NO. 1-9

NO. OF PAGES 9

SECTION NO.

156

CIA

REFERRAL

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
OKLAHOMA CITY	DALLAS	5-14-64	4/17-5/13/64

TITLE OF CASE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.

REPORT MADE BY: SA HARVEY B. MURPHY

CHARACTER OF CASE: IS - R - CUBA

REFERENCES: San Francisco airtel to Bureau 4-21-64;
New Orleans airtel to Bureau 4-29-64;
Buairtel to New Orleans 5-6-64;
Oklahoma City airtel to Bureau 5-9-64;
Miami airtel to Bureau 5-9-64.

LEADS:

-P-

THE OKLAHOMA CITY DIVISION

At Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

Will continue to report any information received concerning Subject, in accordance with Bureau instructions.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

One copy this report furnished San Francisco Office for information, as the original complainant in this matter, LEE DAUGHERTY, is apparently residing in that Division.

APPROVED

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

COPIES MADE:

- Bureau (105-82555) (RM)
- Dallas (100-10461) (RM)
(1 - INS, Dallas)
- San Francisco (Info.) (89-58) (RM)
- Oklahoma City (105-783)

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

REC 35 3758

12 MAY 1964

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency		
Request Rec.		
Date Fwd.		
How Fwd.		
By		

1-AM

COVER PAGE

SOVIET SECTION

JUN 5 1964

FD-604 (Rev 8-22-49)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1 - Immigration and Naturalization Service
Dallas, Texas (RM)

Report of: SA HARVEY B. MURPHY Office: Oklahoma City
Date: May 14, 1964

File Number: 105-783 Bureau File Number: 105-82555

Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

Synopsis: LEE DAUGHERTY at Pebble Beach, California, on 4-17-64, advised during latter part of 2/64 he traveled on Eastern Airlines from Tampa, Florida, to Dallas, Texas with two Cuban doctors. DAUGHERTY said one of the doctors claimed he knew LEE HARVEY OSWALD had been to Mexico prior to assassination of President KENNEDY, and there met with some of CASTRO's agents to plan assassination. He did not recall name of the doctors but remembered one of them was en route to Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, to accept position as Resident Physician in an Oklahoma City hospital. Oklahoma State Medical Assn., Oklahoma State Medical Examiner's Office, and persons acquainted with Cuban refugees residing in Oklahoma City, Okla., advise they know of no Cuban medical doctors in Oklahoma City, who arrived here in approximately late February, 1964. Information received that two Cuban medical doctors obtained employment at Clinton, Oklahoma in about February, 1964. Doctors BRAULIO JOAQUIN CUESTA and JOSE RAMON HERNANDEZ located and interviewed Clinton, Oklahoma, May 8, 1964. They identified themselves as Cuban doctors practicing in the United States who traveled from Miami, Florida, to Clinton, Oklahoma, February 21, 1964. They recall discussing the assassination of President KENNEDY with a man who shared a seat with them on the flight. Each stated he has no personal knowledge of the assassination, of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, or of any meeting between OSWALD and CASTRO agents in Mexico. The

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discussion arose from a newspaper article read by Dr. HERNANDEZ to the effect that OSWALD had traveled to Mexico prior to the assassination. The discussions centered upon the fact that CASTRO was having difficulty with the policies of President KENNEDY as they pertained to Cuba and the doctors each were of the opinion that CASTRO could have been responsible for the planning of the assassination, however, this is their personal theory and is based upon discussion and newspaper stories. They claim to have no factual knowledge which would support their contention.

-P-

DETAILS:

At Pebble Beach, California

On April 17, 1964, Mr. LEE DAUGHERTY, Post Office Box 537, Half Moon Bay, California, advised SA MAX H. FISCHER, in essence, as follows:

FLA. TEXAS

He is a retired army officer. In late February, 1964, he took an Eastern Airlines Flight from Tampa, Florida to Dallas, Texas. The flight, however, had originated at Miami, Florida. Upon boarding the flight he sat next to two Cuban doctors who had boarded the plane at Miami. He did not recall their names but recalled one of the doctors was en route to Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, to accept a position as a Resident Physician at an Oklahoma City hospital.

As they approached Dallas, Texas, their conversation turned to the assassination of President KENNEDY. One of the doctors said he knew LEE HARVEY OSWALD had been to Mexico prior to the time of the assassination and had met with some of FIDEL CASTRO's agents for instructions as to how to assassinate the President.

The following investigation at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, was conducted by SA HARVEY B. MURPHY:

On May 6, 1964, CHARLINE COE, Bookkeeper, Oklahoma State Medical Association, 601 N. W. Expressway, advised she

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.

is unable, from the records of the Medical Association, or from her personal knowledge, to furnish the names of any medical doctors in Oklahoma who are Cuban Nationals.

On May 6, 1964, Mrs. LUCILLE T. HAIDEK, Executive Secretary, Oklahoma State Medical Examiner's Office, 402 Sequoyah Building, advised a check of the records of the Medical Examiner's Office failed to disclose information to indicate any Cuban doctors had been licensed to practice in Oklahoma since February, 1964. She stated from her own personal knowledge she is aware some Cuban doctors are employed by a few medical institutions in Oklahoma and the Cuban doctors are functioning as physicians and surgeons within those institutions, even though they are not licensed to practice by State Medical Authorities. She stated she does not know of any Cuban doctors located in Oklahoma City, nor does she know of any Cuban doctors who arrived in Oklahoma as recent as February or March, 1964.

SAMUEL J. GUERRERO, an employee of the U. S. Government at Tinker Air Force Base, who is a voluntee social worker for persons from Latin America in the Oklahoma City area, on May 6, 1964, advised as follows:

He is acquainted with or knows about all Cuban families who have come to Oklahoma City in the past few years and he knows of no Cuban doctor who is employed as a Resident Physician in an Oklahoma City hospital. He stated there are Cuban doctors who are employed in hospitals in other parts of the state.

On May 6, 1964, Mrs. JAMES H. NORICK, 3201 Venice Boulevard, who is acquainted with many Cuban families in Oklahoma, advised she knows of no Cuban doctor who is employed as a Resident Physician in an Oklahoma City hospital. She stated she would contact Cuban friends in an effort to identify any Cuban doctors arriving in Oklahoma in late February, 1964.

On May 7, 1964, Mrs. JAMES H. NORICK advised she had been in contact with LEYDA HERNANDEZ, a Cuban refugee who resides at 2549 N. W. 22nd Street. Mrs. NORICK learned from LEYDA HERNANDEZ the latter had visited a Cuban doctor at Norman, Oklahoma, on May 6, 1964.

LEYDA learned from the doctor in Norman that two Cuban doctors had moved into Clinton, Oklahoma, in late February, 1964. One of these two doctors has a family which includes a wife and two or three small children. This doctor, whose surname is CUESTA, was believed to be in his late forties.

The following investigation was conducted at Clinton, Oklahoma:

FD-302 (Rev. 1-28-64) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 5/12/64

1 OKLA. FLA. N.Y.

Dr. BRAULIO JOAQUIN CUESTA, was interviewed at Oklahoma General Hospital, where he is a Resident Physician, and advised as follows: SAN ANTONIO TEXAS

Dr. CUESTA stated that he was born February 7, 1919, in Camaguey, Cuba, and lived in Camaguey, Cuba throughout his life, except for those periods set forth hereinafter. Dr. CUESTA advised that his family and his wife's family were large land owners at Camaguey, Cuba, and prior to leaving Cuba he was the director of the Colonial Espanola Hospital, Camaguey, Cuba.

Concerning his background, Dr. CUESTA advised he attended Havana Medical School, Havana, Cuba, from 1937 to 1943, and served his internship at St. Joseph's Hospital in Yonkers, New York, during the period from 1944 to 1945.

Dr. CUESTA advised that when he was a young boy he and his family had also resided in Spain.

In approximately July, 1963, he was able to leave Cuba, and travel to Spain. He remained in Spain until October 22, or 24, 1963, at which time he traveled to Miami, Florida, on an Immigration Permit.

Dr. CUESTA advised that on February 21, 1964, he did leave Miami, Florida, by Eastern Airlines with his wife and two children, traveling to Dallas, Texas. From there he was to go to Clinton, Oklahoma, where he had obtained a position as a Resident Physician at Oklahoma General Hospital, to commence February 24, 1964.

During the course of the trip from Miami, Florida, he shared a seat with Dr. JOSE HERNANDEZ. Dr. JOSE HERNANDEZ is a long time friend who had worked with him at the hospital in Camaguey, Cuba, and who was also traveling to Clinton, Oklahoma, to take up a Resident Physician's position at the Western Tuberculosis Sanitarium, Clinton, Oklahoma. In the course of travel

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On 5/8/64 at Clinton, Oklahoma File # OC 105-783

by SA BYRON H. DUNBAR:vtm Date dictated 5/10/64

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son the plane, at a point believed to be Tampa, Florida, a man whom he vaguely remembers did get on the plane and did share a seat with him and Dr. HERNANDEZ during the trip from Tampa to Dallas. The seats were not shared continously since Dr. HERNANDEZ and Dr. CUESTA would periodically go back and visit with Dr. CUESTA's family sitting to the rear of the plane.

Dr. CUESTA advised that the third man was tall, approximately 50 to 55 years of age, and in the course of conversation did mention that he had been in the United States military forces during the war.

En route to Dallas, Texas, Dr. CUESTA does remember discussing the assassination of President KENNEDY. Part of this discussion included the theory that LEE HARVEY OSWALD could have met agents of CASTRO in Mexico and there planned the assassination.

Dr. CUESTA advised that he has absolutely no personal knowledge of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and no knowledge of OSWALD's trip to Mexico, except what he read in the newspapers. However, the discussion concerning the theory that President KENNEDY could have been assassinated by OSWALD after his meeting with CASTRO's agents in Mexico, was expressed by Dr. HERNANDEZ. As part of this discussion Dr. HERNANDEZ did mention that he spoke of fact rather than merely expressing a theory.

Dr. CUESTA added that Dr. HERNANDEZ has trouble expressing himself in English and does not speak English fluently. He stated what he was actually speaking of was the fact that the Cuban people, or at least he, Dr. HERNANDEZ, believes that CASTRO was experiencing considerable trouble in his internal policies because of the embargo and other policies of President KENNEDY. Consequently, it is the personal belief of many of the Cuban people, including Dr. CUESTA, that the CASTRO government may have planned the assassination of President KENNEDY. In referring to the facts, Dr. HERNANDEZ was speaking of the fact that this is the belief of the Cuban people.

The remainder of the interview with Dr. CUESTA was conducted in the presence of Dr. JOSE RAMON HERNANDEZ.

Dr. CUESTA advised that after consultation and discussion with Dr. HERNANDEZ he determined Dr. HERNANDEZ had on February 20, 1964, read a newspaper article which reported that OSWALD had been in the Country of Mexico prior to the assassination of President KENNEDY. Upon learning that fact, Dr. HERNANDEZ formed the opinion that OSWALD could easily have met agents of the CASTRO government in Mexico and planned the assassination of President KENNEDY. It was this newspaper article and this opinion which Dr. HERNANDEZ discussed with a traveling companion on their flight on February 21, 1964. Dr. CUESTA then added he personally shared the opinion it was entirely possible that CASTRO planned the assassination. Dr. CUESTA explained this opinion is not based on facts but merely a rather common opinion shared by many Cubans who have fled from the CASTRO regime.

Dr. HERNANDEZ did mention that it was fact and not theory that the KENNEDY policies were causing CASTRO considerable difficulty and that the KENNEDY policies regarding Cuba were definitely working to the detriment of FIDEL CASTRO.

Dr. CUESTA reiterated that he has never met LEE HARVEY OSWALD; has no personal knowledge of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and has no personal knowledge that LEE HARVEY OSWALD took a trip to Mexico or any other place. He further advised he has no information concerning the assassination of President KENNEDY other than what he has read in the newspapers. He advised he has no personal knowledge of any Cuban agents who are directly working for CASTRO or who could have met LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

Dr. CUESTA emphasized that if he could furnish any information which would be of assistance, he would gladly do so. He further added that if he could furnish any information which would be of interest to the United States concerning Cuba or any other matter, he would certainly do so.

Dr. CUESTA stated that he has known Dr. HERNANDEZ for many years and knows that Dr. HERNANDEZ is not acquainted with LEE HARVEY OSWALD, has had no connection with him, and could furnish no direct information concerning the activities of OSWALD.

Dr. BRAULIO CUESTA advised he now resides at 325 South 17th Street, Clinton, Oklahoma and is a Resident Physician at the Oklahoma General Hospital in Clinton, Oklahoma. He plans to remain in Clinton, Oklahoma, as long as possible. He intends to educate his children in schools in Clinton, and become a citizen of the United States.

Date 6/12/64

1

Dr. JOSE RAMON HERNANDEZ, 220 South Seventh Street, Clinton, Oklahoma, was interviewed at the Oklahoma General Hospital in the presence of Dr. BRAULIO JOAQUIN CUESTA, and advised as follows:

CUBA, F.I.D. TI-105

He was born December 3, 1909, at Camaguey, Cuba. He studied medicine and lived in Cuba almost entirely until 1961 when he came to the United States, as a refugee, following the Bay of Pigs Invasion in 1961. He remained in Miami, Florida, until February 21, 1964.

Dr. HERNANDEZ advised that prior to February 21, 1964, he obtained an appointment as a Resident Physician at Oklahoma Western Tuberculosis Sanitarium at Clinton, Oklahoma, and did travel by Eastern Airlines on February 21, 1964, from Miami, Florida, to Dallas, Texas.

During this travel he shared a seat with Dr. BRAULIO CUESTA, with whom he had worked in Camaguey, Cuba, at a hospital called Colonial Espanola where he was the ear, nose, and throat specialist, and Dr. CUESTA was director.

During the course of travel from Miami to Dallas, he and Dr. CUESTA shared a seat with a third man whom he described as a tall middle aged man whose hair was believed to be graying slightly.

During the course of their conversation between Tampa, Florida, and Dallas and prior to their arrival at Dallas, the assassination of President KENNEDY was discussed. Dr. HERNANDEZ mentioned he was of the opinion that LEE HARVEY OSWALD had met agents of CASTRO during a trip to Mexico and that perhaps the assassination was planned with the aid, assistance or guidance of CASTRO agents. Dr. HERNANDEZ advised this is an opinion of his, based entirely upon the fact that he had read in the newspaper that LEE HARVEY OSWALD had been in Mexico prior to the assassination. In the discussion he mentioned that he spoke of fact rather than theory and by this statement he meant he considered it

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On 5/8/64 at Clinton, Oklahoma File # OC 105-783

by SA BYRON H. DUNBAR:vtm Date dictated 5/10/64

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to be a fact that it was entirely possible that CASTRO agents had planned the assassination. The fact referred to was that the policies of FIDEL CASTRO were suffering and FIDEL CASTRO was being caused considerable trouble by the actions of President KENNEDY, particularly concerning the embargo placed upon Cuba.

Dr. HERNANDEZ advised he does not personally know LEE HARVEY OSWALD or agents of the CASTRO government. He has no personal knowledge of any travel of OSWALD. He has no personal knowledge of any plans concerning the assassination of President KENNEDY; no direct knowledge concerning any facts pertaining to the assassination except as read by him in the public press. All statements which he, Dr. HERNANDEZ, has made were based upon newspaper accounts and his own personal theories which he believes are shared by many Cuban citizens. Dr. HERNANDEZ advised that most of the statements he made were interpreted for the third man whose name he does not recall but who also was believed to have departed from the plane at Dallas, Texas, through the interpreting of Dr. BRAULIO CUESTA. Dr. HERNANDEZ advised that he does speak English but it is not perfected and he does need aid in expressing his statements in English.

Dr. HERNANDEZ advised that he has been in the United States since 1961, residing in the Miami, Florida, area until February 21, 1964, when he departed for Clinton, Oklahoma. Dr. HERNANDEZ advised it is presently his intention to establish permanent residence in the United States, however, he is still in the United States as a refugee. He further advised that if there is any information which he can furnish concerning any matter whatsoever which would be of benefit or aid to the United States he would be glad to do so. He further advised he would take any action necessary to aid the United States.

Dr. HERNANDEZ reiterated he has no personal knowledge whatsoever of any facts pertaining to the assassination of President KENNEDY except for the

information he has read in the newspapers. He never heard of LEE HARVEY OSWALD prior to the assassination. He has no direct knowledge whatsoever that CASTRO has any agents in Mexico or any direct knowledge concerning any planned assassination on the part of the CASTRO government.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAY 14 1964

TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

FBI DALLAS

555 PM CST URGENT 5-14-64 FLL

TO DIRECTOR (105-82555) ATTENTION: INSPECTOR JAMES R. MALLEY

FROM DALLAS (100-10461) 3P

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, ~~AKA; IS - R~~ ALSO KNOWN AS INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - WAP - CUBA.

RE TELEPHONE CALL FROM INSPECTOR MALLEY THIS DATE, REFERRING TO CALL FROM DREW PEARSON, WHICH REPORTED THAT HE HAD A TIP THAT JOSEPH BALL OF THE WARREN COMMISSION HAD COME TO THE DALLAS OFFICE OF THE FBI AND ASKED FOR THE LOAN OF A CAR TO INTERVIEW PEOPLE. IT WAS ALSO INDICATED THAT THE DALLAS OFFICE DELAYED FOR APPROXIMATELY TWENTYFOUR HOURS AND THEN FLATLY TOLD BALL HE COULD NOT HAVE THE CAR.

THE DALLAS OFFICE HAS AT NO TIME RECEIVED A REQUEST FROM JOSEPH BALL OR ANY OTHER MEMBER OF THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION FOR THE USE OF AN AUTOMOBILE.

ALL REQUESTS FROM MEMBERS OF THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION WERE CLEARED WITH BUREAU PRIOR TO GRANTING SAME.

THE ONLY REQUEST RECEIVED WHICH WAS NOT GRANTED WAS A REQUEST RECEIVED ON MARCH NINETEEN, NINETEEN SIXTYFOUR, AT TWO THIRTYFIVE PM, FROM U.S. ATTORNEY BAREFOOT SANDERS, DALLAS, WHO STATED HE WAS CALLING DALLAS OFFICE AT REQUEST OF MEMBERS OF THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION, INCLUDING

REC-25 105-82555-3759

EX-105

15 MAY 19 1964

END PAGE ONE

MAY 20 1964

MR. BELMONT FOR THE DIRECTOR

79 MAY 21 1964

JOSEPH MALLEY. MR. SANDERS STATED THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION MEMBERS HAD THE ADDRESS AND TELEPHONE NUMBERS OF CERTAIN WITNESSES THEY DESIRED TO INTERVIEW AND THAT THEY WOULD LIKE THE FBI TO LOCATE SUCH INDIVIDUALS FOR PURPOSES OF HAVING THEM APPEAR AT THE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY'S OFFICE FOR THE NECESSARY INTERVIEWS WITH PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION MEMBERS.

IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE RECEIPT OF THE TELEPHONE CALL FROM MR. SANDERS, CONTACT WAS HAD WITH INSPECTOR MALLEY, WHO STATED THAT MR. SANDERS SHOULD BE ADVISED THAT SINCE THIS WAS A PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION MATTER, THAT THE FBI SHOULD NOT GET INVOLVED WITH LOCATING WITNESSES TO APPEAR AND TESTIFY BEFORE THE COMMISSION REPRESENTATIVES, BUT THAT SHOULD IT DEVELOP THAT DIFFICULTY WAS HAD IN LOCATING A PARTICULAR WITNESS, THAT A REQUEST TO ASSIST IN THE LOCATION OF A WITNESS WHOULD BE CONSIDERED.

IMMEDIATELY THEREAFTER AT APPROXIMATELY THREE TWENTYFIVE PM, UNITED STATES ATTORNEY BAREFOOT SANDERS WAS ADVISED THAT SINCE IT WAS A COMMISSION MATTER, WE DID NOT WANT TO BECOME INVOLVED IN THE LOCATION OF WITNESSES TO APPEAR AND TESTIFY BEFORE THE COMMISSION, BUT THAT SHOULD DIFFICULTY BE ENCOUNTERED

END PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE

IN LOCATING ANY PARTICULAR INDIVIDUAL, A REQUEST SHOULD BE MADE FOR US TO ENDEAVOR TO LOCATE SUCH WITNESS.

CORR-PAGE 2 LINE-8-WORD-3—SHD-BE "—CONTACT"—

END

WAS RAP

FBI WASH DC

CC-MR. SULLIVAN

CC-MR. ROSEN

CONFIDENTIAL

1 - Belmont
1 - DeLoach
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan 1 - Stokes

May 19, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI
MAY 19 11 14 AM '64

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated April 24, 1964, requesting, in part, investigation concerning telephone numbers found on the forty-seventh page of the address book of Lee Harvey Oswald.

In response to your request, there are enclosed two copies of a memorandum dated May 6, 1964. Upon detachment from the classified enclosures, this letter may be regarded as unclassified.

105-82555

JCS:cgw
(9)

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

REC-25 105-82555-3760

15 MAY 19 1964

Enclosures - 2

NOTE: [redacted]

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAY 20 1964

79 MAY 21 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐ [redacted]

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

FBI

Date: 5/15/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Delo[illegible]
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS-R-CUBA
OO: DL

ReBuairtel to Dallas, 4/29/64.

By letter to the Director, 4/28/64, the President's Commission requested further investigation by the Dallas Division regarding the following matter:

On the afternoon of 11/24/63, RAY JOHN, of Channel 8, WFAA-TV, Dallas, received an anonymous telephone call, in which the caller stated he thought OSWALD had had a rifle sighted-in on 11/21/63, at a gun shop in the 200 block of Irving Boulevard, Irving, Texas. JOHN reported this matter immediately thereafter to Detective FAY M. TURNER, of the Dallas Police Department, and Officer TURNER determined that the Irving Sports Shop is located at 221 East Irving Boulevard, Irving, Texas.

A check of the records of the Irving Sports Shop by Mr. DIAL D. RYDER, an employee of that firm, located a repair tag, which indicated that certain work, associated by RYDER with the mounting on a rifle and the sighting-in of a telescopic sight, was performed by the Irving Sports Shop, 221 East Irving Boulevard, Irving, Texas, for a man by the name of OSWALD.

3 - BUREAU
2 - LITTLE ROCK (105-406)
2 - DALLAS
DFP:eah C. C. WICK

CONT'D

105-82555-3761

Approved _____ Sent _____ M

Special Agent in Charge

79 MAY 21 1964

In this regard, all persons having last name of OSWALD residing in Dallas and Irving, Texas, were interviewed in 12/63, and all advised they had not taken a rifle to the Irving Sports Shop to have a telescopic sight mounted.

The President's Commission has requested further investigation to locate and interview all other persons by the name of OSWALD who may have resided in the Dallas - Fort Worth area in October or November, 1963.

On 1/28/64, Lt. JAMES R. OSWALD, AF #70450A, assigned to the 9th Bomb Squadron of the 7th Bomb Wing, Carswell Air Force Base, Fort Worth, Texas, was interviewed by the Los Angeles Division at Castle AFB, Morced, California, where he was on temporary assignment with the 329th Bomb Squadron as a student. Interview at that time with Lt. OSWALD was conducted to determine if any family relationship existed between he and LEE HARVEY OSWALD. This interview did not, however, encompass the question of whether or not Lt. OSWALD had conducted any business with the Irving Sports Shop in Irving, Texas.

CHARLES ECK, OSI, Carswell AFB, Fort Worth, Texas, advised on 5/13/64 that Lt. JAMES R. OSWALD is no longer assigned to Carswell AFB and his present address is P. O. Box 1203, Blytheville, Arkansas.

LEADS

LITTLE ROCK DIVISION

AT BLYTHEVILLE, ARKANSAS

1. Locate and interview Lt. JAMES R. OSWALD in accordance with request of President's Commission to determine whether or not Lt. OSWALD had a rifle repaired at the Irving Sports Shop, 221 East Irving Boulevard, Irving, Texas, during October or November, 1963.

2. Submit results to Bureau in appropriate letterhead memorandum and incorporate FD-302 in next Little Rock report.

FBI

Date: 5/15/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, NEw YORK (105-38431)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

ReBuairtel, 5/14/64, requesting that the NYO furnish the Bureau 8 pamphlets furnished the NYO by ARNOLD JOHNSON on 12/3/63. These pamphlets are probably identical with those furnished OSWALD by the CP National Office.

The 8 pamphlets are furnished herewith and are listed below as follows:

1 copy of bulletin entitled "The Ultra Right, Kennedy and the Role of Progressives" by GUS HALL

1 pamphlet entitled "Free Americans from the Mc Carran Act Danger".

1 pamphlet entitled "Ben Davis on the Mc Carran Act"

1 pamphlet entitled "3 Brave Men" by JAMES JACKSON

1 pamphlet entitled "The Only Choice - Peaceful Coexistence" by GUS HALL

(3) Bureau (Encls. 8)(RM)
1-New York

RGO:np
(5)

7 ENCLOSURE

REC-25 105-82555-3762

25 MAY 16 1964

SOVIET SECTION

CENTRAL FILE

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

NY 105-38431

1 pamphlet entitled "Catalogue 1961"

1 pamphlet entitled "Horizons of the Future - For a Socialist America"

1 pamphlet entitled "End the Cold War" by GUS HALL

FBI

REC-25 105-82555-376

May 19, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Belmont
1 - DeLoach
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Mail Room
1 - Lenihan

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated May 12, 1964, requesting that the Commission be furnished the samples of literature which Mr. Arnold Johnson of the Communist Party, USA, thought had probably been sent to Lee Harvey Oswald as enclosures to Mr. Johnson's letter to Oswald dated July 31, 1963.

For your information, the material in question was made available to this Bureau by Mr. John Abt, Mr. Johnson's attorney, on December 3, 1963, and consisted of the following:

1. A pamphlet entitled "Ben Davis on the McCarran Act at the Harvard Law Forum"

2. A pamphlet entitled "3 Brave Men Tell How Freedom Comes to an Old South City - Nashville, Tenn.," by James E. Jackson

3. A pamphlet entitled "Free Americans from the McCarran Act Danger!," by Gus Hall

4. A pamphlet entitled "The Only Choice Peaceful Coexistence," by Gus Hall

5. A pamphlet entitled "End the Cold War!" by Gus Hall

6. A pamphlet entitled "Catalogue 1961"

7. A pamphlet entitled "Horizons of the Future for a Socialist America," by Elizabeth Gurley Flynn

BY COURIER SVC
31 MAY 19
COMM-FBI

REC. READING ROOM
MAY 19 11 15 AM '64

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

105-82555
REL:cgw/hc
(10)

MAY 20 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

MAY 21 1964

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

8. A pamphlet entitled "The Ultra-Right, Kennedy, and Role of the Progressives," by Gus Hall

The items listed above are enclosed for the Commission in accordance with your request.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures - 8

NOTE: We have previously furnished the Commission the originals of correspondence that was sent to Oswald by the CP, USA, and have also furnished the Commission the originals of correspondence which Oswald directed to CP officials. During our contact with CP officials at the request of the President's Commission, Mr. Abt furnished us the 8 pamphlets mentioned herein as data he believed probably was sent to Oswald for his reading and information. The Commission now desires to be furnished the 8 pamphlets concerned.

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - DeLoach
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan

May 19, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Stokes

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Lee Oswald

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated April 24, 1964, requesting, in part, that we endeavor to ascertain the exact time of arrival in Mexico City of the Flecha Roja bus on the morning of September 27, 1963. In this connection there are attached two copies of a memorandum dated May 4, 1964.

Upon detachment of the classified enclosures, this letter may be regarded as unclassified.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Declassified
3/15/77 sba
2048

REC-25 105-[illegible]-3763

EX-109

15 MAY 19 1964

BY COURIER SVC.
31 MAY 19
COMM.-FBI

Enclosures (2)

JCS:pah:tef
(10)

NOTE:

Enclosed letterhead has been approved for dissemination by Messrs. Belmont and Malley. It establishes bus in question arrived Mexico City 10 a.m., 9/27/63. Classified "Confidential" as enclosures so classified by Legat, Mexico City, to protect our operations in Mexico. The investigation there was handled by members of Legat's staff.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAY

79 MAY 21 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

F B I

Date: 5/11/64

Transmit the following in _____

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM : SAC, BOSTON (105-10911) (P)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

Re Boston airtels 4/15/64 and 4/24/64 and New York airtel 4/27/64, captioned "MARK LANE; SM - C."

Enclosed for the Bureau are ten copies and for New York and Dallas three copies of a letterhead memorandum concerning an appearance of MARK LANE on the Jerry Williams radio program April 30, 1964, at Boston, Mass.

The source who furnished information on May 1, 1964, was a tape recording of LANE's radio appearance which was monitored at the Boston Office by SA ARTHUR V. SULLIVAN, JR. and SA DARREL B. CURRIE.

(6) Bureau (105-82555) (Enc. 8) (RM)
(1 - Package (Enc. 4) (RM)
(1 - 100-409763 MARK LANE) (Enc.1) (RM)
(1 - 100- CCI) (Enc. 1) (RM)
3-New York (105-38431) (Enc. 1) (RM)
(1 - 100-117844 MARK LANE) (Enc. 1)(RM)
(1 - 100-152725 CCI) (Enc. 1) (RM)
3-Dallas (100-10461)(Enc. 2)(RM)
(1 - 89-43) (Enc. 1) (RM)
3-Boston (105-10911)
(1 - 89-43)
(1 -100-35732)
DBC:cm
(15)

ENCLOSURE ON BULKY RAMP

C C. Wick

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

79 MAY 21 1964

REC-18 -3764

17 MAY 12 1964

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

ENCLOSURE

SOVIET SECTION

BS 105-10911

The source who furnished information on June 10, 1963, was [redacted]

Also enclosed for the Bureau are four reels of magnetic tapes, two reels (marked 1A and 2A) designated for the Warren Commission, and two reels (marked 1B and 2B) for the Bureau, concerning this radio appearance.

Memoranda concerning other appearances of MARK LANE on 4/29/64, 4/30/64 and 5/1/64 are being prepared.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Boston, Massachusetts
May 11, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Re: Appearance of Attorney Mark Lane on the Jerry Williams Radio Program, April 30, 1964 Boston, Massachusetts

On April 14, 1964, Mr. Allen Segal, Radio Station WERS, 130 Beacon Street, Boston, Massachusetts, advised the Boston Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation that Attorney Mark Lane of New York, who was on a nationwide tour, representing the interests of Lee Harvey Oswald, would appear in Boston on April 30, 1964, under the auspices of the Citizens' Committee of Inquiry.

Mr. Segal advised that Lane would be a guest of Jerry Williams on WMEX Radio, Boston, Massachusetts, on April 30, 1964.

Jerry Williams, a radio commentator employed by WMEX Radio, Brookline Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts, broadcasts nightly between 10:00 p.m. and 1:00 a.m., and discusses current events and presents various public figures. Following his talk or that of a guest, Williams has an arrangement whereby listeners may call and ask questions and the caller's voice may also be heard on the radio program.

On May 1, 1964, a source advised that Attorney Mark Lane appeared on the Jerry Williams radio program over WMEX, Boston, Massachusetts, on April 30, 1964.

This source furnished the following information concerning Lane's appearance:

Jerry Williams furnished background data concerning Attorney Mark Lane and stated that Lane had been serving as defense counsel for various civil rights groups.

Lane opened his remarks by saying that he feels very strongly about civil rights, and that a civil rights bill

XEROX 1964

must pass the Congress. Lane stated he had been deeply concerned over the destruction of presumption of innocence through pretrial publicity in various cases, and that the Oswald case was a good example. He said he believed Oswald could not have received a fair trial and that because of many contradictions in the evidence in this case, he decided to write a "law review" article concerning it. He said he believed the American people were entitled to know the truth of this matter. The article which he wrote subsequently came to the attention of Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, who then asked him to represent her.

In answer to a question as to whether Mrs. Oswald had her wits about her, Lane stated that she was the one courageous, outspoken person in this case, and that she was completely uncowed by the forces of Government. He stated that he and Mrs. Oswald did not always agree on basic questions and said, for example, she had stated that Lee Harvey Oswald was a CIA Agent, but that this statement was not supported by the evidence.

In a discussion concerning press coverage of his investigation, Lane said he could not understand why more of his statements had not been made available to the American people. In this regard he stated he had given information which he considered newsworthy to friends of his in the press and that his information had not been printed.

Lane stated he appeared before the Warren Commission, and that all those present were friendly to him, except Congressman Ford, whom he described as a Goldwater man and former FBI Agent. Lane referred to the Warren Commission as being composed of Chief Justice Warren, who is often absent from the hearings; Allen Dulles, former CIA Director, who usually conducts the hearings; Congressman Ford, a former FBI Agent and two southern Democrats. He described this as a highly political Commission, whereas in his opinion it should be nonpolitical in nature.

Lane stated he had made four trips to Dallas to gather information in this case, and that he had obtained copies of all the affidavits from the District Attorney's Office in Dallas from someone, not otherwise identified, who had

been kind enough to obtain these for him. He stated that one of these documents was a report of the paraffin test on Oswald. Lane pointed out that Chief Curry of the Dallas Police Department had stated on November 23, 1963 that the paraffin test had been completed and that Oswald was guilty. Lane stated that the test showed a positive nitrate reaction as to Oswald's hands, but that no nitrate was found on Oswald's face. He said that a positive nitrate reaction does not conclusively prove a person fired a weapon, but only that one may have fired a weapon. He said that the test on Oswald was conclusive that he had not fired a rifle, and further it was the conclusion of the examiner that Oswald had probably fired a revolver.

Lane stated that the results of the paraffin test and other facts in the investigation have been shrouded in secrecy and that all the facts should be made known to the United States public.

As an example of lack of knowledge in this case, Lane referred to a leaflet posted in Dallas prior to President Kennedy's arrival bearing two pictures of President Kennedy and the caption, "Wanted for Treasonous Acts Against the United States." Lane referred to this leaflet as a part of the atmosphere on November 22, 1963. in Dallas and said these posters were never seen anywhere else in the United States.

In answer to a question as to why the press had not shown these posters, Lane said he did not know the reason.

Mr. Lane also cited instances of variations in pictures of Oswald and the rifle allegedly used by him, which appeared in national magazines and newspapers. In his opinion, some of the pictures were forged or doctored. He said he had called this to the attention of an acquaintance on the "San Francisco Chronicle" newspaper, but the story of the doctored pictures was not published. He said he presented this story in Europe and the pictures were published in European publications and that as a result of this the story is now getting some publication in the United States.

Mr. Lane mentioned that on the day of Mrs. Oswald's appearance before the Warren Commission, a story appeared in the "San Francisco Chronicle" alleging that a Negro janitor in the Dallas Book Depository Building had seen Oswald "pull the trigger." Lane claimed that Michael Howard, a Secret Service Agent, had planted this story, and that it had been published to counteract any publicity Mrs. Oswald would get from her appearance before the Warren Commission.

Lane said he had interviewed Helen Markham, the only eyewitness to the murder of Patrolman Tippit of the Dallas Police Department. She told Lane that the man who shot Patrolman Tippit was short, stocky and bushy haired, a description which does not fit that of Oswald.

Lane commented on a story by Bob Considine, which appeared in the "New York Journal American" newspaper concerning Warren Reynolds, owner of a used car lot in Dallas. Considine reported that Reynolds, who had observed the slayer of Patrolman Tippit running from the scene of the crime, was subsequently shot through the head himself in his used car lot. Lane stated that Warren Reynolds had survived. According to Lane, a man later arrested for the shooting of Reynolds used the alibi that he was in the company of Betty MacDonald at the time of the Tippit slaying. Betty MacDonald was later shown to be a strip-tease dancer at Jack Ruby's nightclub. According to the Considine article, Betty MacDonald was later arrested for disorderly conduct and hung herself in a cell in the Dallas Police Department. Mr. Lane stated this story appeared only in the "New York Journal American" and that he had not been able to check it out.

Lane stated that on the basis of evidence available, he did not believe Oswald had killed Patrolman Tippit.

In discussing the assassination of President Kennedy, Lane related that doctors at Parkland Hospital had first stated that President Kennedy was shot in the throat and that the bullet ranged downward to the chest. In line with this there was also a theory that at the time

President Kennedy was shot the automobile in which he was riding was approaching the Dallas Book Depository Building. However, pictures of the assassination proved that the car had passed 75 yards beyond the Book Depository Building when the first shot was fired, a fact concurred in by Governor Connally.

Thus Lane stated a second theory arose that President Kennedy had completely turned around before the first shot and was facing the Dallas Book Depository Building. This theory was also disproved by pictures showing President Kennedy facing forward at the time he was shot. Lane said that all witnesses agree with this latter statement.

As a result, according to Lane a third theory arose that President Kennedy was shot from the rear. He stated in this regard that one month after the assassination Secret Service Agents for the first time talked with doctors at Parkland Hospital to convince the doctors of this theory. He claimed that the Secret Service Agents had an autopsy report from the Bethesda Hospital showing that the first bullet hit the back of the head of President Kennedy and exited through the throat. The original statement that the throat wound was an entrance wound was then changed by the doctors and referred to as an exit wound. In this connection, Lane stated that he was convinced that the first wound was an entrance wound, based on the original report of the doctors at Parkland Hospital.

Lane commented that several witnesses, including newspaper reporters and one policeman, claimed that the shots were fired from in front of the President, either from the railroad overpass or from behind a concrete wall near the overpass. One of these, a Miss Irene Hill, the only one who would talk to Attorney Lane, also insisted that she had heard 4 to 6 shots fired; that the Secret Service had tried to convince her that only 3 shots had been fired.

Mr. Lane stated that Thayer Waldo, a newspaper reporter, had overheard the first police bulletin following the assassination saying "The President has been shot. All shots appear to have come from the railroad overpass in front of the President."

Lane stated that circumstantial evidence in the case proves that the shots were fired from in front of the car after it had passed the Texas Book Depository Building; that the paraffin tests show Oswald did not fire a rifle on November 22, 1963; and that the only witness to the Tippit killing describes the killer of Tippit as different from Oswald. These points, according to Lane, prove that Oswald was not the assassin of the President.

Lane called attention to the fact that the FBI had considerable background data on Oswald, together with the fact that they knew that he was employed daily in a building on the parade route. In spite of this, Lane states the FBI wants people to believe Oswald was allowed to walk into the building with a rifle wrapped in a paper without ever being questioned. Lane desired to know why Oswald was not surveilled when every single person in Dallas who had spoken in favor of school integration was being followed that day.

In response to a question as to why the FBI had not surveilled Oswald, Lane stated the FBI answered that its jurisdiction is in the field of spies and saboteurs and they are not permitted to move in the area of "political nonconformity."

Jerry Williams raised a question concerning the automobile in which the President was riding and the reported hole in the windshield.

According to Lane, shortly after the assassination the Secret Service took possession of the automobile and flew it to Washington where a new windshield was installed in it.

Mr. Lane in referring to his own testimony before the Warren Commission stated that at his own request he was allowed to testify in open session. Later he requested a transcript of his testimony, which was subsequently furnished to him with the first four pages missing. On his request these four pages were later furnished him bearing a "Top Secret" classification. He stated that this was ridiculous as he had testified publicly and the first four pages actually dealt only with his request to testify in open session.

The following are questions raised by anonymous telephone callers to the Jerry Williams program and answers furnished by Mr. Lane:

Q. There was evidence that at least 4 shots were fired. Is it possible that the first shot missed and that the second shot could have entered the back of the President's head?

A. Five bullets were found. The evidence shows that the President was facing towards the front and that he was hit from in front.

Q. You don't sound like a crackpot. I am disturbed that the Warren Commission is not going to make public their findings. Could these facts be used to show left wing or right wing conspiracy?

A. I can't say.

Q. Could leftists jump onto your band wagon to show a right wing plot?

A. No one will influence me.

Q. Were any ballistic tests made from bullets found in the President and Patrolman Tippit?

A. The Dallas Police Department said the bullets were all mangled and that no valid testimony could be obtained. The federal government tried, but the results of their tests are shrouded in secrecy.

Q. Did Oswald get a lie test?

A. No. He answered questions only for the Secret Service, FBI and Dallas Police Department. They know his story and it was never made public.

Q. They say that a gun was found on Oswald in the theater. Did he have a gun there?

A. I don't know.

Q. Isn't this an investigation but not a trial before the Warren Commission?

A. This is similar to the Nazi war trials, but in that case they were allowed legal counsel, therefore why should Oswald not be allowed legal counsel.

Q. If the bullets were from the front how could Governor Connally get struck in the left side.

A. He could not. They could not have come from the Dallas Book Depository Building either.

Q. Could the shots have come from the building and the sound echoed off the concrete wall.

A. There was nothing for the sound to bounce off from.

Q. You are giving out facts. Everything you say is wrong. You say the government, police and FBI are all wrong. You are skillful. You haven't yet answered a question regarding circumstantial evidence. You are trying to castigate the government and the Warren Commission. I never heard such a harangue. What's your motivation.

A. I am deeply concerned that there have been improper investigation, no due process, no rights of individuals.

The "New York Herald Tribune" newspaper dated January 15, 1964, Page 7, Column 1, contained an article entitled "Oswald's Mother Hires Lane." This article stated that on January 14, 1964, Mrs. Marguerite C. Oswald, mother of accused assassin Lee Harvey Oswald, announced she had hired Mark Lane to represent her slain son before the Warren Commission investigating the murder of President John F. Kennedy. According to this article, Mrs. Oswald stated she had been in contact with Lane during his stay in Fort Worth, Texas, the previous weekend. It was also pointed out that Lane had accepted the case although Mrs. Oswald stated she had no funds with which to pay him.

The April 2, 1964, issue of the "New York Times," Page 37, column 5, contained an article captioned "Mother of Oswald Ends Tie With Lane." The article indicated Mrs. Marguerite Oswald said she had dismissed Mark Lane, her New York lawyer, and that he should stop any "organized campaign" on behalf of her son through his "Citizens Committee of Inquiry."

On June 10, 1963, a source advised that at a meeting of the New York Council to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee (NYCAHUAC), held on May 28, 1963, at 74 Fifth Avenue, New York City, Mark Lane was elected to the position of Vice Chairman of the organization.

Characterization of the NYCAHUAC is contained in the Appendix hereto.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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APPENDIX

NEW YORK COUNCIL TO ABOLISH THE HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE

On March 9, 1961, a source advised that the New York Council To Abolish the Un-American Activities Committee (NYCAUAC), 150 West 34th Street, New York City, New York, was formed at a meeting held in New York City on November 17, 1960. This organization was founded principally through the efforts of FRANK WILKINSON, Field Representative of the National Committee to Abolish the Un-American Activities Committee (NCAUAC).

A second source advised on September 17, 1952, that FRANK WILKINSON was a Communist Party member as of September, 1952.

A third source furnished on September 14, 1961, a copy of resolutions of the New York Council to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee (NYCAHUAC) which were adopted by the NYCAHUAC. One such resolution affirmed the intention to continue to work for the abolition of the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) and to continue its efforts to broaden the participation in this fight. Another resolution accepted as a modus vivendi the suggestion of the Field Representative of the "National Committee to Abolish the HUAC" (NCAHUAC) namely that local abolition committees may identify and co-ordinate their efforts as closely as they desire with NCAHUAC, still maintaining their autonomy for as flexible and independent a program as possible.

Various sources have advised during March, 1962, that Communist Party (CP) members in the New York City area have been solicited to support activities of the NYCAHUAC during attendance at CP club meetings.

On May 6, 1963, the first source advised that the NYCAHUAC continues to function from its office at 150 West 34th Street, New York City, New York.

1

APPENDIX

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO ABOLISH THE
HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications" issued December 1, 1961, by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U. S. House of Representatives, page 115, contains the following citation regarding the National Committee to Abolish the Un-American Activities Committee (NCAUAC).

"Cited as a 'new organization' set up in the summer of 1960 to lead and direct the Communist Party's 'Operation Abolition' campaign. Seven of the national leaders of this group have been identified as Communists.

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1278 on the Truth About the Film 'Operation Abolition,' Part 1, October 3, 1961, p. 5.)"

A source has advised that the NCAUAC changed its name on March 3, 1962, to include the word "House" in its name, thereby becoming known as the National Committee to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee.

FBI

Date: 5-15-64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, ST. LOUIS (105-3665) P

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA
OO:DL

Re DL airtel to Bu, 5-9-64, a copy of which is enclosed for assistance of WFO.

Personnel, MPRC, SLMO, advised IC NOEL L. BAKER on 5-14-64, that they were unable to locate a U. S. Marine Corps service record for RICHARD CYR, however, they did locate a U. S. Marine Corps SN 206 84 45, for CYR. Personnel, this center further advised that these records may be on file at Marine Corps Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

WFO is requested to attempt to locate a U. S. Marine Corps service record for RICHARD CYR, SN 206 84 45, in an effort to locate his last known address and set forth lead for appropriate office to interview him to determine where he and OSWALD were assigned together, who was OSWALD's closest friend at that time, and how did OSWALD spend his off-duty hours.

(3) - Bureau (RM)
1 - Dallas (100-10461)(Info) (RM)
2 - Washington Field (Enc. 1) (RM)
1 - St. Louis
NLB:amb
(7)

REC 5 105-82555-3765

6 MAY 18 1964

79 MAY 22 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M P

Special Agent in Charge

FBI

Date: 5/5/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO DIRECTOR FBI (105-82555)

FROM SAC DALLAS (100-10461) P

SUBJECT LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

Re Dallas airtels to Bureau 2/20/64 and 4/6/64 which furnished a listing of the evidence inventory by item number and description along with a summary of action taken in connection with these items.

Set out below are items not included in previous airtels as well as supplemental information on items which were previously included but additional action or reporting had not been completed.

Additional airtels will be submitted to include new items of evidence as well as supplemental information at periodic intervals. Dallas reports referred to herein are identified as follows:

SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, 11/30/63 and 3/30/64, entitled LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka; ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, 11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS; AFO, and ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, 11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS; MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING, respectively, as well as reports in captioned matter by SA WARREN C. DEBRUEYS, 12/2/63 and 12/8/63; and by SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, 12/10/63, 12/23/63, 1/7/64, 1/22/64, 2/11/64, 3/10/64, and 4/15/64.

REC 5 105-82555-3766

MAY 7 1964

(3) - Bureau
2 - Dallas
PEW:lm
(5)

1-CC-645 KB

EX-103

CAC: Wick
Approved: _____ Sent _____ M
Special Agent in Charge

79 MAY 22 1964

SOUTH SECTION

In the interest of brevity, these reports will be referred to by page and date made only. Reports and communications of other divisions when referred to will be identified in full.

ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION, REPORTING, AND ACTION TAKEN
C 10A	Replica of sack, C 10 (K 52). Reported pages 292-293, 296-299 of 12/10/63; page 47 of 1/7/64. Replica made from paper and tape furnished by Texas School Book Depository, Dallas, in same dimensions as C 10 and exhibited to witnesses. Laboratory determined paper and tape different from that in C 10. No further action.
C 14	6.5 M/M Mannlicher-Carcano rifle with telescope sight, Serial No. C2766 (K 1). Supplemental information reported page 2 of report SA JOHN T. MURPHY, Newark, dated 3/19/64, and pages 2-10, report SA DENNIS W. SHANAHAN, Chicago, 3/20/64. Records Harborside Terminal, Jersey City, New Jersey, show storage of 6.5 rifles to account of Adams, Consolidated Industries, and movement to FRED RUPP. Klein's Sporting Goods, Chicago, Illinois, advised holes drilled and scope mounted prior to sale of rifle to OSWALD. Action complete.
C 41-C 46	Paraffin casts of OSWALD's hands and cheek. Supplemental information recorded pages 105-106 of 3/10/64. Examination by Laboratory after chemically treated and washed by Dallas Police Department. Deposits could not be specifically associated with rifle cartridges. Elements (barium and antimony) found on casts but same elements found in powder residues both from rifle as well as revolver cartridge cases fired from OSWALD's rifle reportedly between assassination and apprehension. No significance other than casts contained greater amounts of barium and antimony residue than would be present on hands of person not firing or handling a weapon. No further action.

DL 100-10461

ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION, REPORTING, AND ACTION TAKEN
C 226	Blue jacket from Depository identified by Mrs. MARINA OSWALD as being property of LEE HARVEY OSWALD (Q 350). Supplemental information recorded page 253 of 3/10/64. Jacket found in employees recreation room several days after assassination by unknown employee of Texas School Book Depository and given to ROY S. TRULY, Superintendent. No further action.

CLOTHING OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD

ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION
C 227	Gray long-sleeved shirt (Q 453).
C 228	U. S. Marine Corps overcoat liner (Q 454).
C 229	Beige long-sleeved shirt (Q 455).
C 230	Pair of blue jeans (Q 456).
C 231	Pair of Marine Corps trousers in green wool (Q 457).
C 232	Pair of Marine Corps trousers in green wool (Q 458).
C 233	Beige short-sleeved sport shirt (Q 459).
C 234	Pair of blue outdoor shorts (Q 460).
C 235	Blue and white print short-sleeved shirt (Q 461).
C 236	Brown and white flannel-type shirt, long-sleeved (Q 462).
C 237	Fatigue jacket, U. S. Marine Corps (Q 463).
C 238	Pair of khaki-colored trousers (Q 464).

DL 100-10461

ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION
C 239	Pair of khaki-colored trousers (Q 465).
C 240	Khaki-colored long-sleeved shirt with two U. S. Marine Corps collar insignias (Q 466).
C 241	Khaki-colored long-sleeved shirt (Q 467).
C 242	Khaki-colored long-sleeved shirt (Q 468).
C 243	Khaki long-sleeved shirt (Q 469).
C 244	Khaki long-sleeved shirt (Q 470).
C 245 and C 246	Pair high-topped shoes (Q 471 - Q 472).
C 247 and C 248	Pair of black Russian boots (Q 473 - Q 474).

Information regarding exhibits C 227 - C 248 is reported on pages 69 and 267 of 2/11/64. This clothing of LEE HARVEY OSWALD was obtained from his brother, ROBERT OSWALD, in Denton, Texas. Examined by Laboratory, and noted C 239 and C 243 contain laundry tags bearing No. "03230." It is pointed out "3230" is last four digits of the U. S. Marine Corps Serial Number of OSWALD which is "165 32 30."

ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION, REPORTING, AND ACTION TAKEN
D 1	Known paper and tape sample from book depository (K 2). Reported on pages 129, 159, 162, and 165 of 11/30/63. Obtained by Dallas Police Department. Laboratory advised paper and tape have same observable characteristics as C 10 (Q 10) which is wrapping paper in shape of large bag. No further action.

DL 100-10461

ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION, REPORTING, AND ACTION TAKEN
D 2	Known paper and tape samples from Klein's (K 6). Reported on page 173 of 11/30/63 and page 185 of 12/10/63. Laboratory advised not identical to C 10 (Q 10) which is wrapping paper in shape of large bag. No further action.
D 3	Passport application of OSWALD (K 5). Reported on page 173 of 11/30/63 and page 322 of 12/10/63. Specimens obtained from U. S. Department of State, Washington, D.C. No further action.
D 4	Letter to Secretary of Navy by OSWALD (K 4). Reported on page 173 of 11/30/63; page 320 of 12/10/63, and pages 250-254 of 1/22/64. Two letters from OSWALD obtained from his U. S. Marine Corps personnel file, USMC Serial No. 165 32 30: One addressed to JOHN B. CONNALLY, Secretary of Navy, 1/30/61, and the other addressed to R. McC TOMPKINS, Brigadier General, U.S. Marine Corps, dated 3/22/62. No further action.
D 5	U. S. Marine Corps folder on OSWALD (K 13). Reported on page 183 of 11/30/63 and page 321 of 12/10/63. Entire file of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, U. S. Marine Corps No. 165 32 30, containing known specimens of handwriting. No further action.
D 6	Affidavit of support and three letters by OSWALD (K 14 - K 17). Reported on page 452 of 12/2/63. Affidavit dated 1/17/62 written to American Embassy, Moscow, USSR (K 14). One undated letter received 7/2/62 from INS, Dallas (K 15). Undated letter received INS, Dallas, 7/6/62 (K 16). Undated letter received INS, Dallas, 7/10/62 (K 17). All items obtained from INS, New Orleans, and contained handwriting of OSWALD. No further action.

DL 100-10461

ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION, REPORTING, AND ACTION TAKEN
D 7	Application to rent apartment in Dallas by OSWALD (K 32). Reported on pages 239-249 of 11/30/63 and page 330 of 12/10/63. Application relates to Apartment 2 at 604 Elsbeth, Dallas, dated 11/3/62. No further action.
D 8	Eleven payroll checks and insurance record card of OSWALD (K 38). Reported on pages 34-39 of 12/2/63 and page 358 of 12/10/63. Checks are those issued to OSWALD while at William B. Reily and Company, New Orleans, where employed 5/10/63 to 7/19/63. Investigation made where checks cashed by OSWALD to be reported.
D 9	Warrior rubber stamp kit (K 39). Supplemental information reported page 467 of 3/10/64. MARINA OSWALD has identified this item as belonging to LEE HARVEY OSWALD. This exhibit is the same as item No. 283. No further action.
D 10	Application for immigration visa, fingerprint card, and application for new alien registration card all signed MARINA OSWALD (K 40). Reported page 545 of 12/2/63 and page 359 of 12/10/63. Application for Immigrant Visa and Alien Registration dated 11/24/62. Fingerprint card of MARINA OSWALD dated 5/24/62. Application for Alien Registration Receipt Card received INS, New Orleans, 6/25/63, Alien Registration No. A12530645. Known handwriting specimens retained by Laboratory. No further action.
D 11	Twenty six checks, questionnaire, etc., in handwriting of OSWALD (K 41). Recorded on pages 233-234 and 235-238 of 11/30/63 and page 360 of 12/10/63. Checks are from Jaggars-Chiles-Stovall, Incorporated, Dallas, Texas.

ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION, REPORTING, AND ACTION TAKEN
(D 11 cont.)	Employees Identification Questionnaire signed LEE H. OSWALD. Form B-3 (163) of Texas Employment Commission, Dallas, pertaining to OSWALD. Income Tax Return 1962 (Copy). Copy of letter from OSWALD to Internal Revenue Bureau regarding wages in 1962. Voucher 7511, of Leslie Welding Company, Franklin Park, Illinois. All contain known handwriting of OSWALD. Investigation made at places checks cashed to be reported.
D 14	Employment application by OSWALD (K 24). Reported on pages 30-33 of 12/2/63 and pages 328-329 of 12/10/63. Application is that of William B. Reily and Company, New Orleans, dated 5/9/63. No action.
D 15	Three magazines (K 27 - K 29). Reported on page 184 of 11/30/63; pages 264-266 and 456 of 12/2/63, and pages 328-329 of 12/10/63. This exhibit is actually seven magazines furnished by ADRIAN T. ALBA, New Orleans, which are five copies of "American Rifleman," one "Field and Stream," and one "Guns and Hunting." OSWALD borrowed a gun magazine from ALBA at one time. A latent fingerprint was found on page 37 of "American Rifleman," June, 1963, edition, which was identified as right thumb impression of OSWALD. Action complete.
D 16	Library card of OSWALD (K 30). Reported on pages 450 and 507-508 of 12/2/63. This exhibit is actually an application made to New Orleans Public Library, Card No. N8640 was issued with expiration date of 5/27/66. Exhibit contains handwriting of OSWALD. Action complete as check has been made at library.
D 17	Application for Post Office boxes signed by OSWALD. (Q 32 - Q 34). Reported on pages 174 and 176 of 11/30/63 and pages 326-327 of 12/10/63. Q 32 is application for Box 6225 at Dallas, dated 11/1/63. Q 33 is POD Form 1093

ITEM NO. DESCRIPTION, REPORTING, AND ACTION TAKEN

(D 17 cont.) regarding Box 6225. Q 34 is application for Box 2915, Dallas, dated 10/9/62, with date of closing 5/14/63. Laboratory determined pertinent hand printing and handwriting on specimens as well as OSWALD's signature on Q 33 written by OSWALD. No further action.

D 18 Change of address card, Selective Service Registration card, DD 214, two applications for employment, and letter by OSWALD (K 18 - K 23). Reported pages 171-172, 176, , 285-287, of 11/30/63, and 326-327 of 12/10/63. Known handwriting of OSWALD appears on following: K 18, Change of address form mailed New Orleans to Dallas changing address from Box 2915, Dallas, to 4907 Magazine, New Orleans, effective 5/12/63; K 19, Selective Service Registration card for LEE HARVEY OSWALD, SSN 41-114-39-532; K 20, copy of DD Form 214; K 21, application for employment with Leslie Welding Company, 7/13/62; K 22, letter from OSWALD to Leslie Welding Company; K 23 application for employment Texas School Book Depository, Dallas, 10/15/63. No further action.

D 19 U. S. Postal Money Order payable to Klein's (Q 30). Reported pages 174-175 of 11/30/63 and page 194 of 12/10/63. Postal Money Order No. 2202130462 dated 3/12/63 signed A. HIDELL, Post Office Box 2915, Dallas, in amount $21.45 issued at Dallas, Texas, in payment for C 14. Laboratory identified handwriting as that of OSWALD. Action complete.

D 21 Post Office change of address form (Q 39). Reported on page 4, report of SA MILTON R. KAACK, New Orleans, 10/31/63, and pages 328-329 of 12/10/63. Exhibit changed address of OSWALD from 4907 Magazine Street, New Orleans, to Box 30061, New Orleans, effective 6/15/63 and was sent to "The Worker," New York City. Laboratory identified writing as that of OSWALD. Action complete.

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ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION, REPORTING, AND ACTION TAKEN
D 22	POD Forms 3575 and 1093 signed by OSWALD (Q 35- Q 36). Reported pages 100-101 of 12/2/63 and pages 328-329 of 12/10/63. POD Form 3575 (Q 35) sent to Postmaster, New Orleans, changed address from Box 30061, New Orleans, to 2515 W. 5th Street, Irving, Texas, effective 9/24/63. Q 36 is application for Box 30061, New Orleans, 6/3/63 and shows box closed 9/26/63, per POD Form 1093. Laboratory identified writing as that of OSWALD. Action complete.
D 23	Electric and/or gas service order signed by OSWALD (Q 40). Reported page 185 of 11/30/63 on pages 108, 133, of 12/2/63. This order of the New Orleans Public Service, Incorporated, signed by LEE H. OSWALD was determined by the Laboratory as bearing the signature of LEE HARVEY OSWALD. No further action.
D 24	Sheet of paper bearing handwriting in Russian and English (Q 42). Supplemental information reported on pages 467-478 of 3/10/64. MARINA OSWALD advised she wrote the English and GEORGE BOUHE wrote the Russian writing. Additional investigation and Laboratory examination to be reported.
D 25	Three FPFCC handbills (Q 43 - Q 45). Reported on pages 674 and 686-694 of 12/2/63 and page 332 of 12/10/63. Handbills obtained at New Orleans. Laboratory advised "New Orleans, La." which are common to Q 43 - Q 45 was printed from sample rubber-type setting. Action complete.
D 26	Hand printed application for employment by OSWALD in July, 1963 (Q 59). Reported pages 55-56 of 12/2/63 and page 340 of 12/10/63. This is application of OSWALD with Manson Marble and Granite Company, New Orleans, filed July, 1963. Laboratory determined hand printing in blue ink written by OSWALD. No further action.

ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION, REPORTING, AND ACTION TAKEN
D 27	Mail order coupon in name of A. J. HIDELL used to order .38 caliber gun from Los Angeles (Q 89). Reported on pages 229 and 353 of 12/10/63. Ordered on a mail coupon of Seaport Traders, Incorporated, Los Angeles. Laboratory advised the name "J. F. DRITTAL" written by OSWALD. No further action.
D 28	Handwritten application for employment (Q 171). Reported on page 73 of 12/2/63 and page 108 of 3/10/64. This is application of OSWALD with Cosmos Shipping Company, New Orleans. Laboratory determined prepared by OSWALD. No further action.
D 29	W-2 (W-4) forms, application for employment and card (Q 172 - Q 175). Reported on pages 4 and 32-33 of 12/8/63 and page 356 of 12/10/63. The W-4 forms are Employees Withholding Exemption Certificates for MARGUERITE and LEE HARVEY OSWALD dated 2/5/56 from Dolly Shoe Company, New Orleans. The application dated 5/6/63 is with A-1 Employment Service. The A-1 Employment Service card dated 5/6/63 refers OSWALD to Pelican Printing. Laboratory advised OSWALD prepared Q 173, wrote signature on Q 175 and prepared Q 172 and Q 174 with the exception of "Com, 518 Weber Photo, Dallas," and "H. La Roche." No further action.
D 31	Layout, job ticket, handbills, FPCC card, etc. (Q 213 - Q 219). Reported on pages 393-396 and 399-400C of 12/8/63 and pages 173-174 of 12/23/63. This order placed with Jones Printing Company, New Orleans, 5/29/63, for 1,000 FPCC handbills. Order for membership card and application for FPCC placed with Mailers Service Company, New Orleans, 6/3/63. Laboratory advised OSWALD prepared hand printing on Q 213 and Q 216 and that Q 215 came from same printing source as Q 43 and Q 45 (D 25). Action complete.

ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION, REPORTING, AND ACTION TAKEN
D 32	Passenger Immigration card dated 9/16/59 signed by OSWALD (Q 225). Reported on pages 305-306 of 12/8/63 and page 178 of 12/23/63. Above is for passage on S. S. Marion Lykes scheduled to sail from New Orleans 9/18/59 for LeHavre. Laboratory determined OSWALD prepared the signature LEE HARVEY OSWALD. No further action.
D 34	Liberty Hotel, New Orleans, registration signed by OSWALD (Q 226). Reported on pages 40-41 of the report of SA STEPHEN M. CALLENDER, New Orleans, 12/10/63, and on page 179 of 12/23/63. This register shows the name LEE H. OSWALD, Fort Worth, Texas, under the date of 9/17/59. Laboratory determined OSWALD wrote the signature and address on the register. No further action.
D 36	Photocopy Mexico City hotel register book signed by OSWALD (Qc333). Reported page 2, Legat, Mexico City letter to Bureau 12/11/63 and page 2 of accompanying LHM. Also reported on page 53, 1/7/64. Registration is for 9/27/63 at Hotel Del Comercio. OSWALD paid room rent through 10/1/63 at this hotel. Laboratory determined signature on register written by OSWALD. Action complete.
D 37	Four-page interview record signed by OSWALD (Q 337). Reported on pages 501-503 of 12/23/63 and page 56 of 1/7/64. Above is interview by DeVilbiss Company, Dallas, after referred by Jobco on 10/10/63. Laboratory determined prepared by OSWALD except hand printing under item 13 for which no conclusion was reached. No further action.
D 38	Cotton picking application signed by OSWALD (Q 340). Reported on pages 497-500 of 12/23/63 and page 58 of 1/7/64. Application dated 10/4/63 made to Jobco Employment Agency, Dallas. Laboratory determined signature "LEE H. OSWALD" written by him. No further action.

ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION, REPORTING, AND ACTION TAKEN
D 40	Envelope and letter to New Orleans Public Library (Q 344 - Q 345). Reported on pages 712-713 of 12/23/63 and page 560 of 1/7/64. Furnished by Mrs. RUTH PAINE, Irving, Texas, which was found by her in chest of drawers. Laboratory determined written by OSWALD. Inquiries have been made at New Orleans Public Library. No further action.
D 41	Chamber of Commerce map of Dallas. Reported page 333 of 12/10/63. This exhibit is not pertinent to captioned matter.
D 42	News clippings regarding the President. (Q 63 - Item 120). Supplemental information is reported on page 343 of 12/10/63. Laboratory determined the hand printing and handwriting written by OSWALD. No further action.
D 43	Eight and one half sheets of paper written in green ink regarding CPUSA. (Q 62 - Item 117). Supplemental information reported on page 343 of 12/10/63. Laboratory advised written by OSWALD. No further action.
D 44	Twenty four negatives in OSWALD's possession (Q 65A - Item 225). Supplemental information reported on page 346 of 12/10/63 which is Laboratory report. No further action.
D 45	Registration card of Motel Half Circle (Q 41). Reported on pages 441 of 11/30/63 and page 330 of 12/10/63. This card is in the name of ROBERT E. (last name illegible), Albuquerque, New Mexico, bearing the date 11/21/63. Laboratory has advised writing not that of OSWALD. No further action.
D 46	ACLU application and letter (Q 49). Reported on page 337 of 12/10/63; pages 703-708A of 12/23/63; pages 206-207 of 1/7/64, and pages 4-9 of the report of SA JOHN JAMES O'FLAHERTY, New York, 12/13/63. The application

ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION, REPORTING, AND ACTION TAKEN
(D 46 cont.)	dated 11/4/63 is in the name of LEE H. OSWALD and the accompanying note is also signed in that name. Laboratory advised handwriting on note and hand printing on card written by OSWALD. Action complete.
D 47	Photocopy of OSWALD's vaccination certificate (Qc52). Supplemental information reported on page 339 of 12/10/63. Laboratory advised hand printing and OSWALD's signature written by OSWALD. This exhibit is the same as item No. 444 previously reported. No further action.
D 48	Postcard from Riviera Beach, Florida (Q 60). Reported on page 341 of 12/10/63. This anonymous card furnished to Police Department, West Palm Beach, Florida, by FRANK WITTY, reporter, 11/23/63. Hand printing not identified in Anonymous Letter File but not written by OSWALD. This specimen not compared with D 70 as writing too limited and distorted. Full details will be reported in subsequent report, Dallas file 89-43.
D 49	Registration card LaSalle Hotel, New Orleans (Q 61). Reported on pages 113-114, 129-130 of 12/2/63 and page 342 of 12/10/63. Registration is in the name of BEA OSWALD on 10/3/63 and Laboratory determined not written by LEE HARVEY OSWALD. No further action.
D 50	Guest register, Fox & Hounds, Milwaukee (Q 64). Reported on page 4-5, report SA RICHARD C. THOMPSON, Milwaukee, 12/2/63, and on page 344 of 12/10/63. Name of LEE OSWALD appeared on records under date 9/14/63. Anonymous caller on 11/30/63 advised was in group of people one of whom placing name of OSWALD on register approximately a week before. Laboratory determined name LEE OSWALD, Dallas, Texas, not written by LEE HARVEY OSWALD. No further action.

ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION, REPORTING, AND ACTION TAKEN
D 51	Checks, claim cards, and Texas Employment Commission forms of OSWALD (Qc68 - Qc70). Reported on pages 500-506 of 12/2/63; pages 348-349 of 12/10/63; page 155 of 12/23/63 and pages 34-36 report SA JOHN M. KEMMY, San Antonio, 12/1/63. Above information obtained from Texas Employment Commission, Austin, Texas. Photographs and negatives of original warrants and originals of documents examined by Laboratory and determined signature and endorsements written by OSWALD. Investigation regarding cashing of warrants to be reported.
D 52	Xerox copy of application to visit Mexico (Qc71). Reported on pages 571-574, 597, 649-653 of 12/2/63; pages 317-318 of 12/8/63 and page 350 of 12/10/63. Application for tourist card to visit Mexico No. 987 in the name LEE HARVEY OSWALD made at New Orleans through Mexican Consulate 9/17/63. Laboratory determined written by OSWALD other than numbers 987 and 24085. Investigation has been made regarding trip to Mexico. Action complete.
D 53	Letterhead of JACK RUBY (Q 72). This item pertains to case captioned JACK L. RUBY, aka, etal, CR, and information reported in that case.
D 54	Notebook bearing handwriting (Q 73). This item also pertains to case entitled JACK L. RUBY, aka, etal, CR. See D 53.
D 55	Hand printed anonymous letter from Buffalo (Q 90). Reported on pages 7-12 report SA BIRL WILSON, Buffalo, 12/2/63, and page 354 of 12/10/63. Letter addressed to Anti Defamation League, Buffalo, New York. Laboratory unable to identify in Anonymous Letter File. No further action.

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ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION, REPORTING, AND ACTION TAKEN
D 56	Check signed VIRGIL L. REECE (Q 211). Reported on pages 759 and 760 of 12/10/63 and page 171 of 12/23/63. Check obtained from W. A. ANDERSON, Eastland, Texas, from person resembling OSWALD. Laboratory advised check not written by OSWALD. No further action.
D 57	Cuban letter to OSWALD (Q 232 - Q 233). Reported on page 244 of 12/8/63; pages 183-187 of 12/23/63; page 104 of 3/10/64, and page 311 of 4/15/64. Letter written in Spanish received from Secret Service dated 11/10/63 addressed to LEE HARVEY OSWALD signed PEDRO CHARLES. Envelope postmarked Havana, Cuba. Laboratory advised D 57 and D 58 which follows written on same typewriter but not identified in Anonymous Letter File. Not written by typewriter of VICTOR COHEN, Tapachula, Mexico. No further action.
D 58	Cuban letter to Attorney General (Q 234 - Q 235). Reported on pages 186-187 of 12/23/63 and page 104 of 3/10/64. Envelope addressed to Mr. ROBERTO KENNEDY, Secretary of Justice, Washington, D. C., postmarked Havana, Cuba, with accompanying letter in Spanish dated 11/27/63 bearing signature "Mario del Rosario Molina." Laboratory determined D 57 and D 58 written on same typewriter but not identified in Anonymous letter File. Letter and envelope not written on typewriter of VICTOR COHEN, Tapachula, Mexico. No further action.
D 59	Letter to Mrs. GWYNNE GASSAWAY (Q 251). Reported on pages 190-191 of 12/23/63. Letter received by Mrs. GASSAWAY, Dallas, Texas, dated 2/16/63, states Communism is a growing idea which cannot be stopped. Laboratory determined letter not written by OSWALD. No further action.

ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION, REPORTING, AND ACTION TAKEN
D 60	Brown paper envelope and paper bag from Irving, Texas Post Office (Q 265 - Q 266). Reported on page 148, 12/23/63 and page 50 of 1/7/64. Parcel addressed to LEE OSWALD, 601 W. Nassaus Street, Dallas (non-existent). Parcel partially opened and contained what appeared to be a brown paper bag of rather heavy paper. Laboratory determined paper differs from C 10. No further action.
D 61	Anonymous letter signed FABIAN McELROY (Q 334). Reported on pages 746-749 of 12/10/63; pages 309-310 of 12/23/63 and page 54 of 1/7/64. Letter left at Catholic Church, Stephenville, Texas, about 9/26/63. Laboratory unable to identify in Anonymous Letter File and not written by OSWALD. No further action.
D 62	Two paper tape samples from the home of Mrs. PAINE (Q 338 - Q 339). Reported on page 293 of 12/10/63 and page 57 of 1/7/64. Laboratory determined not identical to gummed paper on C 10. No further action.
D 63	Letter dated 10/3/56 and ad coupon of the Socialist Call written by OSWALD (Qc346 - Qc347). Reported on pages 2-4 of report of SA RICHARD L. KESLER, Charlotte, 12/18/63, and page 61 of 1/7/64. Item obtained from Duke University. Laboratory advised hand printing and handwriting written by OSWALD. No further action.
D 64	Two dictionaries and six blank postcards (Mexican) (Q 439 - Q 446). Reported on pages 714-716 of 12/23/63; pages 65 and 317 of 2/11/64 and page 468 of 3/10/64. Above items furnished by Mrs. RUTH PAINE, Irving, Texas, 12/4/63. MARINA OSWALD identified items as belonging to her husband. Laboratory advised no indication used for coding. No further action.

ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION, REPORTING, AND ACTION TAKEN
D 65	Xerox copy of W-4 form of OSWALD (Kc25). Reported on pages 32-33 of 12/2/63 and pages 328-329 of 12/10/63. W-4 form pertains to employment while at William B. Reily and Company, New Orleans. No action.
D 66	Xerox copies of nine pages of employment reports by OSWALD (Kc26). Reported on pages 31-33 of 12/2/63 and pages 328-329 of 12/10/63. Above longhand reports filed by OSWALD while employed William B. Reily and Company, New Orleans, containing known handwriting. No action.
D 67	Photographs of State Department records by OSWALD (Kc31). Reported on page 322 of 12/10/63. Includes original passport application indicating passport issued 6/25/63 as well as photographs of all specimens of OSWALD's handwriting obtained from State Department, Washington, D. C., 11/23/63. No action.
D 68	Application for employment at Goldring's, New Orleans, by OSWALD (Q 447). Reported on pages 11-12, report SA JOHN T. REYNOLDS, New Orleans, 1/30/64, and page 66 of 2/11/64. Application undated but reported taken after 10/1/62. Laboratory identified writing as that of OSWALD. No further action.
D 69	Seven page handwritten resume on lined notebook paper concerning background of OSWALD (Q 195). Reported on pages 177-178, 454-459 of 12/8/63 and page 357 of 12/10/63. Found in search by Dallas Police Department. Laboratory advised was written by OSWALD. No further action.
D 70	Photocopies bearing known writings of JOHN T. DUTCHER and DANIEL QUINN (Kc54 - Kc55). This item not previously reported however to be included in future report, Dallas file 89-43. It is noted Laboratory advised no comparison made with D 48 as writing on latter item highly distorted and too limited for comparison.

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ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION, REPORTING, AND ACTION TAKEN
D 71	Selective Service Notice of Classification in name ALEK JAMES HIDELL (Qc102). Reported on pages 92-93 of 11/30/63; page 239 of 12/8/63; page 658 of 12/23/63 and page 107 of 3/10/64. This item on OSWALD when arrested 11/22/63. No such local board as indicated on card which appears fictitious. Laboratory advised card is fraudulent and counterfeit and was prepared from OSWALD's original classification card contained in his wallet. No further action.
D 73	Hand printed application for Commercial Employment Service dated 6/26/62 signed by LEE H. OSWALD (Q 448). Reported pages 67 and 226 of 2/11/64. OSWALD applied for job but not employed. Laboratory determined hand printing in black ink and signature of OSWALD written by LEE HARVEY OSWALD. No further action.
D 74	Russian book on cooking and other useful information in which was found the WALKER note written in Russian by OSWALD (Q 348). Reported on pages 710-712 of 12/23/63; page 59 of 2/11/64 and pages 313-314 of 4/15/64. This book, entitled "A Book of Useful Advice," made available by Mrs. RUTH PAINE, Irving, Texas, 12/4/63. Laboratory advised handwritten notes on the inside cover written by OSWALD. Action complete.
D 75	Bracelet, silver-colored, engraved "MARINA." (Q 452). Reported on page 717 of 12/23/63; page 225 of 1/22/64, and page 59 of 2/11/64. Furnished by Mrs. RUTH PAINE, Irving, Texas, 12/4/63. Laboratory advised no cavities found. Investigation to locate source to be reported.
D 76	Envelope and Mexican typewritten letter to Attorney General signed ERNESTO FLORES LUNA (Q 475 - Q 476). Reported on page 104 of 3/10/64 and pages 1-6 of Legat, Mexico City LHM dated 2/19/64. ERNESTO FLORES LUNA unknown. Typewriting specimens obtained from VICTOR COHEN, Tapachula, Mexico, however, Laboratory advised letter not written on his typewriter. No further action.

ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION, REPORTING, AND ACTION TAKEN
D 77	Reel of microfilm of transactions of Klein's Sporting Goods, Chicago, Illinois, including order blank for Italian carbine, Serial No. C2766, and envelope from A. HIDELL. (From this film were made the J 1 photographs.) Reported on pages 187-189 of 12/10/63. No further action.
D 78	Hallmark date book, 1963 (calendar), obtained from Mrs. RUTH PAINE, 2515 W. 5th Street, Irving, Texas, on 12/1/63 bearing handwritten notations of Mrs. PAINE. Reported on pages 381-388 of 11/20/63; pages 51 and 54 of 2/11/64, and pages 89-90 of 3/10/64. Notations concern various activities and events. No further action.
D 79	Two empty boxes marked "6.5 Italian ammunition." Reported on page 97 of 12/23/63 and pages 31-32 and 63 of 1/7/64. Found in vicinity of abandoned gravel pit near Irving, Texas. No latent prints developed. Previous inquiries made to locate scene of possible target practice of OSWALD. No further action.
D 80	Minox camera, Serial No. 27259, obtained from Mrs. RUTH PAINE, 2515 W. 5th Street, Irving, Texas (Q 477). Reported on pages 49-51, of 2/11/64; pages 110-111 of 3/10/64. Camera owned by MICHAEL PAINE. Laboratory noted nothing of interest. Camera inoperative and contained no film. No further action.
D 81	Three Russian publications obtained 12/3/63 from DENNIS OFSTEIN, 6015 Bryan Parkway, Dallas, Texas. Titles of these Russian publications translated into English by OFSTEIN are, respectively, "The Agitator," "The Crocodile," and "Soviet White Russia" (Q 478- Q 480). Reported page 174 of 12/8/63; pages 472-477 of 12/23/63; and pages 110-118 of 3/10/64. These publications furnished to OFSTEIN by LEE HARVEY OSWALD. Translations made. No further action.

ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION, REPORTING, AND ACTION TAKEN
D 82	Four miscellaneous photographs found in Russian language cook book of MARINA OSWALD who identified them as street scenes in Minsk and Leningrad, Russia. Reported pages 40 and 315 of 2/11/64. No action.
D 83	Folded card entitled "Rules for Betting" published by Hipodromo De Las Americas S. A. Mexico, D. F., obtained from Mrs. RUTH PAINE, 2515 W. 5th Street, Irving, Texas, 12/4/63. Reported on page 714 of 12/23/63. Negative inquiry made through Legat, Mexico City, per LHM dated 3/23/64. No further action.
D 84	Three colored enlargements made from 35 mm transparencies taken by STUART L. REED, Post Office Box 196, Balboa Heights, Canal Zone, depicting apprehension of LEE HARVEY OSWALD at Dallas, Texas, 11/22/63. Reported on pages 36-38 of 2/11/64. No action.
D 85	Two magazine ads on "Klein's Sporting Goods," 227 W. Washington Street, Chicago 6, Illinois, found at 2515 W. 5th Street, Irving, Texas, by Dallas Police Department. Reported on page 177 of 12/8/63. No action.
D 86	Transient register card of YMCA, Dallas, Texas, for OSWALD, L. H., Room 601, on 10/3/63 (Q 481). Reported on page 223 of 11/30/63 and pages 110-111 of 3/10/64. Registration is for one night only and checked out 10/4/63 according to D 87. Laboratory advised OSWALD prepared the signature and handwriting in black ink. Inquiry has been made regarding residence. Action complete.
D 87	Check-out slip for D 86 dated "10-4" in name L. H. OSWALD. Reported on page 223 of 11/30/63. Pertains to registration of OSWALD at YMCA, Dallas, 10/3/63. No further action.

ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION, REPORTING, AND ACTION TAKEN
D 88	Texas Employment Commission file on LEE H. OSWALD containing "Claim Record Card," "Last Payment Notice," "Test Record Card," Counseling Record Card," and "Application Card." Reported on pages 209-217 of 11/30/63. Data included in file checked out by investigation. No further action.
D 89	Application for employment of LEE H. OSWALD with Wiener Lumber Company, Dallas, dated 10/14/63. (Q 482). Reported on page 361 of 11/30/63 and pages 110-111 of 3/10/64. OSWALD made application only and was not employed. Laboratory determined OSWALD prepared signature and handwriting excluding that in pencil. No further action.
D 90	Form W-4, "Employees Withholding Exemption Certificate," dated 10/16/63 for LEE H. OSWALD (Q 483). Reported page 336 of 11/30/63 and pages 110-111 of 3/10/64. Pertains to employment with Texas School Book Depository, Dallas. Laboratory advised OSWALD prepared signature and hand printing. No further action.
D 91	Photograph and negative of sheet torn from calendar, month of October, 1963, which reportedly bears handwriting of LEE H. OSWALD. (Qc484). Reported page 345 of 11/30/63 and pages 110-111 of 3/10/64. Obtained by MIKE NEIBUR from son of former landlady, Mrs. M. E. BLEDSOE, 621 N. Marsalis, Dallas. Laboratory advised writings too limited for adequate handwriting comparison. No further action.
D 92	Original invoice No. A5371 (numerical copy) showing shipment of Smith and Wesson .38 Special 2" Commando by Seaport Traders, Incorporated, 1221 S. Grand, Los Angeles, California, to A. J. HIDELL, Post Office Box 2915, Dallas, Texas. Reported on pages 229-231 of 12/10/63. Invoice dated 3/13/63 pertains to gun bearing Serial No. 510210 purchased by LEE HARVEY OSWALD. Action complete.

ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION, REPORTING, AND ACTION TAKEN
D 93	Shipping copy (alphabetical file) of invoice No. A5371 reflecting the gun was shipped 3/20/63. This shipping copy bears the number "510210." Reported on pages 229-231 of 12/10/63. Shipping copy above invoice shows "paid." Document is associated with D 92. Action complete.
D 94	Copy of Railway Express Agency, Receipt No. 70638, showing shipment one carton pistol to A. HIDELL, Post Office Box 2915, Dallas, Texas, 3/20/63, in the amount of $19.95. Reported on pages 229-230 of 12/10/63. Pertains to shipment of Seaport Traders, Incorporated, Los Angeles, California, which is item D 92. Action complete.
D 95	Railway Express form bearing Receipt No. 70638 dated 3/20/63 indicating the balance of $19.95 due Seaport Traders, Incorporated, 1221 S. Grand Avenue, Los Angeles, California, had been paid. It refers to a shipment that was to be delivered to A.J. HIDELL, Post Office Box 2915, Dallas, Texas, Shippers No. 5371. Reported pages 229-230 of 12/10/63. This item pertains to exhibits D 92, D 93, and D 94. Action complete.
D 96	Envelope postmarked 11/10/62 addressed to New York Labor News Company, New York, New York, bearing return address L. H. OSWALD, Box 2915, Dallas, Texas. Reported pages 5-6 of report of SA EDWIN DALRYMPLE, Houston, 12/4/63, and page 6, report of same AGENT, dated 12/18/63. This item furnished by HORACE TWIFORD, Houston, Texas, who informed item mailed to him by Socialist Labor Party. Action complete.
D 97	Xerox copy of auditor's stub of Continental Trailways Bus, bus ticket B112230, covering one way travel from Houston to Laredo, Texas, and sold on 9/25/63 by Houston ticket agent No. 12. Reported on pages 5-6, report of SA EDWIN DALRYMPLE, Houston, dated 2/20/64, and page 244 of 1/22/64. Only one ticket between above points

ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION, REPORTING, AND ACTION TAKEN
(D 97 cont.)	sold from 9/24 to 9/26/63 and ticket agent recalled man buying ticket strongly resembled OSWALD. Logical inquiries conducted. Action complete.
D 98	Envelope postmarked Baltimore 1/21/64 containing anonymous hand printed letter and newspaper coupon of the Tatler Publishing Company, Washington, D. C. (Q 488). Reported on pages 232-233 of 3/30/64. Made available at Washington, D. C., however not identified in Anonymous Letter File. No further action.
D 99	Letter on Bureau of Prisons form No. 70 dated 11/23/63 to Warden GOLLAHER, FCI, Seagoville, Texas. (Q 485). Reported on pages 24-25 of 3/30/64. Anonymous letter not identified by Laboratory. Investigation relating to this item is to be included in a future Dallas report in Dallas file 89-43.
D 100	Anonymous typewritten envelope addressed to "Letters to the Editor," Newsweek, postmarked Los Angeles, and accompanying typewritten letter addressed to Newsweek dated 12/26/63 (Q 486), Reported on pages 275-278 of 4/15/64. Letter is signed R. SERLING who advised he did not send letter. Laboratory unable to identify in Anonymous Letter File but informed typewriter used was same one used to prepare D 101 which is a letter to Senator Kuchel. No further action.
D 101	Anonymous typewritten letter addressed to Senator THOMAS H. KUCHEL dated 12/19/63 signed "R. SERLING" (Q 487). Reported on pages 275-278 of 4/15/64. SERLING advised did not write letter to Senator Kuchel. Laboratory advised same typewriter also used to write D 100 but not identified in Anonymous Letter File. No further action.

ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION, REPORTING, AND ACTION TAKEN
D 102	Century Arms, Incorporated, Order No. 8934, dated 6/29/62, reflecting sale of 700 6.5 caliber Italian carbines to Aldens, 5000 W. Roosevelt Road, Chicago, Illinois. Reported on page 206 of 12/10/63. Shipment contained a rifle having Serial No. 2766 but is not same rifle as C 14. Investigation has been conducted with respect to tracing this rifle from the date imported. Action complete.
D 103	Original list of serial numbers of 700 Carcano Italian carbines received by Century Arms, Incorporated, from Empire Sporting Goods, Montreal, Quebec, Canada. (Serial No. 2766 appears on the last page of numbers) Reported on page 206 of 12/10/63. Above list of guns pertains to Century Arms, Incorporated, Order No. 8934 (D 102).
D 104	Twenty one items from Texas Employment Commission files, Austin, Texas, regarding LEE HARVEY OSWALD (Qc69 - Qc70). All of these items are included under exhibit D 51.
D 105	Eleven photostatic copies of Texas State warrants issued to LEE HARVEY OSWALD (Qc68). These items are also included under exhibit D 51.
D 106	Copy of Transportes Frontera Bus Company passenger list of 10/2-3/63. The name "OSWLD" is listed as No. 4. The original of this item is designated as J 8.
D 107	One copy of Flecha Roja passenger list 9/26/63 relating to LEE HARVEY OSWALD's travel in Mexico. Reported on pages 10-12 of report of SA JOHN M. KEMMY, San Antonio, 12/17/63, LEE H. OSWALT listed as passenger No. 14, Nuevo Laredo to Mexico City. Investigation has been conducted to identify OSWALD as a passenger. Action complete.

ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION, REPORTING, AND ACTION TAKEN
D 108	Handbill "Hands Off Cuba" found on porch at 4907 Magazine Street, New Orleans, Louisiana. Reported on page 99 of 12/2/63. Handbill bears "L. H. OSWALD, 4907 Magazine St., New Orleans, La." Necessary investigation has been conducted. No further action.
D 109	W-4 form dated 1/17/56 in name of LEE HARVEY OSWALD obtained from I. R. Michell, Incorporated, 442 Canal Street, New Orleans, Louisiana. Reported on page 11 of 12/2/63. No further action.
D 110	Eleven time cards of LEE HARVEY OSWALD obtained from William B. Reily and Company, Incorporated. Reported on pages 35-38 of 12/2/63. OSWALD employed 5/10/63 to 7/19/63. Necessary investigation has been conducted. No further action.
D 111	Five payroll time cards obtained from G. F. TUJAGUE, 442 Canal Street, New Orleans, Louisiana. Reported on page 6 of 12/2/63. Above relates to employment of OSWALD from 11/10/55 to 1/14/56 and necessary investigation has been conducted.
D 112	W-4 form dated 11/12/55 in name of LEE HARVEY OSWALD obtained from G. F. TUJAGUE, 442 Canal Street, New Orleans, Louisiana. Reported on page 5 of 12/2/63. No action.
D 113	Two employees records sheets in name of LEE HARVEY OSWALD obtained from G. F. TUJAGUE, 442 Canal Street, New Orleans. Reported on pages 4-5 of 12/2/63. No further action.
D 114	Release dated 1/17/56 signed by LEE HARVEY OSWALD obtained from G. F. TUJAGUE, 442 Canal Street, New Orleans. Reported on page 6 of 12/2/63. No action.
D 115	The following records from the Louisiana Division of Unemployment Security: Two application cards LSES-511;

ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION, REPORTING, AND ACTION TAKEN
(D 115 cont.)	one additional card LSES-512; Claim Record Card Form IB-1; Interstate Claim Supplement Form IB-10 dated 7/21/--; Texas Employment Commission Form B-11; Interstate Claim Supplement IB-10, 4/26/63, and note dated 11/27/63 regarding LEE HARVEY OSWALD with attachment. Reported on pages 82-83 of 12/2/63 and pages 17-26 of 12/8/63. Necessary investigation has been conducted. No further action.
D 116	Roll of 16 mm duplicate film print of movies by WDSU-TV taken of OSWALD on three occasions: a) Silent film of OSWALD distributing leaflets at New Orleans, 8/16/63. b) Silent film of OSWALD's court appearance, New Orleans, Louisiana, 8/12/63. c) Sound film interview at WDSU-TV on 8/21/63. Reported on pages 421 and 427 of 12/8/63. No further action.
D 117	Roll of 16 mm duplicate film print of silent movies by WWL-TV showing OSWALD distributing leaflets at New Orleans. Reported on pages 425-426 of 12/8/63. No further action.
D 118	Record of radio program "Conversation Carte Blanche." Broadcast 8/21/63 at 6:05 p.m. over radio station WDSU. Reported on page 695 of 12/2/63; page 165 of 12/10/63 and pages 528-539 of 4/15/64. OSWALD was participant on program. No further action.
D 119	Envelope postmarked Minsk, 9/11/63, bearing handwritten address "Lee H. Oswald, P.O. Box 30061, New Orleans, La., USA," and accompanying one page handwritten letter dated Minsk, 9/9/63, beginning "Dear Aleck, it has been--" and ending on reverse side "Your friend Erick." (Q 489). Reported on pages 255-256 of 12/2/63; page 746 of 12/23/63; pages 74-75 of 2/11/64 and page 119 of 3/10/64.

ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION, REPORTING, AND ACTION TAKEN
(D 119 cont.)	MARINA OSWALD has advised ERICK TITOVIETS is friend of LEE HARVEY OSWALD who worked in same factory in Russia. This person mentioned in CIA memo to Director 2/4/64 concerning investigation in Russia. Laboratory unable to identify in National Security File. Action complete.
D 120	Envelope postmarked Minsk, 10/28/63, bearing handwritten address "Lee H. Oswald, P. O. Box 30061, New Orleans, La., USA" (address marked through evidently by U. S. Post Office to reflect address 2515 W. 5th Street, Irving, Texas), and accompanying one page handwritten letter dated "Minsk Oct. 28, 1963," beginning "Dear Aleck, I hope everything--" and, ending on reverse side, "Yours friend, Erick." (Q 490). Reported on page 255 of 12/2/63; pages 75-76 of 2/11/64 and page 119 of 3/10/64. Laboratory unable to identify in National Security File. See information under D 119.
D 121	Three pages of typewriting from the Smith-Corona portable typewriter, Serial No. 4A303942, property of RUTH HYDE PAINE (K 62). Reported on page 56 of 2/11/64 and page 102 of 3/10/64. Specimens obtained for comparison purposes. Laboratory advised typewriter used to prepare D 121. also used to prepare letter dated 11/9/63 signed LEE HARVEY OSWALD contained in specimen Q 176 previously submitted and designated as Soviet Embassy file. No further action.
D 122	Envelope postmarked Long Island City, New York, 2/6/64, bearing typewritten address "Times Herald, Dallas, Texas, Exclusive for City Editor," and accompanying two page typewritten letter beginning, "I've got to tell" and ending "I sign myself Mr. Z." (Q 491). Reported on pages 120-123 of 3/10/64. Laboratory unable to identify in Anonymous Letter File, however, letter bears watermark "Fifth Avenue" which is exclusive to F. W. Woolworth

ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION, REPORTING, AND ACTION TAKEN
(D 122 cont.)	Stores. No further action.
D 123	Four page handwritten letter in Russian with the heading 2515 W. 5th Street, Irving, Texas, December 27, 1963, which is a letter to MARINA OSWALD from RUTH PAINE. Reported on page 315 of 2/11/64 and pages 125-126 of 3/10/64. Translation set forth. No further action.
D 124	Known handwriting and hand printing of JENO FARKAS (K 1 of 44-24016). This item is reported in the case entitled JACK L. RUBY, aka; LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka - VICTIM. CR. Dallas file 44-1639; Bureau file 44-24016.
D 125	Envelope postmarked "El Paso 2, Tex Jan 11 3 PM 1964" addressed to Mr. JACK RUBY, c/o Dallas County Jail, Dallas, Texas, and accompanying a one page hand printed note beginning, "Jack - tell them nothing" and ending, "Fair Play for Cuba." (Qc2 and Qc3 of 44-24016). See explanation under D 124.
D 126	Handwritten anonymous letter beginning, "To the Investigating Committee" (Q 1 of 44-24016). See explanation under D 124.
D 127	Envelope postmarked "Los Angeles, Calif 20 Jan 1964 AM" bearing a handwritten address, "The Prime Minister" and accompanying a one page handwritten letter beginning, "Dear Alec" and ending on the reverse side, "Why Kennedy was shot." (Q 492). Reported on pages 20-22 of 3/30/64. Letter is addressed to ALEC DOUGLAS HOME'S, House of Commons, London, England, and was furnished by confidential source abroad. Laboratory unable to identify in Anonymous Letter File. No further action.
D 128	Envelope postmarked "San Antonio, Tex 1B Dec 2, 1963 8:00 PM" bearing typewritten address "Mrs. Oswald," etc. (Q 1 of 9-41624). Information regarding this item is to be included in a subsequent report of the Dallas Office in case entitled ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT

ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION, REPORTING, AND ACTION TAKEN
(D 128 cont.)	JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, 11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS; MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING.
D 129	News clipping entitled "Oswald Looked Trouble Bound," etc. (Q 2 of 9-41624). See explanation under D 128.
D 130	Envelope postmarked "San Antonio, Tex 2A Dec 3, 1963, 7:00 PM' bearing typewritten address "Mrs. Marguerite Oswald," etc. (Q3 of 9-41624). See explanation under D 128.
D 131	Two newspaper clippings: One entitled "Officers Blamed," etc., and bearing typewritten message; other entitled "Man Kills Minister," etc., and bearing typewritten message (Q 4 of 9-41624). See explanation under D 128.
D 132	Envelope postmarked "San Antonio, Tex 1A Dec 6,1963, 4:00 PM' bearing handwritten address "Mrs. Marguerite Oswald," etc. (Q 5 of 9-41624). See explanation under D 128.
D 133	One page handwritten letter beginning "Marguerite Oswald you are," etc. (Q 6 of 9-41624). See explanation under D 128.
D 134	Envelope postmarked "Jamaica, N.Y., 1A Dec 6, 1963, 7:30 PM' bearing hand printed address "Mrs. Oswald, Sr.," etc. (Q 7 of 9-41624). See explanation under D 128.
D 135	Two page letter, first page beginning, "To an assassins --" and second page beginning, "Take card of you". (Q 8 of 9-41624). See explanation under D 128.

ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION, REPORTING, AND ACTION TAKEN
(J 1 cont.)	shows Italian carbine 6.5 W/4X scope, Klein's Control No. VC 836, Serial No. C2766, shipped to A. HIDELL, Post Office Box 2915, Dallas, Texas. Laboratory identified handwriting and hand printing on envelope and order form as that of LEE HARVEY OSWALD. Action complete.
J 2	PC Form 2153X receipt of propaganda (Q 103). Reported on page 157 of 12/23/63. Card bears printed words, "Always I protest this intimidation," which is signed LEE H. OSWALD. Laboratory determined signature and printing that of LEE HARVEY OSWALD.
J 3	Original Mexican tourist card of OSWALD (Q 208). Reported on page 571 of 12/2/63; pages 317-318 of 12/8/63; pages 170 and 203 of 12/23/63, and pages 315-317 of 4/15/64. Application made New Orleans, Louisiana, 9/17/63. OSWALD entered Mexico 9/26/63 and departed 10/3/63 at Nuevo Laredo, Mexico. Handwritten signature of OSWALD determined written by him. Action complete.
J 4	Purchase application form for firearms bearing handwriting which was located between pages 264 and 265 of book entitled "Shooters Bible - Stoeger Arms, Corp." (Q 224). Reported on pages 17-19 report of STEPHEN M. CALLENDER, New Orleans, 12/10/63; page 177 of 12/23/63. Found by JOHN RAYMOND EDWARDS, New Orleans, Louisiana, who claimed had checked book out about five times in past five years and application found in book was filled out since the first time he checked out book. Reported by EDWARDS as aware OSWALD had lived in New Orleans at one time. Laboratory advised writing not that of OSWALD. No further action.

ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION, REPORTING, AND ACTION TAKEN
J 5	Personal history form (Q 227). Reported on pages 8-15 of report of SA JOHN T. REYNOLDS, New Orleans, 12/6/63, and page 180 of 12/23/63. New Orleans, Louisiana Public Schools form for Beauregard Junior High School bears name LEE OSWALD. Examined by Laboratory. No further action.
J 6	Cuban letter to USIA (Qc350A - Qc351). Reported on pages 54-55 of 1/22/64; page 104 of 3/10/64 and page 312 of 4/15/64. Envelope postmarked Cuba 12/3/63 addressed to "The Voice of America," Washington, D. C., with accompanying typed letter in Spanish dated 11/27/63 signed MIGUEL GALBAN LOPEZ. Translation reported. No further action.
J 7	Cuban letter to New York newspaper (Qc352 - Qc353). Reported on pages 54-55 of 1/22/64 and page 104 of 3/10/64. Envelope postmarked Cuba 12/3/63 addressed to Sr. Editor, Diario De New York, Daily of New York, New York, New York, with accompanying typed letter dated 11/27/63 signed MIGUEL GALBAN LOPEZ. Translation to be reported.
J 8	Mexican bus list of passengers (Q 332). Reported in Legat, Mexico airtel to Bureau 12/11/63 and pages 1-4 of accompanying LHM; page 52 of 1/7/64; pages 1-2 of Dallas LHM 2/15/64; Legat, Mexico airtel to Bureau and accompanying LHM of 2/27/64; pages 19-21 and 23-25 of San Antonio LHM of 3/2/64 and pages 3 and 13 of report of SA JOHN M. KEMMY, San Antonio, 3/11/64. Manifest of Transporte Frontera Bus Company for bus No. 340, trip No. 2, Mexico City to Nuevo Laredo, leaving 1:00 p.m., 10/2/63, has name "OSWLD" as occupying seat No. 4. Persons interviewed do not identify OSWALD and no ticket number assigned for his passage. All persons departing Nuevo Laredo 10/3/63

DL 100-10461

ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION, REPORTING, AND ACTION TAKEN
(J 8 cont.)	being interviewed. Subsequent investigation indicates OSWALD traveled from Mexico City to Nuevo Laredo via Transporte del Norte bus. Laboratory advised "OSWLD" on manifest not written by OSWALD. No further action.
J 9	Commercial Employment Agency application and agreement written by OSWALD (Q 335 - Q 336). Reported on pages 26-28 of 12/2/63 and page 55 of 1/7/64. Application dated 5/7/63 for job as photographer at New Orleans. Hand printing on Q 335 exclusive of handwriting and other notations in red on front and back as well as signature LEE H. OSWALD determined written by him. Action complete.
J 10	Fifty foot roll of 8 mm Kodachrome film of ROBERT HUGHES (Q 104). Reported on page 158 of 12/23/63 and pages 6 and 79 of 3/10/64. HUGHES took pictures of motorcade just prior to assassination while at southeast corner Main and Houston Streets, Dallas, and photographs show Texas School Book Depository. Examined by Laboratory and negative. No further action.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 5-5-64

FROM : Legat, Paris (100-1793) (P.)

SUBJECT: THOMAS GITTINGS BUCHANAN, JR.
SM - C
Bufile 100-354341
Paris 100-1793

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
Bufile 62-109060
Paris 62-148

Re Paris letter 4-27-64.

Reloet set forth information concerning publicity recently given in the Paris press to two photographs of LEE HARVEY OSWALD holding a rifle. In one photograph published by "Life" magazine the rifle had a telescopic sight and in the other photograph subsequently published by "Newsweek" magazine, the telescopic sight was not visible. The implication at the time was that one of the photographs had been doctored.

Enclosed for the Bureau is a clipping from "Le Nouveau Candide" issue of April 29 - May 6, 1964, containing the results of an inquiry made in the United States by a correspondent of "Le Nouveau Candide". In essence he states that he had examined both photographs in the United States and had found that they were one and the same, but that the photograph reproduced by "Newsweek", which did not show the

6 - Bureau (1 - Liaison
1 - Baltimore, 100-12596
1 - Dallas
1 - Washington Field, 100-19194) (Enc. 1)
2 - Paris (100-1793; 62-148)
HFP:nd
(10)

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199 MAY 20 1964

JUN 8 1964

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Form No. 1793

telescopic sight, was a poor reproduction and apparently not properly exposed, which resulted in the fact that the sight, although it is present, was not visible in the reproduction. He mentions further that close examination of the photograph reveals that the title of the newspaper being held by OSWALD is "The Militant".

There appears to be no reason to translate the article in its entirety, but the final decision in this matter is being left to the discretion of the Bureau. If a translation is made, it is requested that this office be furnished with a copy.

We will continue to follow this case closely and furnish the Bureau promptly any information of interest.

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan
1 - Goble

May 19, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

There are enclosed two copies of a memorandum dated May 7, 1964, captioned "Marilyn Dorothea Murret."

Miss Murret is a cousin of Lee Harvey Oswald, her mother being a sister of Oswald's mother. She was interviewed on November 29, 1963, and advised she took a trip around the world beginning in July, 1959, and ending in January, 1963. (See Dallas report of SA Warren C. De Brueys, dated December 12, 1963, concerning Lee Harvey Oswald, page 162.)

The Harold Isaacs mentioned in paragraph four of page one of the enclosed memorandum may be identical with Harold Robert Isaacs who, in 1958, was employed at the Center for International Studies, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

A memorandum containing current information about him has been requested and will be furnished you when it is received.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (2)
105-82555
TNC:mac
(9)

NOTE: Murret was named in a newspaper column written by Paul Scott as one of the "most wanted" defectors to Russia or satellite countries. In interview Scott advised he had some information to make "tie-up" between Murret and the

NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO:

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

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COMM-FBI
12 MAY 20 1964
MAY 22 1964

case of Lee Harvey Oswald" but said this was not confirmed. Scott apparently did not know she was Oswald's cousin. We have requested Boston to furnish us current identifying information and background data about Harold Robert Isaacs. Boston is origin in this case.

[redacted]

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

- Sullivan
- Lenihan
- Branigan

Tolson, Belmont, Mohr, Casper, Callahan, Conrad, DeLoach, Evans, Gale, Rosen, Sullivan, Tavel, Trotter, Tele. Room, Holmes, Gandy

TO : W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 5-15-64

FROM : J. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Bureau has received a request from the President's Commission to interview Mr. H. R. Bright, Mr. Edgar Crissey and Mr. Nelson Bunker Hunt, the three individuals who contributed to the fund which was used in payment for the advertisement which appeared in the "Dallas Morning News" on 11-22-63.

Instructions covering these interviews were forwarded to the Dallas Office by teletype on 5-14-64.

SAC Shanklin of the Dallas Office called on 5-15-64 and noted that he anticipated that when the afore-mentioned individuals were contacted for interview they would request to have their attorneys present. SAC Shanklin was seeking Bureau approval to have the interviews conducted in the presence of the attorneys.

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ACTION:

Since the interviews are being conducted at the specific request of the President's Commission and the area of interest has been outlined by the Commission, there would be no objection to having the interviews conducted in the presence of the attorneys. SAC Shanklin was so advised.

3768

REC 5

EX-103

WAB:mhw
(5)

XEROX

MAY 20 1964

79 MAY 22 1964

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Belmont
1 - Rosen

TO : W. C. Sullivan

DATE: May 11, 1964

1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Lenihan
1 - Branigan

FROM : W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

On 5/8/64 the President's Commission furnished the Bureau with the transcript of testimony covering former SA John W. Fain, SA Robert L. Quigley and SA James P. Hosty, Jr. By and large, the testimony was accurate and to the point and effectively presented the nature of the Bureau's investigation and findings of Lee Harvey Oswald prior to the assassination of the President. There is attached a reproduction of the testimony on which minor corrections have been noted in red pencil. There follows a listing of these corrections and other points which are noted concerning the testimony given.

Page 5931, line 2, 4th word should be "help" instead of "have."

Page 5932, line 4, the Bureau Form FD-302 is incorrectly referred to as an FB-302.

Page 5949, lines 9, 10, 11, the initials for the Soviet Security Service should be MVD, not NVD.

Page 5971, line 13, Ed Dalyrimple should be Ed Dalrymple.
line 16 - It would appear that a phrase has been deleted by the stenographer following the statement "...he had had an inquiry concerning whether or not..." The phrase deleted probably should be to the effect whether or not Oswald was an informant of the Bureau.

Page 5980, line 18, the word "your" should be "you."

Page 5993, paragraph 3, line 5, the word "he" should be "I."

REC-24 FC-42

105-[illegible]-3769

Enclosure

(ENCLO. BEHIND FILE)

WAB:mhw
(6)

XEROX

MAY 28 1964

MAY 18 1964

Included with President's Commission 5-14-64

TYPED REC. UNIT

Memo Branigan to Sullivan
re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Page 6030, line 1, the word "School" is misspelled "schoole."

Page 6060, line 14, the word "Kanck," who is a former Special Agent, should be "Oswald."

Page 6063, lines 5 and 13, the name of SAC Shanklin is incorrectly spelled in three places as Schanklin.

Page 6069, line 11, the word "working" should be "waiting."

Page 6071, line 5, the word "car" is misspelled as "carr."

Pages 6071, 6072, 6073, 6074, 6075, 6076 and 6078 Lieutenant Revill is misspelled Ravill.

Page 6076, line 2, the word "reviewed" is misspelled "revieeed."

Page 6076, midway through the page begins a conversation between the Chairman and Mr. Rankin concerning testimony of Lieutenant Ravill. On Page 6077, first line, it is noted that Mr. Hosty stated "He was talked to in Dallas." Since Hosty was not competent to make this statement, it is probably a continuation of Rankin's statement and incorrectly attributed to Hosty.

Page 6083, line 3, the word "call" should be "calm."

Page 6090, penultimate line, the word "informed" should be "informant."

Page 6096-A, lines 16 and 23, Shanklin is misspelled Schanklin."

ACTION:

If you approve, the above will be discussed with a representative of the Commission so that these minor errors might be corrected if the Commission so desires.

O.C

ADDENDUM: I have looked this testimony over and it appears to me that Agents Hosty and Quigley did a good job, testifying clearly and concisely, and using good language. Former Agent Fain's testimony is acceptable, but his language leaves something to be desired, and he is not as direct and decisive in his testimony.

AHB

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: May 7, 1964

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - R - CUBA

Malley was in touch with President's Commission Staff Attorney Samuel Stern today and mentioned in reviewing Mr. Belmont's testimony before the Commission a number of typographical errors were being found as well as some instances where the sentence structure was incorrectly recorded thereby changing the meaning of the sentence.

Mr. Stern stated that he would very much appreciate it if all of these items could be jotted down and called to his attention so that the necessary corrections could be made.

During this discussion, Mr. Stern mentioned that he now had the testimony available of Agents Quigley and Hosty, as well as former Special Agent Fain, and that he would be glad to make the testimony of these three gentlemen available to the Bureau so the testimony could be reviewed and any necessary corrections called to the attention of the Commission.

ACTION:

If approved, this testimony will be obtained from the Commission and will be immediately reviewed for necessary corrections.

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan

JRM:ige
(6)

REC-42
EX-103

MAY 26 1964

MAY 18 1964

PERS. REC. UNIT

56 JUN 4 1964

FEDERAL [illegible]

Room 5744 May 12, 1964

TO:

- Director
- Mr. Belmont
- Mr. Mohr
- Mr. DeLoach
- Mr. Evans
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Callahan
- Mr. Casper
- Mr. Conrad
- Mr. Gale
- Mr. Sullivan
- Mr. Tavel
- Mr. Trotter
- Mr. Clayton
- Miss Gandy
- Miss Holmes
- Personnel Files Section
- Records Branch
- Mrs. Skillman
- Mrs. Brown
- John Quander

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Evans	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

We

See Me
Send File
Please Call Me

For appropriate action
Note and Return

This memo is merely to let you know that we have received the testimony of the three agents.

Belmont assures me there is nothing controversial in what the agents said.

Clyde Tolson

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan

February 13, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to our letter dated February 11, 1964, setting forth results of our interview with Lonnie Hudkins, reporter for the Houston "Post" on February 8, 1964.

You will note that on page two of our February 11, 1964, letter to you we reported that Mr. Hudkins was questioned at length in an attempt to ascertain his source that Oswald was an FBI informant, but that Mr. Hudkins refused to divulge his source or to furnish a signed statement. We also reported that according to Mr. Hudkins, the only other information he had heard that Oswald might be a symbol number informant was from "Joe Golden," a reporter for the "Philadelphia Inquirer," who was in Dallas in late December, 1963.

We further advised that we had previously interviewed Mr. Joseph Goulden, a reporter for the "Philadelphia Inquirer," in connection with an article Mr. Goulden reported in the December 8, 1963, issue of the "Philadelphia Inquirer," wherein he alleged that Lee Harvey Oswald at one time had been contacted by the FBI to become an informant. Mr. Goulden claimed he obtained this information from a law enforcement officer in Dallas whom he declined to identify.

We reinterviewed Mr. Joseph Goulden on February 11, 1964, at which time we told Mr. Goulden that Lonnie Hudkins alleged that he had received information from Mr. Goulden to the effect that Oswald might be a symbol number informant.

EDL:fas
(10)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

NW-88555-3771

ENCLOSURE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

Mr. Coulden admitted knowing Mr. Rudkins and stated that he had been visited by Rudkins in Philadelphia, December 1, 1963. Mr. Coulden stated that at the time of this visit with Rudkins he had not yet been to Dallas to write the assassination story. He added that any discussion he had with Rudkins regarding the Oswald case would have concerned Rudkins' on-the-scene account of the assassination and what Goulden had heard and read in Philadelphia.

Mr. Goulden stated he did not recall any conversation with Rudkins regarding the possibility that Lee Harvey Oswald was an FBI informant.

The above is for your additional information in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

NOTE:

See memorandum Branigan to Sullivan dated 2-12-64 captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald; Internal Security - Russia - Cuba," prepared by REL:fas:mgp.

1 - Mr. Belmont; 1 - Mr. Mohr; 1 - Mr. DeLoach, 1 - Mr. Rosen;
1 - Mr. Sullivan; 1 - Mr. Branigan; 1 - Mr. Lenihan

REC-17 105-82555-1906

February 11, 1964

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Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

FEB 14 1964

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your conversation with Inspector James R. Malley of this Bureau on February 7, 1964, regarding Lonnie Hudkins, the Houston "Post" reporter who wrote an article in the January 1, 1964, issue of the Houston "Post" entitled "Oswald Rumored as Informant for U.S."

For your information, Mr. Alonzo F. Hudkins, III, also known as Lonnie Hudkins, was interviewed by Agents of this Bureau on February 8, 1964, in this matter. Mr. Hudkins stated he arrived in Dallas, Texas, in late December, 1963, to check out rumors that Oswald might have been an informant of the FBI. He stated such rumors were based on information he had received from Assistant District Attorney William Alexander to the effect that Oswald's address book contained the name of Agent Hosty, his office and home telephone numbers and his automobile license number. Mr. Hudkins also stated he had interviewed Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, mother of Lee Harvey Oswald, who said that Oswald was doing important subversive work for the Government.

Mr. Hudkins further stated he had contacted a Government official, not a Federal official in Dallas, who had told him that Oswald was on the payroll of either the FBI or the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) with voucher number 179 and that he had received no less than $150 a month and no more than $225 a month. Mr. Hudkins claimed that the official who furnished him this information had furnished him reliable information in the past which he had been able to print. Mr. Hudkins stated he did not print anything stating Oswald was

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Gandy

JREL:hrt (9)

See memo Branigan-Sullivan 2-10-64, captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald, IS - R - CUBA, JREL:HRT."

105-82555-3775

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐ ENCLOSURE

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Honorable J. Lee Rankin

an informant of the FBI or CIA but merely raised this question in his article in the Houston "Post" of January 1, 1964, since he had only this official's word and did not have any supporting documents of any kind to substantiate this allegation. He further advised he had made inquiries of some of his friends in Houston, Texas, whose names he would not divulge and had also requested his Washington, D. C., headquarters to attempt to check out this allegation. According to Mr. Hudkins this allegation could not be verified through any of his sources and, therefore, was not printed in the Houston "Post."

Mr. Hudkins was questioned at length in an attempt to ascertain his source that Oswald was an FBI or CIA informant, but Mr. Hudkins refused to divulge his source or to furnish a signed statement. He stated that when he received this information from his source he was alone and no other reporters were present.

According to Mr. Hudkins, the only other information he had heard that Oswald might be a symbol number informant was from Joe Goulden, a reporter of the "Philadelphia Inquirer," who was in Dallas in late December, 1963. According to Hudkins, Mr. Goulden mentioned to him a number different from 179, that might have been a voucher number. Mr. Hudkins stated he could not recall the number.

At the conclusion of our interview with Mr. Hudkins he stated that even if he were called to appear before the President's Commission, he would decline to furnish the source of his information.

In connection with Mr. Hudkins' reference to Joe Goulden, please be advised that we have interviewed Mr. Joseph Goulden, a reporter for the "Philadelphia Inquirer," in connection with an article Mr. Goulden reported in the December 8, 1963, issue of the "Philadelphia Inquirer," wherein he alleged that Lee Harvey Oswald at one time had been contacted by the FBI to become an informant. He said he had obtained this information from a law enforcement officer in Dallas whom he declined to identify. We reinterviewed Joseph Goulden on December 16, 1963, in an attempt to pin down the source of his allegation, but Mr. Goulden declined to identify the law enforcement officer after allegedly having talked to him on the telephone. He did say, however, that the officer told him that the matter was being "handled through proper channels."

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

[redacted]

For your added information, we have contacted the Dallas Police Department, Dallas, Texas, to determine if an allegation had been made a matter of record to the effect that Lee Harvey Oswald at one time had been contacted by the FBI to become an informant. No such record was found in the files of the Dallas Police Department, Dallas, Texas.

The foregoing is furnished for your information in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

1 - Tolson
1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - DeLoach
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan

REC-54 105-82555-2020
EX-111

February 17, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to our letter of February 11, 1964, reporting results of our interview on February 8, 1964, with Mr. Alonzo F. Hudkins III, also known as Lonnie Hudkins. Mr. Hudkins is the reporter who wrote an article in the Houston "Post" entitled "Oswald Rumored as Informant for U.S." During our interview with Mr. Hudkins on February 8, 1964, he refused to identify the source of his information that Oswald was on the payroll of either the Federal Bureau of Investigation or the Central Intelligence Agency. He claimed he was told this by a Government official, not a Federal official, in Dallas, Texas.

For your information, Assistant District Attorney William Alexander was interviewed by this Bureau January 25, 1964, in this matter. Mr. Alexander told us that he was acquainted with Lonnie Hudkins and that Hudkins had contacted him sometime in December, 1963, and had indicated he was working on a real good story, trying to prove that Oswald was an informant for the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Central Intelligence Agency or some governmental agency. According to Mr. Alexander, Hudkins stated he had received information that Oswald's address book, which had been seized by the police, had Agent Hosty's or Hasty's name and the telephone number of the local Federal Bureau of Investigation office and possibly a license number of an automobile.

SEE NOTE LAST PAGE

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Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Mr. Alexander further advised that Lonnie Hudkins then asked him if this did not mean that Oswald was an informant of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Mr. Alexander stated he told Mr. Hudkins that he did not know anything about Oswald being an informant. Mr. Alexander stated that when Hudkins questioned him about the entry in Oswald's address book, Alexander told Hudkins "It looks like you have the story there." Mr. Alexander denied making any further statements to Hudkins.

For your information, during our interview with Mr. Alexander on January 25, 1964, he informed us that he had appeared before the President's Commission on January 24, 1964, in Washington, D. C., and that he had told the Commission that he had no information as to Oswald being an informant for the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Central Intelligence Agency or any other governmental agency. He stated he did point out to the Commission that in an address book of Oswald's seized by the police Agent Hosty's name appeared along with many others. Mr. Alexander also told us that during his meeting with the Commission January 24, 1964, he told Chief Justice Warren and you that on the afternoon of January 21, 1964, after conclusion of the bond hearing in Dallas for Jack Ruby and while the reporters were waiting for some statements from the judge, there were a number of reporters talking about the possibility that Oswald was a counterspy for the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Central Intelligence Agency or some governmental agency. He added that he also stated that he recalled hearing the words "special service" and also remembered some reporter making a statement that Oswald was possibly on the payroll of the Government at $200 a month, beginning September, 1962, and that he heard payroll number 179 or voucher 179 mentioned.

For your additional information, we reinterviewed Mr. Alexander February 13, 1964, in a further effort to pin him down on his source of the allegation that Oswald may have been a counterspy for the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Central Intelligence Agency or some governmental agency and was on the payroll of the Government. Mr. Alexander claimed that he overheard a number of reporters discussing the possibility that Oswald was a counterspy for the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Central Intelligence Agency or some governmental agency and that he remembers hearing some reporter make the statement that Oswald

was supposedly on the payroll of the Government at $200 a month, beginning September, 1962, and had payroll number 179 or voucher 17[illegible]. Mr. Alexander stated that he has no idea as to the source of this information and that he considered it only rumor at the time. He further stated that when he heard this discussion there were present a number of reporters and that he has no idea who originated the remark.

During our interview with Mr. Alexander at this time we asked him if he could supply the name of anyone who might be the originator of these false allegations, and he stated he could not. He further stated that much speculation and rumors of all kinds concerning Oswald have cropped up from time to time and that he had reached the point of not paying any attention to them.

In conclusion Mr. Alexander stated that should he determine the identity of the originator of these false allegations he would immediately notify this Bureau.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: See memo Branigan to Sullivan re "Lee Harvey Oswald, IS-R-CUBA" dated 2-14-64, REL:mhw;klw.

1 - Mr. Belmont; 1 - Mr. Mohr; 1 - Mr. DeLoach; 1 - Mr. Sullivan;
1 - Mr. Malley; 1 - Liaison; 1 - Mr. Lenihan; 1 - Mr. Branigan

REC-12 62-25555-1947

February 10, 1964

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Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to our conversation of January 28, 1964, concerning information furnished to the Commission by Mr. Henry M. Wade, the District Attorney of Dallas County, Texas. You advised that Mr. Wade indicated he had heard that Lee Harvey Oswald had been an informant of the FBI, had been assigned symbol number "179," and had been paid $200 monthly in this capacity. You further advised that Mr. Wade also indicated that FBI Headquarters was not in a position to know in all instances whether an individual was an informant of this Bureau.

For your information, Mr. Henry M. Wade was interviewed by Special Agent in Charge J. Gordon Shanklin and Assistant Special Agent in Charge Kyle G. Clark of our Dallas, Texas, Office on February 8, 1964, in this matter.

Mr. Wade claimed that during his discussion with the Commission in Washington, D. C., on January 24, 1964, which he referred to as a very informal discussion with no notes taken to his knowledge, there were present Chief Justice Earl Warren and yourself. Wade stated that William Alexander, his assistant; Waggoner Carr, District Attorney for the State of Texas; Robert Storey, former Dean of Southern Methodist University; and Leon Jaworski, Houston attorney, accompanied him during his discussion with the Commission.

According to Mr. Wade, during his discussion with the Commission on January 24, 1964, mention was made of voucher number 179 and the name Lee Harvey Oswald. Mr. Wade stated that no such voucher was produced or exhibited. Mr. Wade claimed that he told the Commission that the FBI did not have any

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informant without a number and that an informant's identity was always known in FBI Headquarters. Mr. Wade added that he told the Commission that an individual Special Agent, in getting money for an informant from FBI Headquarters, submitted the informant's number on a voucher without a name. Mr. Wade also claimed he told the Commission that he had never heard of having an informant on the payroll by name.

Mr. Wade further stated that during his discussion with the Commission he thinks he was asked about retaining receipts from informants but he could not recall whether he had to obtain such receipts when he was handling informants on Special Intelligence Service assignment as an FBI Agent. Mr. Wade claimed he tried to convey to the Commission that an informant could not be developed by an FBI Agent without knowledge of FBI Headquarters.

During our interview with Mr. Wade, he reviewed the expense accounts submitted by him while he was on Special Intelligence Service assignment and he stated that all funds expended by him were entirely and accurately accounted for and that he now realizes he did get receipts and that the expenditures by him were reported to FBI Headquarters in detail. Mr. Wade also stated he did not handle any informants without the full knowledge of FBI Headquarters.

Mr. Wade volunteered that he would be talking to you within the next few days and he was going to clarify the fact that he did obtain receipts from informants.

Mr. Wade further stated that during his discussion with the Commission on January 21, 1964, he recalls there was a limited conversation about the possibility that Lee Harvey Oswald might have been an FBI informant and that there was more speculation that Oswald might have been an informant of the Central Intelligence Agency. He recalled that Mr. Robert Storey stated he was with the War Crimes Commission in Germany after World War II and either worked for or with the Central Intelligence Agency in Europe. Mr. Wade added that Mr. Storey indicated that the Central Intelligence Agency had informants that no one knew about except the Central Intelligence Agency Agent and that the informant might have an informant.

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

[redacted]

In conclusion, Mr. Wade reiterated that he told the Commission that he had no information to the effect that Lee Harvey Oswald was an informant of the FBI or any Governmental agency.

Sincerely yours,

NOTE: On 1-28 Mr. Rankin of the Commission met with the Director. At that time Mr. Rankin informed that Mr. Wade in appearing before the Commission stated that Lee Harvey Oswld bore the designation of "17" as an informant of the FBI and was paid $200 per month. Mr. Rankin also informed the Director of other comments made by Wade re the latter's assignment with the SIS during 1942 and 1943 wherein Wade alleged there was no record of how FBI funds were spent nor for what purposes they were used by employees of SIS.

[redacted]

February 12, 1964

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - Callahan
1 - DeLoach
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malloy
1 - Baumgardner
1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

1 XEROX 3-14-64 3

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to my letter of February 6, 1964, enclosing an affidavit executed by me, wherein I categorically state that Lee Harvey Oswald was never an informant of the FBI.

Pursuant to your request, there are enclosed nine additional affidavits, executed by personnel of this Bureau who, because of their assignments, would have been responsible for or cognizant of any attempt to develop Lee Harvey Oswald as an informant of the FBI. In addition, there is enclosed an affidavit, executed by John W. Fain, retired Special Agent of the FBI. Mr. Fain took part in interviews of Lee Harvey Oswald on June 26, 1962, and August 16, 1962, at Fort Worth, Texas.

You will note that each of the individuals concerned denies any knowledge that Lee Harvey Oswald ever was an informant of the FBI.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

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SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

FEB 17 1964 MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT ENCLOSURE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE:

By letter 2/6/64 there was transmitted to the Commission an affidavit executed by the Director, wherein the Director categorically stated Oswald was never an informant of the FBI. The enclosed affidavits are from FBI personnel in Dallas, New Orleans, and San Francisco, who at [illegible] time had contact with Oswald or would have been responsible for any funds paid to Oswald as an informant. We also have obtained an affidavit of former Agent John W. Fain, which is being enclosed for the Commission since Fain had personal contact with Oswald during two interviews in 1962.

REC-44

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Callahan
1- Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. J. R. Malley
1 - Mr. Sullivan

February 6, 1964

1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Daumgardner
1 - Mr. D. J. Brennan
1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to our conversation of January 28, 1964, concerning testimony furnished the Commission by Mr. Henry M. Wade, the District Attorney of Dallas County, Texas. You advised that Mr. Wade testified he had heard that Lee Harvey Oswald had been an informant of the FBI, had been assigned symbol number "179" and had been paid $200 monthly in this capacity. You further advised that Mr. Wade also indicated that FBI headquarters was not in a position to know in all instances whether an individual was an informant of this Bureau.

At the time, I advised you that Lee Harvey Oswald had never been an informant of the FBI and that this Bureau's procedure in regard to handling informants is such as to insure that FBI headquarters would have all necessary facts concerning the development and control of any and every informant.

Enclosed for your information and use in this regard is an affidavit in which I have categorically stated that Lee Harvey Oswald was never an informant of the FBI and have outlined our administrative procedures for the handling and the payment of confidential informants.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosure

NOTE: See memorandum W. C. Sullivan to A. H. Belmont 2-6-64, captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald, Internal Security - R - Cuba."
CDD:eeb

CDB:SD:eeb:mkr (12)

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1-Mr.Belmont
1-Mr.Mohr
1-Mr.Callahan
1-Mr.Rosen
1-Mr.Sullivan
1-Mr.Branigan
1-Mr.Baumgardner
1-Mr.D.J.Brennan.

AFFIDAVIT

CITY OF WASHINGTON)
) ss:
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA)

J. Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, being first duly sworn, deposes and says:

That he has caused a search to be made of the records of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, by employees of the said Federal Bureau of Investigation acting under his direction, and that said search discloses that Lee Harvey Oswald was never an informant of the FBI, was never assigned a symbol number in that capacity, and was never paid any amount of money by the FBI in any regard.

Such a statement can be made authoritatively and without equivocation because of the close supervision FBI headquarters affords its security informant program and because of the safeguards established to insure against any abuse or misuse of the program.

FBI field offices cannot proceed to develop anyone as a security informant without authorization from FBI headquarters. An informant is assigned a permanent symbol number and code name to afford him security. The informant never knows the symbol number assigned to him. It is a number permanently assigned to him, and the same number cannot be used again by the field office under any circumstances for any other individual. The individual also is given a fictitious or cover name by the field office which he, of course, is made aware of, and he utilizes it to his communications with the office. Every symbol number and code name is indexed at FBI headquarters.

If the services of an informant warrant payment on a regular basis, the field offices must also obtain authorization from FBI headquarters to make such payments.

Special Agents in Charge (SACs) of FBI field offices are authorized to make payments to individuals not utilized on

NOTE: See memorandum W.C. Sullivan to A.H. Belmont dated 7/6/64 captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald, Internal Security - R - Cuba," CDS:eeb.

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a regular basis as informants, but here too FBI headquarters controls this by limiting the extent an SAC can pay to any one individual in this category. FBI headquarters maintains control of such payments since they must be accounted for by the field offices at the end of each month through the submission of a detailed accounting to headquarters.

Had any of the FBI field offices made payments to Lee Harvey Oswald under the SAC's authority, these would have been shown in the receipts and vouchers submitted by each office. These records have been checked and no such payment was ever made. Had Oswald been assigned a symbol number, this would be a matter of record not only by number but also by name. As a matter of fact, the FBI can identify every symbol number used, past or present. Oswald could not have been assigned such a symbol number without approval by FBI headquarters. There is no record of any such request by any field office and no record of any such approval.

The only contacts FBI Agents had with Oswald prior to the assassination of President Kennedy involved three interviews FBI Agents had with him. The first was on June 26, 1962, at Fort Worth, Texas, shortly after his return home from the Soviet Union. The purpose was to assess the possibility of his having been given intelligence assignments by the Soviets. The second, on August 16, 1962, was in the same connection. The third was at his specific request on August 10, 1963, following his arrest in New Orleans the preceding day on a charge of disturbing the peace and creating a scene. At that time, he described some of his activities in connection with the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, the pro-Castro organization.

Oswald was again interviewed by FBI Agents at the Dallas Police Department following his arrest after the assassination of the President. This interview was aimed at eliciting any admissions he might make in connection with the assassination, as well as to obtain any information he might have been able to furnish of a security nature.

FBI headquarters has obtained affidavits from every Special Agent who was in contact with Oswald, as well as affidavits from their respective SACs. These affidavits show that none of these FBI Agents developed Oswald as an informant.

Mr. Henry M. Wade, a former Special Agent of the FBI and currently the District Attorney of Dallas County, Texas, reportedly testified previously to the Commission that he had

heard that Lee Harvey Oswald was an FBI informant with the symbol number "179" and was being paid $200 monthly. As the facts clearly show, this is not true.

Furthermore, the facts refute Mr. Wade's reported statement to the Commission that there is no record maintained in the FBI of informant funds expended or the purposes for which used by the FBI employee to whom they were furnished.

Mr. Wade reportedly stated that he had worked in the FBI's Special Intelligence Service (SIS) and that he was supplied from time to time with various sums of money for which he did not have to account and for which he did not have to obtain any receipts from the persons to whom he disbursed the money.

The emergency conditions that prevailed during World War II when the FBI conducted its SIS program did not permit the tight supervision that prevails currently in the FBI's informant operations. But this is true only in regard to the fact that SIS men necessarily were given the latitude to develop and pay informants on the spot without prior approval from FBI headquarters. Nevertheless, SIS men operated under a control system and adhered to it by advising FBI headquarters of payments made and the identity of the individuals paid. Such payments were supported by receipts in nearly every instance.

Mr. Wade, for example, entered on duty with the FBI on December 4, 1939. On July 6, 1942, he was advanced the sum of $1,075 in connection with an SIS assignment. This was for subsistence and travel in connection with his assignment in Ecuador as well as to provide him with some money with which to establish himself. His passage from New Orleans to Guayaquil, Ecuador, cost over $500 alone. In addition, he was required to make full restitution of the total amount which had been advanced him and subsequently did so. All of his expenditures of the total amount furnished him were substantiated by vouchers he submitted.

Mr. Wade arrived in Ecuador on August 16, 1942. He operated in an undercover capacity with a symbol number, specifically Number 345, and used the code name "James" in ongoing communications. Within Ecuador, he was referred to as Confidential Informant Number 6.

Although in an undercover capacity, Mr. Wade was required to submit vouchers twice monthly through the Legal Attache's Office in Quito, Ecuador. They were reviewed there and forwarded to FBI headquarters where they were checked prior to approval and the transmittal of funds to Mr. Wade's account.

In his operations, Mr. Wade handled a total of 11 informants. His vouchers clearly identify each expenditure made by him in connection with payments to any one of these informants. In all, Mr. Wade expended a total of $1,433.21 in payments to informants. In addition to identifying each informant paid and indicating the amount paid to each, he complied with the regulations to furnish separately summary data on all informants he was using and an evaluation of their services.

Five of the informants Mr. Wade was operating were the most productive. These five received a total of $1,234.94 in 62 separate payments made by Mr. Wade. Each of these payments was supported by a receipt. Six other payments unsupported by receipts were accounted for by Mr. Wade in vouchers submitted by him.

Mr. Wade left Ecuador on May 2, 1943, and in a letter dated May 25, 1943, submitted his resignation from the FBI. By letter dated June 13, 1943, Mr. Wade sought reinstatement, stating that he had made a mistake in resigning. However, this request for reinstatement was refused since the FBI's request for his deferment under the Selective Service Act already had been withdrawn.

Signed this 6th day of February, 1964, at Washington, District of Columbia

J. Edgar Hoover

Subscribed and Sworn to before me this 6th day of February, 1964. Louise D. Walter, Notary Public, District of Columbia. My commission expires August 14, 1968.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr

TO : W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 5-8-64

1 - Callahan
1 - DeLoach
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley

FROM : W. A. Branigan

1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

In connection with the possible appearance of the Director before the President's Commission during the coming week, Mr. Rankin indicated that the Commission contemplated discussing with the Director two questions (1) Was Oswald an informant? and (2) Was there a conspiracy in the assassination? In this connection there are set forth answers to these two questions as developed through the FBI's investigation.

1. Was Oswald an informant?

Lee Harvey Oswald was never an informant of the FBI, was never assigned a number in that capacity and was never paid any money by the FBI.

Director's Affidavit Stating Oswald Not FBI Informant:

By letter dated February 6, 1964, (Attachment #1) the Director furnished the President's Commission his personal affidavit wherein the Director categorically stated that Lee Harvey Oswald was never an informant of the FBI. The Director also outlined FBI administrative procedures for the handling and payment of confidential informants. The Director also noted that he could state authoritatively and without equivocation that Oswald was never an informant of the FBI, was never assigned a symbol number in that capacity and was never paid any money by the FBI in any regard because of the close supervision FBI Headquarters affords its Security Informant Program and because of the safeguards established to insure against any abuse or misuse of the program.

The Director pointed out that the only contacts FBI agents had with Oswald prior to the assassination of President Kennedy involved three interviews FBI agents had with him. The first was on June 26, 1962, at Fort Worth, Texas, shortly after Oswald's return home from the Soviet Union. The purpose of such interview

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was to assess the possibility of Oswald's having been given intelligence assignments by the Soviets. The second interview, on August 16, 1962, was in the same connection. The third interview was at Oswald's specific request on August 10, 1963, following his arrest in New Orleans the preceding day on a charge of disturbing the peace and creating a scene. At that time, Oswald described some of his activities in connection with the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, the pro-Castro organization.

In his affidavit, the Director also set out the facts which refuted Henry M. Wade's statement to the Commission that there is no record maintained in the FBI of confidential funds expended or the purposes for which used by the FBI employee to whom they were furnished.

Field Agents' Affidavits Stating Oswald Not FBI Informant:

By letter dated February 12, 1964, (Attachment #2) the Director forwarded to the Commission nine additional affidavits executed by Bureau agents who, because of their assignments, would have been responsible for or cognizant of any attempt to develop Lee Harvey Oswald as an informant of the FBI. In addition, the Director forwarded to the Commission an affidavit executed by John W. Fain, retired Special Agent of the FBI, who took part in interviews of Oswald on June 26, 1962, and August 16, 1962, at Fort Worth, Texas. Each of the afore-mentioned 10 individuals denied any knowledge that Lee Harvey Oswald ever was an informant of the FBI.

Mr. Belmont's Testimony 5-6-64 Stating Flatly Oswald Not FBI Informant:

Assistant to the Director Alan H. Belmont appeared before the President's Commission May 6, 1964, to furnish testimony. During Mr. Belmont's testimony, the Director's affidavit mentioned above was admitted into the Commission Record, marked as Commission Exhibit #835 for identification purposes. Mr. Belmont was questioned concerning his knowledge of the Director's affidavit and, in response to a question from Mr. Stern of the Commission, stated the Director's affidavit accurately and completely states the Bureau's practice in a prospective informant. Mr. Belmont stated flatly that Lee Harvey Oswald was never an informant of the FBI. Mr. Belmont also defined FBI meaning of an informant. (An informant is an individual who has agreed to cooperate with the FBI and to furnish information to the FBI either for or without payment. This would not include a

cooperative citizen who frequently and frankly discloses any information in his possession to the FBI. An informant is, rather, someone who joins an organization or seeks out information at the direction of the FBI relative to subversive or criminal matters. Patriotic citizens who volunteer information to FBI are not informers.) Mr. Belmont also informed the Commission that the FBI does not use the term "Agent" to apply to anyone other than a Special Agent employee of the FBI.

FBI Investigation of False Allegations Alleging Oswald Informant:

We have investigated certain reports in the press regarding Oswald's alleged status as an informant for the FBI or the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).

By letter to the Commission dated February 10, 1964, (Attachment #3) we furnished the Commission results of our interview with Henry M. Wade, the District Attorney of Dallas County, Texas, regarding the statement Wade made to the Commission indicating that he had heard that Lee Harvey Oswald had been an informant of the FBI, had been assigned symbol number "179" and had been paid $200 monthly in this capacity. Wade also indicated to the Commission that FBI Headquarters was not in a position to know in all instances whether an individual was an informant of this Bureau.

In our interview with Wade he stated he told the Commission that he had no information to the effect that Lee Harvey Oswald was an informant of the FBI or any Government agency. Wade claimed that he told the Commission the FBI did not have any informant without a symbol and that an informant's identity was always known in FBI Headquarters. Wade also claimed he told the Commission that an individual Special Agent, in getting money for an informant from FBI Headquarters, submitted the informant's number on a voucher without a name. Mr. Wade also claimed he told the Commission he had never heard of having an informant on the payroll by name. Wade also claimed he tried to convey to the Commission that an informant could not be developed by an FBI agent without knowledge of FBI Headquarters.

By letter dated February 17, 1964, (Attachment #4) we furnished the Commission results of our interviews with Assistant District Attorney William Alexander regarding statements Alexander reportedly made to Lonnie Hudkins, a reporter for the Houston "Post," who wrote an article entitled "Oswald Rumored As Informant for U.S."

Alexander stated he told Hudkins he did not know anything about Oswald being an informant and indicated that when Hudkins questioned him about the entry in Oswald's address book making reference to Special Agent James Hosty, Jr., that Alexander told Hudkins, "It looks like you have the story there." Alexander also told us that during his meeting with the President's Commission on January 24, 1964, he told Chief Justice Warren and Mr. Rankin that on the afternoon of January 21, 1964, after conclusion of the bond hearing in Dallas for Jack Ruby and while the reporters were waiting for some statements from the Judge, there were a number of reporters talking about the possibility that Oswald was a counterspy for the FBI, CIA or some governmental agency. He stated he recalled hearing the words "special service" and also remembered some reporter, identity unknown, make a statement that Oswald was possibly on the payroll of the Government at $200 a month, beginning September, 1962, and that he heard payroll #179 or voucher #179 mentioned.

We attempted to pin Alexander down as to his source of the afore-mentioned scurrilous allegation, but Alexander claimed he overheard a number of reporters discussing this allegation but he had no idea as to the source of this information and he considered it only rumor at the time. We asked Alexander if he could furnish us the name of anyone who might be the originator of the false allegation and he stated he could not. Alexander added that much speculation and rumors of all kinds concerning Oswald had cropped up from time to time and he had reached the point of not paying any attention to them.

In our letter to the Commission dated February 11, 1964, (Attachment 5) we furnished Commission results of our interview with Alonzo F. Hudkins III, also known as Lonnie Hudkins, regarding an article he wrote in the January 1, 1964, issue of the Houston "Post" entitled "Oswald Rumored As Informant For U.S."

Hudkins claimed his story was based upon information he received from Assistant District Attorney William Alexander to the effect that Oswald's address book contained the name of Agent Hosty, his office and home telephone numbers and his automobile license number. Hudkins also stated he had interviewed Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, mother of Lee Harvey Oswald, who said that Oswald was doing important subversive work for the Government.

Hudkins also stated he had contacted Government official, not a Federal official, in Dallas who had told him that Oswald was on the payroll of either the FBI or CIA, with voucher #179 and that he had received no less than $150 a month and no more than $225 a month.

Hudkins stated he did not include in his article the latter data since he did not have any supporting documents of any kind to substantiate the allegation. Hudkins refused to identify the afore-mentioned Government official and stated when he received this information from this source he was alone and no other reporters were present. Hudkins stated that even if he were called toappear before the President's Commission he would decline to furnish the source of his information.

Hudkins also stated that the only other information he had heard that Oswald might be a symbol number informant was from Joe Golden, a reporter for the "Philadelphia Inquirer" who was in Dallas in late December, 1963. Hudkins stated that Golden mentioned to him a number different from 179 that might be a voucher number.

In our letter of 2-11-64 we also furnished the Commission results of our contact with Mr. Joseph Goulden, reporter for the "Philadelphia Inquirer." (Identical with Joe Golden named by Hudkins). Goulden stated that in the December 8, 1963, issue of the "Philadelphia Inquirer" he wrote an article wherein he alleged that Lee Harvey Oswald at one time had been contacted by the FBI to become an informant. He stated he had obtained this information from a law enforcement officer whom he declined to identify. We attempted to pin Goulden down as to his source of this scurrilous allegation, but Goulden declined to identify the law enforcement officer after allegedly having talked to him on the telephone. He did say, however, that the officer told him the matter was being "handled through proper channels." We contacted the Dallas Police Department to determine if an allegation had been made a matter of record in Dallas Police files to the effect that Oswald at one time had been contacted by the FBI to become an informant. No such record was found in the files of the Dallas Police Department.

By letter dated February 13, 1964, (Attachment #6) we furnished the Commission results of a recontact with Joseph Goulden on February 11, 1964, concerning the allegation of Hudkins' that he had received information from Goulden to the effect that Oswald might be a symbol number informant. Goulden admitted knowing Hudkins and stated he had been visited by Hudkins in Philadelphia December 1, 1963. Goulden stated that at that time he had not yet been to Dallas to write the assassination story. He added that any discussions he had with Hudkins regarding the Oswald case would have concerned Hudkins' on-the-scene account of the assassination and what Goulden had heard and read in Philadelphia. Goulden stated he did not recall any conversation with Hudkins regarding the possibility that Lee Harvey Oswald was an FBI informant.

Testimony of Agents Hosty and Quigley and Former Agent Fain Before the Commission May 5, 1964:

Special Agents James P. Hosty, Jr., and John L. Quigley and former Special Agent John W. Fain all testified before the Commission on May 5, 1964, concerning their handling of the various facets of the Oswald investigation prior to the assassination of President Kennedy. Each of these agents were questioned whether they had ever made an attempt to develop Oswald as an FBI informant and all categorically denied that they had ever made any attempt to develop Oswald as an FBI informant. Special Agent Hosty pointed out to the Commission that he had never seen nor talked to Lee Harvey Oswald prior to the assassination of President Kennedy. SA Quigley and Mr. Fain told the Commission that they had never noted anything in Oswald's demeanor which would indicate Oswald possessed violent tendencies or could be considered as potentially dangerous.

2. Was there a conspiracy in the assassination?

The evidence developed in the FBI's investigation incriminates Lee Harvey Oswald, acting alone, as the assassin. There is no evidence to implicate any other person or persons, organization or foreign government or any instrumentality thereof in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

Since the assassination of President Kennedy, thousands of people have been interviewed by the FBI in the investigation of Lee Harvey Oswald. These persons included all of his known relatives; schoolmates; associates, acquaintances, and fellow employees both before and after his trip to Russia; fellow Marines; persons who traveled with him on the ship to Europe in 1959 and on the buses to and from Mexico City in 1963; witnesses to the assassination; persons connected with organizations with which Oswald was in communication; persons connected with financial institutions, communication facilities and business concerns who were considered as possibly having information relating to Oswald and individuals who volunteered information concerning Oswald or persons or situations which they believed were connected with Oswald. In addition, investigation has included a detailed examination and analysis of Oswald's personal effects and correspondence, and analyses of Oswald's finances and connections with other persons and organizations.

Investigation has (1) developed detailed background information concerning Oswald from his birth to his death; (2)

strengthened the evidence that Oswald was the assassin of the President although no clear-cut motive has been established; and (3) despite numerous allegations which have been investigated, developed no sound evidence indicating that he received any financial assistance or that any other person, group, or foreign government inspired or directed the assassination or was cognizant of his plan to assassinate President Kennedy. On the contrary, the data developed strongly indicates that he acted on his own initiative or impulse with little advance planning. Also, investigation has disclosed no evidence that Oswald, while residing in Russia, was recruited by the Soviet intelligence services or received any assignment or training from the intelligence services. Further, investigation has developed no proof of any prior contact or association between Oswald and his murderer, Jack Leon Ruby.

During Mr. Belmont's appearance before the Commission on 5-6-64 he testified that the FBI had developed no information to indicate that Oswaldwas an agent of any other country or in any way connected or within the service of a foreign country, or that he was an agent of any agency of the U. S. Government. Mr. Belmont also testified that the FBI has no evidence which would support a conclusion or an opinion that the death of the President was the result of a conspiracy or anything other than the act of a single individual, Oswald. He also advised the Commission that the FBI did not come up with anything of a solid nature to indicate that there was any association between Oswald and Ruby; that we had numerous allegations which we ran out extensively and carefully but there is nothing, no information, that would stand up to show there was an association between them.

ACTION:

For the Director's information.

SOURCES:

The confidential source abroad referred to in the enclosed letterhead memorandum which provided the information on which the investigation reported therein was predicated is Legat, Mexico City, file 105-3702.

The second confidential source abroad referred to therein is [redacted]

The third confidential source abroad is [redacted]

The fourth confidential source abroad is [redacted]

The fifth confidential source abroad is [redacted]

The sixth confidential source abroad is [redacted]

The seventh confidential source abroad is [redacted]

The eighth confidential source abroad is [redacted]

CLASSIFICATION:

The enclosed letterhead memorandum has been classified "CONFIDENTIAL" in order to protect the Bureau's operations abroad and investigative activities by Bureau personnel in connection with this case.

L E A D:

MEXICO CITY

At Mexico, D. F.

Will continue to handle all leads developing in connection with this case and will complete and report the results of inquiries at various Mexico City museums.

105-FBIS-3772
Vol 154

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555) DATE: 5/11/64

FROM : LEGAT, MEXICO CITY (105-3702) (P)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

ENCLOSURES:

Enclosed herewith are 12 copies of a letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above.

REFERENCES:

Bureau cable #68 dated 4/30/64, and letter from the President's Commission General Counsel J. LEE RANKIN to the Director dated 4/24/64.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

With the submission of the enclosed letterhead memorandum, all leads and inquiries which appear in the President's Commission letter of reference have been completed with the exception of the review of records and interviews of personnel at Mexico City museums for possible information concerning OSWALD. The latter investigation is being handled by informant [redacted] and will be completed and reported in the immediate future.

The enclosed letterhead memorandum also records the results of other investigation conducted by the Mexico City Office which previously had not been reported by letterhead memorandum.

5 Bureau (Encs. - 12)
(1 - Liaison Section)
(2 - Dallas, 100-10461)
1 - Mexico City
RLL:eim
(6)

1 ENCLOSURE

EX-102

REC-34 105-82555-3772

2 MAY 22 1964

BOVET SECTION

9 MAY 22 1964

SOURCES:

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The second confidential source abroad referred to therein is [redacted]

The third confidential source abroad is [redacted]

The fourth confidential source abroad is [redacted]

The fifth confidential source abroad is [redacted]

The sixth confidential source abroad is [redacted]

The seventh confidential source abroad is [redacted]

The eighth confidential source abroad is [redacted]

CLASSIFICATION:

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L E A D:

MEXICO CITY

At Mexico, D. F.

Will continue to handle all leads developing in connection with this case and will complete and report the results of inquiries at various Mexico City museums.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

CONFIDENTIAL

May 11, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

BASIS FOR INQUIRY

The following information was made available by a confidential source abroad:

The records of the Chihuahuense Travel Agency and the Transportes del Norte bus line terminal at Mexico, D. F. ("D. F." refers to the Federal District of Mexico or the Federal Capital, also known as Mexico City), reflect that one H. O. LEE occupied seat No. 12 on the Transportes del Norte bus No. 332 which departed from Mexico City on October 2, 1963, with Monterrey and Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, as its destination. According to the source, ANASTASIO RUIZ MEZA, a resident of Mexico City, advised that he was a passenger on the above-mentioned bus and identified photographs of LEE HARVEY OSWALD as having been a passenger thereon.

It also had been ascertained that OSWALD traveled from Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, to Mexico City on a bus of the Flecha Roja bus line on September 26-27, 1963, and during the trip had recommended to passengers on that bus that they seek hotel accommodations at the Hotel Cuba in Mexico City.

With respect to OSWALD's luggage, color photographs had been provided of an olive-colored "Bee-4" bag and a blue, canvas, zippered handbag which had been identified as the property of OSWALD.

TRANSPORTES DEL NORTE PASSENGERS
ORIGINATING IN GUADALAJARA

On April 3, 1964, a second confidential source abroad advised that the "Linea Azul" (Blue Line) bus company affords

CONFIDENTIAL
Group 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and declassification.

service from Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mexico, to San Luis Potosi, State of San Luis Potosi, to make connections with Transportes del Norte for possible further travel to Monterrey and Nuevo Laredo, Mexico. According to this source, a reservations list for the October 2, 1963, 8:00 AM departure of the Blue Line bus from Guadalajara with San Luis Potosi as its destination reflects the following information as best the names and other data thereon could be deciphered:

Name of Passenger	Destination	Ticket No.
HILDA QUEZADA	N. Laredo	77898
----------	---------	99
(Lines indicate a second passenger or seat reserved in that name.)		
JOSE CRUZ	Monterrey	00751
HILDA QUEZADA	N. Laredo	77900 1/2
(It was explained the "1/2" indicates half fare paid.)		
CECILIO CARDENAZ	Monterrey	00749
JOSE MAZO	San Luis	14128
VICTORIA MAGALLANES	(Apparently did not travel.)	
MAXIMINO ESQUIVEL	Monterrey	00752
PEDRO GLEZ. (GONZALEZ)	Monterrey	00753
AURELIO HDEZ. (HERNANDEZ)	San Luis	1362

Source advised that comprehensive investigation, including a check of the files of the United States Consulate visa records, checks of telephone directories, and numerous interviews of persons listed in the telephone directory with similar names, had been conducted at Guadalajara for the above names of persons traveling beyond San Luis Potosi without identifying anyone who had been a passenger of Transportes del Norte on October 2, 1963.

TRANSPORTES DEL NORTE BUS LINE OPERATIONS, MONTERREY

The following information was furnished by a third confidential source abroad:

On April 19, 1964, RAMON TREVINO QUEZADA, vice president and manager of the Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, Mexico, terminal of the bus line, Transportes del Norte, advised that tickets are taken up by the driver from passengers at the time they board the bus, and he deposits them in a manila envelope, which is provided for that purpose in connection with each trip. He stated the driver makes a notation on the outside of the envelope as to the number of passengers traveling over a determined section of the route, and the tickets inside the envolope should coincide or balance with the notation by the driver on the envelope.

With respect to the records of the company for the trip of its bus No 373 on October 2, 1963, from Monterrey to Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, and Laredo, Texas, TREVINO advised that he was unable to explain the fact that the envelope carries the figure of "12" passengers from Monterrey to Nuevo Laredo and Laredo and "1" passenger from Nuevo Laredo to Laredo, although a total of "20" ticket sections were in the envelope for that particular trip. He stated, however, that the notation by the driver is a clerical function which he handles during the trip, often at night and under considerable stress and pressure, and he can only conclude that the driver made an error in writing "12" rather than "19" upon completing his collection of tickets and delivering the envelope at the conclusion of his run.

It was mentioned to Mr. TREVINO that the baggage manifest for the bus which arrived at Nuevo Laredo in the early morning of October 3, 1963, had listed the number of that bus as No. 396, and he advised that this notation could only be a clerical error by the baggage handler. He displayed a copy of a document referred to as a "Traffic Report" for Transportes del Norte at its Nuevo Laredo terminal for October 3, 1963, which recorded that bus No 373had arrived at that terminal at 1:35 AM with A. IBARRA as the driver. The "Traffic Report" for October 2, 1963, registered the arrival of bus No 396 at Nuevo Laredo as having taken place at 1530 (3:30 PM) on that date, and its departure from Nuevo Laredo for Monterrey was recorded on the report for the following day as having occurred at 2:30 AM. He pointed out that, on the basis of the foregoing records, bus No. 396 would still have been at the Nuevo Laredo

terminal at the time of arrival on October 3, 1963, of bus No. 373, and he assumed that the baggage handler had become confused between them when he made the erroneous notation on the baggage manifest.

EFFORTS TO IDENTIFY BUS PASSENGER HILDA QUEZADA

It was pointed out to Mr. TREVINO that a HILDA QUEZADA and two accompanying persons, an adult and a child, were recorded as having traveled from Guadalajara, Jalisco, to San Luis Potosi, State of San Luis Potosi, in order to continue their travel on the October 2, 1963, Transportes del Norte bus to Nuevo Laredo. He stated that the name of HILDA QUEZADA is totally unknown to him.

It was determined on April 15, 1964, through a check at the Central Office, Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), Washington, D. C., that the master index contained a reference to one HILDA QUEZADA QUIROZ. These records disclosed that HILDA QUEZADA QUIROZ was born September 4, 1944, at Mexico, D. F., Mexico, and that she was admitted to the United States at Laredo on May 24, 1963, on a Class B-2 visa valid to June 15, 1963. She was the bearer of Mexican Passport No. 31067, and the visa was issued at Mexico City on May 15, 1963. Her permanent address was given as J. M. Correa No. 196, Mexico, D. F., Mexico, and her address in the United States was recorded as "San Antonio and Houston, Texas." The departure record reflects she departed from the United States at Laredo on May 30, 1963.

A confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past advised on April 30, 1964, that he had located HILDA QUEZADA QUIROZ at Calle Jose Maria Correa No. 196, Colonia Vista Alegre, Mexico, D. F., and QUEZADA advised that she did travel on a Transportes del Norte bus from San Luis Potosi, State of San Luis Potosi, Mexico, to Nuevo Laredo but in May, 1963. QUEZADA advised that she did not travel in October, 1963.

TICKETING PROCEDURES BY
TRANSPORTES DEL NORTE BUS LINE

The following information was furnished by a fourth confidential source abroad:

On April 20, 1964, RAMON MEDINA BELTRAN, manager of the Mexico City terminal of the Transportes del Norte bus line, advised that this company is affiliated with the Greyhound Lines in the United States and is authorized and is in a position to sell transportation to any point in the United States. He stated that until approximately one year ago the sale of bus transportation in the United States in behalf of Greyhound Lines had been effected through a system of exchange or purchase orders; however, in the interests of simplifying the sales and accounting procedures, Transportes del Norte ticket counters are now stocked with Greyhound Lines tickets and make direct sales in behalf of Greyhound, as well as its own facilities. He stated very definitely that the only record as to the identity of any person purchasing Greyhound transportation through a Transportes del Norte ticket counter would be the recording of the seat reservation on a passenger list at the point of origin or purchase of the ticket.

TRANSPORTES DEL NORTE PREPARES NO PASSENGER
LISTS AT SAN LUIS POTOSI AND MONTERREY

On April 9, 1964, RAMON MEDINA BELTRAN, manager of the Mexico City terminal of the Transportes del Norte bus line, advised that he had contacted the San Luis Potosi, State of San Luis Potosi, terminal of that company in an effort to obtain a list of passengers who had embarked on bus No. 332 of that company on the morning of October 2, 1963, with Monterrey and Nuevo Laredo as their destinations. He stated that he had been advised that no passenger reservations lists or manifests are prepared at that terminal because of the small number of persons who embark at that point.

On April 3, 1964, RAMON TREVINO QUEZADA, vice president of Transportes del Norte, Monterrey, advised the third source abroad that because of the fact that the company operates numerous schedules daily between Monterrey and Laredo,

Texas, no effort is made to prepare reservations or passenger lists in connection therewith.

INTERVIEW OF AUGUSTO AGUILAR, PASSENGER ON TRANSPORTES DEL NORTE BUS NO. 332, OCTOBER 2, 1963

According to the first confidential source abroad, the passenger and reservations list for the Transportes del Norte bus No. 332, which departed from Mexico City for Nuevo Laredo on October 2, 1963, recorded that seat No. 11 had been utilized by AUGUSTO AGUILAR, whose final destination was listed as Houston (Texas). In this connection, passenger ANASTASIO RUIZ MEZA had recalled that seated in front of him on the bus was a person whom he believed to be Mexican and either a missionary or minister, as he was reading a Bible during parts of the trip. RUIZ MEZA believed that the destination of the above-described person was Houston, Texas.

The following information was provided by a fifth confidential source abroad:

Inquiry among various Protestant missionary and religious organizations at Mexico City developed data that the Bible Society of Mexico might have records relating to many of the Protestant missionaries and ministers in Mexico.

On April 29, 1964, JOSÉ HERNANDEZ J., an officer in the Methodist Church and affiliated with the Bible Society of Mexico, Mexico, D. F., reported that the records of that Society include the name of one AUGUSTO AGUILAR, Calle Juan Alvarez No. 44, Villahermosa, Tabasco. Through the cooperation of the Office of the Military Attache, United States Embassy, Mexico, D. F., which was in communication with members of its staff who were traveling in Villahermosa, it was ascertained on May 4, 1964, that AUGUSTO AGUILAR of Villahermosa had traveled to the United States by bus in early October, 1963.

The information recorded hereinunder was provided by a sixth confidential source abroad:

On May 6, 1964, Mrs. AUGUSTO AGUILAR, Calle 2 de

Abril No. 37 (April 2 Street No. 37), Villahermosa, State of Tabasco, Mexico, advised that her husband, AUGUSTO AGUILAR, who is an Evangelical minister, made a bus trip from Mexico City to the United States the latter part of 1963. She stated her husband was out of the city visiting his sister, Mrs. RITA MARIA AGUILAR DE FONZ, who lives at Calle 35 No. 76 (35th Street No. 76), Ciudad del Carmen, State of Campeche, Mexico, telephone No. 4-37.

She related that her husband is the minister of a church known as the "Templo Bethel, Iglesia Cristiana de las Asambleas de Dios" (Bethel Temple, Christian Church of the Assemblies of God) which is located at Juan Alvarez Street No. 44, in Villahermosa.

Mrs. AGUILAR made available her husband's Mexican Passport No. 21630, issued to JOSE AUGUSTO AGUILAR PINTO, and recorded therein was a United States nonimmigrant visa No. 115356, issued to AGUILAR on October 1, 1963, at the United States Embassy, Mexico, D. F.

A stamped notation of the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service in this passport indicates AGUILAR was admitted to the United States at Laredo, Texas, on October 3, 1963.

On May 6, 1964, JOSE AUGUSTO AGUILAR PINTO was located at the residence of his sister at Calle 35 No. 76, Ciudad del Carmen, State of Campeche, Mexico, and advised that although JOSE AUGUSTO AGUILAR PINTO is his complete name, he is more commonly known as AUGUSTO AGUILAR. He furnished the following information:

He was a passenger on a Transportes del Norte bus which departed Mexico City at 8:30 AM on October 2, 1963, knowing the date to be October 2, 1963, inasmuch as his Mexican passport contains a date stamp that he was admitted to the United States at Laredo, Texas, on October 3, 1963, and he recalls that he boarded the bus in Mexico City on the previous day.

He was not certain of his seat number on the bus but occupied the seat which had been assigned to him. He said his

seat was a window seat located on the right side of the bus and several rows from the front. (The passenger manifest for Transportes del Norte bus No. 332, which departed Mexico City at 8:30 AM, October 2, 1963, discloses space was assigned in seat No. 11 for AUGUSTO AGUILAR whose final destination is listed as Houston. Seat No. 11 is a window seat on the right side of the bus opposite the driver's side and two rows from the front.)

He believed there were perhaps ten or twelve other passengers who boarded the bus at Mexico City; however, he cannot recall the identities of these fellow passengers or any details which would aid in identifying them. He did not recall any Americans having boarded the bus.

He related that he had made a bus trip on a Transportes del Norte bus from Mexico City to Mazatlan, State of Sinaloa, Mexico, to attend a religious conclave in Mazatlan, a short time prior to the trip of October 2, 1963, and it is difficult for him to distinguish clearly in his mind the trip to Mazatlan from the trip of October 2, 1963.

When he boarded the Transportes del Norte bus at Mexico City on October 2, 1963, his final destination was Houston, Texas, and after arriving in Houston, he continued to the home of Reverend BILLY SANDERS of Humble, Texas, on whose invitation he had made the trip. While in the United States, he delivered several sermons in the Humble, Texas, area and at Houston and San Antonio, Texas. He was in the United States until about November 20, 1963, at which time he returned to Mexico. He was able to fix his departure from the United States for return to Mexico as November 20, 1963, by the fact that President KENNEDY had been assassinated on November 22, 1963, and he was in Veracruz, Mexico, when he first learned of the assassination, having left the United States about two days previously.

He does not recall exactly where the bus stopped before reaching Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, Mexico, although he assumed the bus stopped at San Luis Potosi as one of the principal cities on the route.

He was not certain whether or not there was anyone seated by him on the bus nor could he furnish specific information concerning the passengers who had been seated in his immediate vicinity. He said the bus arrived in Monterrey around 11:00 PM, October 2, 1963, but considered this was only an estimate on his part, remembering it was late at night. He could not remember any details of a stop at Monterrey, changes of bus units, or other data related to that phase of his travel.

He remembered that just prior to arrival at Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, Mexico, the bus stopped and travel and identification documents of the passengers were inspected by Mexican Immigration officials. The interior lights of the bus were turned on and one or two Mexican Immigration officials boarded the bus at this stopping point. It was his impression that one of the officials was a stout individual, but he could remember no further descriptive data concerning this person.

At this Immigration check point, an American youth left the bus with the Mexican Immigration official or officials, and he believed that some question had arisen concerning the youth's documents. He said he considered this person to be an American from his general appearance. He estimated that this person was away from the bus for about ten minutes. He did not recall this person's making any remarks after reboarding the bus, or that other passengers left the bus at this point.

Upon viewing a chart of the seating arrangment of the Transportes del Norte bus No. 332, which departed Mexico City on October 2, 1963, it was AGUILAR's opinion that the American youth was seated in either seat No. 8 or 9 or seat No. 12 or 13. AGUILAR stated he vaguely recalls this person was seated to his left and slightly to his rear.

AGUILAR vaguely recalled that the American youth reboarded the bus at the Immigration check point and took a seat in the area of the seats numbered 8, 9, 12 or 13. He described this person, whose facial features he cannot clearly remember, as follows:

Age:	Under 30 years
Height:	5' 7" to 5' 8"

Weight:	121 to 132 pounds
Build:	Slender, thin
Hair:	Light brown
Complexion:	Light

He expressed his general impression that the American was dressed neatly in dark-colored clothing and believed he was wearing a dark suit coat. He did not recall further details regarding the youth's clothing or his luggage.

AGUILAR viewed several photographs of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and could not recognize the photographs as being identical with any of the passengers on the bus or the American youth. He agreed that the American youth could be identical with OSWALD, but affirmed that he could not be certain.

AGUILAR viewed the photograph of JUAN MATEO DE CUBA as it appears on Mexican Government tourist form FM-5 No. 3625296, and of his wife, ADA FRANCISCA BISLIP DE DE CUBA, as it appears on Mexican Government tourist form FM-5 No. 3625295. He also was shown a photograph of PHILLIPE PITER E. VAN DER VORM as it appears on Mexican Government tourist form FM-8 No. 624820. AGUILAR could not recognize the photographs of Mr. and Mrs. DE CUBA and VAN DER VORM as being identical with any of the passengers on the bus.

He could not recall whether the bus from Monterrey to Laredo stopped in Nuevo Laredo but does remember arriving at the offices of the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service and United States Customs near the International Bridge in Laredo.

He recalled that upon arriving in Laredo, the passengers disembarked, obtained their luggage, and walked up a ramp into a large office containing a large counter, where the luggage of the passengers was then examined by United States officials whom he assumed to be United States Customs agents. He recalled going into another large office where the passengers' travel documents were checked by United States authorities.

He does not recall details of contact between the

various passengers and United States officials but believed that the American youth who left the bus earlier during the Mexican Immigration check had some discussion with a United States Immigration official during the examination of travel documents; however, he could not furnish further details concerning the discussion.

AGUILAR advised he was not vaccinated upon arrival in Laredo. He estimated that United States Immigration and Customs check lasted about forty minutes and when it was completed, the passengers again boarded the bus.

He could not remember whether he boarded another bus at the bus terminal in Laredo or San Antonio, Texas. He stated that either at Laredo or San Antonio he boarded an "American" bus but could not recall the bus company or any details regarding the number or other passengers on the bus. From San Antonio, he continued his journey to Houston.

The following is a physical description of AGUILAR as obtained from data appearing on his Mexican passport and through observation:

Name:	JOSE AUGUSTO AGUILAR PINTO, also known as AUGUSTO AGUILAR.
Date of Birth:	June 17, 1922
Place of Birth:	Ciudad del Carmen, State of Campeche, Mexico.
Height:	5' 8" to 5' 9"
Weight:	Approximately 185 pounds.
Build:	Stocky
Hair:	Black on the sides; top portion of head completely bald.
Eyes:	Brown
Complexion:	Medium
Occupation:	Evangelical minister
Residence:	Calle 2 de Abril No. 37, Villahermosa, State of Tabasco, Mexico.
Marital Status:	Married

OSWALD'S LUGGAGE

The following information was furnished by the fourth source abroad:

On April 4, 1964, JUAN PEREZ GONZALEZ advised that he is the chief of the baggage department at the terminal of the Flecha Roja bus line, Calle Heroes Ferrocarrileros No. 45, Mexico, D. F. PEREZ viewed photographs of an olive-colored, "B-4" bag with yellow chalk or crayon markings on one side which appeared to be "9/26" and possibly an initial, of fragments of stickers and tags thereon, and of a blue, zippered handbag and affirmed that he has no recollection of those pieces of luggage and did not recognize any of the markings, stickers or tags as being in any way connected with the Flecha Roja operations. He stated, however, that he recently entered Mexico at Nuevo Laredo with a small, zippered handbag of canvas material; and when he went through Mexican Customs, the Inspector placed a green chalk or crayon marking on the bag to indicate it had been inspected.

PEREZ displayed the various photographs to the baggage handlers on duty at the terminal, and they stated they were unable to recall the luggage in question or make any explanation of the tags, stickers and inscriptions on them.

On May 8, 1964, the manager of the Mexico City terminal of the Transportes del Norte bus line, Insurgentes Sur No. 137, viewed the photographs mentioned above and advised that he did not have any recollection with respect to the two pieces of luggage described above nor did he believe that any of the fragments of stickers and tags thereon were connected in any way with the Transportes del Norte baggage handling procedures. He expressed the belief that the yellow chalk markings on the olive-colored bag were typical of the method used by Mexican Customs Inspectors at Nuevo Laredo to mark luggage upon completing examination thereof in lieu of a sticker which they sometimes use.

The manager, RICARDO MEDINA BELTRAN, displayed the photographs to the baggage handlers on duty and they affirmed that they were unable to recognize either piece of luggage in

connection with any passenger but stated unanimously that they recognized the crayon or chalk markings on the olive bag as typical of the inspection procedure of Mexican Customs at Nuevo Laredo. MEDINA also displayed the photographs to several Transportes del Norte drivers, and they were of the opinion that the yellow inscriptions on the olive bag had been placed there by the Mexican Customs Inspector at Nuevo Laredo.

On May 4, 1964, SEBASTIAN PEREZ HERNANDEZ, assistant desk clerk at the Hotel del Comercio, Calle Bernardino de Sahagun No. 19, Mexico City, advised that he could not recognize the photographs of either the olive or the blue-colored luggage as having been in the possession of a guest at that hotel.

On May 8, 1964, GUILLERMO GARCIA LUNA, owner of the Hotel del Comercio, affirmed that he was unable to recognize the photographs of the two bags as having any connection with OSWALD or any other guest at the Hotel del Comercio.

MATILDE GARNICA, maid at the Hotel del Comercio, who claimed to remember OSWALD as a guest at the hotel in room No. 18, examined photographs of the luggage on May 8, 1964, and stated she recognized the small, blue, zippered handbag as the luggage which OSWALD had in his room at the hotel. She pointed out that she had been impressed by the fact that he had very few personal effects, had noticed he did some laundry each day and left the wet articles hanging in the bathroom, and she was quite certain she had not seen the larger, olive-colored bag.

On May 9, 1964, PEDRO RODRIGUEZ LEDESMA, night watchman at the Hotel del Comercio, examined the photographs referred to above and stated he was quite certain OSWALD had been carrying the blue handbag on the morning of his departure from the hotel. He claimed to be unable to definitely affirm that OSWALD had been carrying the olive bag, as he could not remember several of its characteristics, but he expressed the firm conviction that OSWALD had been carrying two pieces of luggage. He related that on the morning of his departure OSWALD carried his own luggage down the two flights of stairs and waited in the reception area while RODRIGUEZ went in search of a taxi.

When RODRIGUEZ returned with the taxi, he carried the luggage from the reception area to the taxicab, and still has the strong impression that he had a bag in each hand. RODRIGUEZ admitted that his recollection of the type and color of the luggage is very hazy, and he does not wish to state definitely that he recognizes the photograph of either piece of luggage in connection with OSWALD.

INQUIRIES AT HOTEL CUBA

PATRICIA WINSTON and PAMELA MUMFORD, who were passengers on the same bus with OSWALD from Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, Mexico, to Mexico, D. F., September 26-27, 1963, when interviewed December 17, 1963, related that during the bus trip OSWALD recommended that they stay at the Hotel Cuba in Mexico City. They related that OSWALD claimed he had stayed at that hotel several times before and pointed out that the hotel was inexpensive, mentioning, however, that he was not staying at the Hotel Cuba during his current trip.

Inquiry was conducted to establish whether OSWALD had, in fact, stayed at the Hotel Cuba during a period following his return to the United States from Russia in June, 1962, to November, 1963.

On December 27, 1963, a second confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past advised that an exhaustive search of the records of the Hotel Cuba located at Calle Republica de Cuba No. 69, Mexico City, for the period June, 1962, to October, 1963, failed to disclose any registration for OSWALD under his name or known aliases.

A seventh confidential source abroad advised as follows:

On March 11, 1964, ANGEL CELORIO, manager, Hotel Cuba, made available records of the hotel, which were rechecked for the period June 9, 1962, to November 22, 1963, and no record could be located for the name of LEE HARVEY OSWALD or his known aliases, O. H. LEE and ALEK JAMES HIDELL. The records did contain a registration for one ROBERTO LEE, who registered

at the hotel on August 11, 1963, was assigned room No. 27, and checked out of the hotel on August 21, 1963. No further identifying data regarding this LEE was contained in the records. (OSWALD had been reported as being at New Orleans, Louisiana, during that period.)

CELORIO advised he has been at the Hotel Cuba only since November 11, 1963, when he became manager, and, prior thereto, JOSE SANCHEZ, who is presently associated with another hotel in Mexico City, served as manager for about a four-month period and Mr. RAFAEL AVALOS, also now employed at another hotel in Mexico City, had served as manager for a number of years.

On March 12, 1964, both RAFAEL AVALOS, manager, Hotel Congreso, Calle de Allende No. 18, Mexico, D. F., and JOSE SANCHEZ, manager, Hotel Catedral, Calle Donceles No. 95, Mexico, D. F., viewed a photograph of OSWALD, and both advised they could not recognize the photograph as being of anyone who stayed at the Hotel Cuba during the time they were managing the hotel. Both were of the opinion that, if OSWALD had stayed at the Hotel Cuba during the time they were in charge there, they would have recalled him. Neither could furnish any further pertinent information regarding the possibility OSWALD may have stayed at the Hotel Cuba in the past.

AVALOS related he had served as manager at the Hotel Cuba for a number of years until July, 1962, and SANCHEZ stated he had managed the Hotel Cuba from June 1, 1963, to November 11, 1963. SANCHEZ stated that during the period July, 1962, to June 1, 1963, when he became manager, the administration of the hotel had been disorganized and there was no permanent manager. He stated that JESUS HERNANDEZ SANCHEZ and his brother, HIGINIO HERNANDEZ SANCHEZ, both of whom he believed were still employed at the Hotel Cuba, would most logically be the persons in the best position to know whether or not OSWALD stayed at the Hotel Cuba during the period July, 1962, to June 1, 1963.

JESUS HERNANDEZ SANCHEZ, room clerk, Hotel Cuba, advised on March 13, 1964, that he has been employed as room clerk at that hotel for several years. He stated that during

the period from July, 1962, to June 1, 1963, when the hotel had no permanent manager, he and his brother, HIGINIO HERNANDEZ SANCHEZ, performed the administrative functions at the hotel and had most contact with the guests.

HERNANDEZ viewed a photograph of OSWALD and stated he could not recall ever seeing him. He further stated he could not recognize the photograph as being of any person who had been at the Hotel Cuba during the time he has been employed there. He advised that several months ago he and his brother, HIGINIO, had been shown a photograph of OSWALD by a local police official, and at that time both he and his brother were unable to recognize the photograph of OSWALD as being of any person who had stayed at the hotel during the period they had been working there. He added that, following the publicity arising from the assassination of President KENNEDY, seeing OSWALD's photograph in the newspapers, and after viewing a photograph of OSWALD exhibited by the police official mentioned above, he and his brother had discussed the matter and had agreed they could not recall OSWALD's ever having stayed at the Hotel Cuba.

MISCELLANEOUS DATA RELATING TO OSWALD

On April 4, 1964, the following information was provided by the fourth source abroad:

WILLIAM D. SHANAHAN, Editor of the Mexico City daily English-language newspaper, "The News," related that on April 13, 1964, DANIEL NAVA RAMOS, reporter for the Mexico City daily, "Novedades," had attempted to contact SILVIA DURAN and her husband, HORACIO DURAN, at their residence in an effort to obtain human interest material for a newspaper article he was writing with respect to the OSWALD case. NAVA had experienced considerable difficulty in seeing the DURANS and was allowed to enter their apartment with the understanding that he remain no longer than fifteen minutes. He was not permitted to speak directly to SILVIA DURAN and was advised by her husband that she had suffered a nervous breakdown following her interrogation by Mexican authorities and had been prohibited by her physician and DURAN, himself, from discussing the OSWALD matter further.

BASIS FOR INQUIRY;
INTERVIEW OF MANUEL VICENTE
PORRAS RIVERA

Information from the first confidential source reflects that LEE HARVEY OSWALD departed from Mexico at Nuevo Laredo on October 3, 1963, and among the names of other persons who departed on the same date was that of MANUEL VICENTE PORRAS RIVERA. Mexican Immigration records reflect that on September 13, 1963, Mexican tourist card FM-5 No. 4377279 was issued to MANUEL VICENTE PORRAS RIVERA by the Mexican Embassy at San Jose, Costa Rica, and he entered Mexico at the International Airport at Merida, Yucatan, on September 26, 1963, stating that his destination in Mexico was Monterrey, Nuevo Leon.

His Costa Rican Passport was No. 6093-63 and included therein a Mexican Visa No. 1147, which he utilized when he departed from Mexico on October 3, 1963, at Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas. Mexican Immigration records reflect no mode of travel, and his final destination was listed as Costa Rica, his departure from Mexico being handled by Mexican Immigration Service employee JESUS GOVEA HERRERA.

Inquiry at San Jose, Costa Rica to
locate MANUEL VICENTE PORRAS RIVERA

An eighth confidential source abroad furnished the following information:

HARRY KUSHNER, Consul at the United States Embassy, San Jose, Costa Rica, advised that records of the Embassy reflect that MANUEL V. PORRAS RIVERA was issued a B-2 (visitor's) visa on September 13, 1963, valid for multiple entries to the United States until September 13, 1967; that he was in possession of Costa Rican Passport No. 6093-63; and that he was born on March 21, 1937, at San Jose, Costa Rica. PORRAS RIVERA was described as male, white, 5' 7" (tall), brown eyes, brown hair, single, and a Costa Rican citizen. His address was listed as "500 yards south of El Oriente Grocery Store in Escazu, Costa Rica." He had requested the visa for the purpose of visiting Miami for fifteen days as a tourist and indicated that he expected to depart on September 15, 1963.

Captain GONZALO ARAYA, Second in Command of the Security Agency at San Jose, Costa Rica, advised that PORRAS RIVERA is a Costa Rican citizen, the bearer of Costa Rican Identification Document No. 1-254-529, and was born March 21, 1937, son of VICENTE PORRAS and RUTH RIVERA.

ARAYA advised that about six months earlier PORRAS RIVERA had contacted him and stated that he was trying to go to Cuba. He inquired as to whether or not ARAYA was interested in his making the trip, as he proposed to provide information which he might obtain in Cuba.

ARAYA advised that the parents of PORRAS RIVERA own a bakery in Escazu, a small town located outside of San Jose. He considered PORRAS RIVERA to be a "vagabond," and he did not encourage him to make the trip to Cuba, and was not informed as to whether or not he had attempted to travel to Cuba.

GERMINAL MONGE LAZCARES, Section Chief of the Costa Rican Immigration Department at San Jose, advised that the Immigration records reflect that MANUEL V. PORRAS RIVERA left Costa Rica on September 15, 1963, for the United States and returned to Costa Rica on October 11, 1963.

Interview of MANUEL VICENTE PORRAS RIVERA

On March 3, 1964, MANUEL VICENTE PORRAS RIVERA was interviewed and advised as follows:

His father owns the Porras Bakery in Escazu, Costa Rica, and he is in charge of the bakery during the night shift. The communist situation in Cuba has worried him, and he decided he would attempt to make a trip to Cuba in order to ascertain the true conditions in Cuba and make this information available to authorities in Costa Rica.

In furtherance of this idea, he left San Jose in mid-September, 1963, for Miami, Florida. In Miami, he contacted an anti-CASTRO Cuban, volunteered his services, and was placed in contact with other persons who advised him they did not believe he could be of any service to them; thereafter, he left Miami

for Merida, Yucatan, Mexico, where he contacted the Cuban Consul on several occasions and tried to obtain a visa to Cuba. When the Cuban Consul in Merida denied his visa application, he traveled to Mexico City where he stayed at a small hotel, name not recalled, which is located about three or four blocks from the Palace of Fine Arts.

On a Saturday, the exact date of which he could not recall but believed to be September 28, 1963, he called at the Cuban Embassy in Mexico City where he was stopped by a guard outside the building and was told that the Cuban Embassy was not open. He was instructed to return the following Monday but he did not try to contact the Cuban Embassy again.

Several days later, he left Mexico City at about 8:00 or 9:00 PM by bus for Nuevo Laredo. He recalled arriving at Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, where he changed buses for Nuevo Laredo. He entered the United States at Laredo, Texas, but was unable to recall the exact time he arrived in the United States, believing, however, that it was about 3:00 or 4:00 PM on the day following his departure from Mexico City. On the same afternoon, he boarded a Greyhound bus at Laredo for Dallas, Texas, where he spent several days before traveling to New Orleans, Louisiana, where he remained four or five days and from where he returned to San Jose, Costa Rica.

A photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD was exhibited to him and he was positive that he had not seen OSWALD at any time while at the Cuban Embassy in Mexico City or en route to the United States by bus through Nuevo Laredo.

INQUIRIES TO LOCATE EDWARD BASTIEN AT GUATEMALA CITY

The first confidential source abroad advised that, according to the files of the Mexican Immigration Service, EDUARD BASTIEN was issued Mexican tourist card FM-8 No. 36257 by the Mexican Consulate General, Guatemala City, Guatemala, on October 1, 1963, and his name was among those who departed from Mexico on October 3, 1963, at Nuevo Laredo. His entry to Mexico occurred on October 1, 1963, at the Central Airport, Mexico, D. F. He was described as a male, American citizen,

56 years of age, a priest, single, and the bearer of "Identification Card" No. 470 as proof of citizenship. His departure was listed as by automobile and his final destination as Guatemala, Guatemala. His departure from Mexico was handled by Mexican Immigration Service employee TEOFILO SOTO ESCOBEDO.

The eighth confidential source abroad advised that extensive efforts were made at Guatemala City, Guatemala, to locate EDUARD BASTIEN, who also is known as EDWARD BASTIEN, with negative results. Source advised that it was determined that BASTIEN, who was from Elgin, Texas, had stayed at the Plaza Motel in Guatemala City, Guatemala, on the nights of September 27 and 29, 1963, but had not been registered for the night of September 28, 1963. He again was at the motel on October 1, 1963, and advised he was departing from Guatemala City, Guatemala, by airplane, destination not known.

INTERVIEW OF ROBERTO GONZALO RODRIGUEZ ESPINOSA AT TIBAS, COSTA RICA

The first confidential source abroad advised that the records of the Mexican Immigration Service reflect that ROBERTO GONZALO RODRIGUEZ ESPINOSA was issued Mexican tourist card FM-8 No. 133156 by the Mexican Consulate at Laredo, Texas, on September 26, 1963, and was listed as having entered Mexico on the same date. His final destination at the time of entry was given as Mexico, D. F., but the mode of travel was not indicated. He was described as a male, Costa Rican, 25 years of age, and bearer of Costa Rican Passport No. 6057-63, as proof of his nationality. His entry was handled by Mexican Immigration Service employee RAUL LUEVANO TRUJILLO.

The source also advised that JORGE ANTONIO RODRIGUEZ ESPINOSA was issued Mexican tourist card FM-8 No. 133157 by the Mexican Consulate at Laredo, Texas, on September 26, 1963. His destination at the time of entry to Mexico was listed as Mexico, D. F., but mode of travel was not indicated. He was described as male, Costa Rican, 21 years of age, single, and bearer of Costa Rican Passport No. 6075-63 as proof of nationality. His entry to Mexico was handled by Mexican Immigration Service employee RAUL LUEVANO TRUJILLO.

The eighth source abroad advised as follows:

On April 6, 1964, ROBERTO GONZALO RODRIGUEZ ESPINOSA, who resides near the Police Headquarters, Tibas, Costa Rica, advised that he and his brother, JORGE ANTONIO RODRIGUEZ ESPINOSA, had entered the United States on September 17, 1963. He determined from his passport that they had left the United States on September 26, 1963, to Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas. He recalled that they had crossed the border at about 12:00 noon, driving an automobile which they had purchased in the United States. He recalled that they had spent the night of September 25, 1963, in a small town between San Antonio and Laredo, Texas, arrived at Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, Mexico, at about 4:00 PM, September 26, 1963, and spent that night at San Luis Potosi, State of San Luis Potosi, Mexico.

Photographs of OSWALD were displayed to RODRIGUEZ and he stated positively that he had never seen OSWALD. He stated that his brother was with him during the entire day of September 26, 1963, and he was certain that his brother would not be able to furnish information regarding OSWALD.

INTERVIEWS OF OTHER PERSONS AT SAN SALVADOR, EL SALVADOR, CENTRAL AMERICA

The first confidential source abroad advised that the records of Mexican Immigration reflect that the following six individuals entered Mexico at Nuevo Laredo on September 26, 1963, the date LEE HARVEY OSWALD entered Mexico at Nuevo Laredo:

OSCAR ENRIQUE GALLARDO, who was issued Mexican Immigration tourist card FM-5 No. 4363772 on September 9 (possibly 19), 1963, by the Mexican Consulate General at New Orleans, Louisiana, entered Mexico by autobus with his destination listed as Mexico, D. F. Mexican Immigration records reflected a notation that his departure from the Republic of Mexico would be at Ciudad Cuauhtemoc or Tapachula, Chiapas. He was described as a male, Guatemalan citizen, 44 years of age, married, born in Guatemala City, Guatemala, and his residence was listed as Pasaje Espinola 317, San Salvador, El Salvador. He presented Guatemalan Passport No. 20926, bearing Visa No. 306, issued at the Mexican Consulate in San Antonio, Texas, on July 12, 1963, as proof of nationality. His entry into Mexico

was handled by Mexican Immigration Service employee RAUL LUEVANO TRUJILLO.

ANIBAL PLEITEZ obtained Mexican Immigration tourist card FM-5 No. 4363773 on September 9 (possibly 19), 1963, at the Mexican Consulate General at New Orleans, Louisiana, and entered Mexico by autobus en route to Mexico, D. F., with place of departure from the Republic of Mexico indicated as Ciudad Cuauhtemoc or Tapachula, Chiapas. He was described as a male, Salvadoran citizen, 40 years of age, single, a motorman, born in San Salvador, El Salvador, and resident at 4 Calle Oriente No. 132, San Salvador. He presented Salvadoran Passport No. 66802, with Mexican Visa No. 709, issued by the Mexican Consulate General, New Orleans, Louisiana, on September 19, 1963, as proof of nationality. His entry to Mexico was handled by Mexican Immigration employee RAUL LUEVANO TRUJILLO.

JOSE HUMBERTO PLEITEZ was issued Mexican Immigration tourist card FM-5 No. 4363774 on September 19, 1963, by the Mexican Consulate General at New Orleans, Louisiana, and he entered Mexico by autobus en route to Mexico, D. F., with his point of departure from the Republic of Mexico indicated as Ciudad Cuauhtemoc or Tapachula, Chiapas. He was described as a male, Salvadoran citizen, 35 years of age, single, mechanic, born San Salvador, El Salvador. He presented Salvadoran Passport No. 51852, with Mexican Visa No. 708, issued by the Mexican Consulate General at New Orleans, Louisiana, on September 19, 1963, as proof of nationality. His entry to Mexico was handled by Mexican Immigration employee RAUL LUEVANA TRUJILLO.

JOSE BENITO ESCOBAR presented Mexican Immigration tourist card FM-8 No. 133155 issued by the Mexican Consulate, Laredo, Texas, September 26, 1963. Entry to Mexico was by autobus with a final destination of Mexico, D. F. He was described as a male, Salvadoran citizen, 51 years of age, married, occupation not indicated, proceeding from Laredo, Texas. He presented Salvadoran Passport No. 67375, with Mexican Visa No. 4014, issued September 10, 1963, at the Mexican Embassy in El Salvador, as proof of nationality. His entry was handled by Mexican Immigration employee HECTOR RAGA LOPEZ.

OLIMPIA BENITEZ DE ESCOBAR was issued Mexican Immigration tourist card FM-8 No. 133154 by the Mexican Consulate, Laredo, Texas, September 26, 1963. She was described as a female, Salvadoran citizen, 49 years of age, married, occupation not indicated. She was proceeding from Laredo, Texas, and presented Salvadoran Passport No. 67373, bearing Mexican Visa No. 4015, issued September 10, 1963, at the Mexican Embassy in El Salvador, as proof of nationality. Her entry to Mexico was handled by Mexican Immigration employee HECTOR RAGA LOPEZ.

REINA ESCOBAR was issued Mexican Immigration tourist card FM-8 No. 133153 by the Mexican Consulate, Laredo, Texas, September 26, 1963. Her entry was by autobus with final destination listed as Mexico, D. F. She was described as a female, Salvadoran citizen, 19 years of age, single, occupation not indicated. She was proceeding from Laredo, Texas. She presented Salvadoran Passport No. 67374 bearing Mexican Visa No. 4016, issued September 10, 1963, by the Mexican Embassy in El Salvador, as proof of nationality. Her entry to Mexico was handled by Mexican Immigration employee HECTOR RAGA LOPEZ.

The eighth confidential source abroad advised as follows:

On April 10, 1964, at the El Salvador Travel Service, Edificio Palomo, San Salvador, El Salvador, OSCAR ENRIQUE GALLARDO advised that he is a representative of this travel agency and a Guatemalan citizen, although he has resided in San Salvador for several years. He recalled making a trip to the United States in September, 1963, to bring back three buses to San Salvador for the "Quinones Hermanos" (Quinones Brothers), also referred to by him as the International Harvester Company, as the latter is the company which Quinones Brothers represent in El Salvador. He advised that he had arranged for the services of ANIBAL and JOSE HUMBERTO PLEITEZ to assist in driving the buses supplied by the Superior Coach Corporation of Kosciusko, Mississippi, to El Salvador. He was unable to recall the exact date that they had crossed the United States-Mexican border but stated that September 26, 1963, appeared to be the correct date. He advised that they drove in convoy, crossing the border at Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, Mexico,

between 9:00 and 10:00 AM. He related that they were prohibited from carrying passengers and did not have any passengers during the trip. He recalled that the three of them spent their first night in Mexico at Matehuala, San Luis Potosi.

Photographs of OSWALD were exhibited to him, and he expressed his certainty that he had never seen him. He advised that ANIBAL and JOSE HUMBERTO PLEITEZ were with him during the entire trip, and he was positive that they would not have seen OSWALD.

He stated that JOSE HUMBERTO PLEITEZ is employed as chief mechanic at the Cotton Cooperative in San Salvador and is not related to ANIBAL PLEITEZ, who is employed as a truck driver by the Triunfo Sawmill, San Salvador.

On April 10, 1964, JOSE BENITO ESCOBAR, 11° Avenida Sur No. 424 (Eleventh Avenue South No. 424), San Salvador, El Salvador, advised that together with his wife, OLIMPIA, and daughter, REINA, he had visited his daughter-in-law, OFELIA BARRERA DE ESCOBAR, in Monterrey, Mexico, in September, 1963. While he did not recall the exact date, he related that in late September, 1963, they traveled from Monterrey to Laredo, Texas, arriving in the latter city about 9:00 AM. They spent the entire day shopping in Laredo and departed from Laredo about 8:00 PM, traveling from Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, to Monterrey on a bus of the Transportes del Norte line, arriving in Monterrey at about 12:00 midnight.

Photographs of OSWALD were displayed to ESCOBAR and to his wife, OLIMPIA, and both stated they felt quite certain they had not seen the individual pictured therein. These photographs also were displayed to OFELIA BARRERA DE ESCOBAR, who formerly resided in Monterrey and who made the trip described above with the ESCOBARS. She stated that she was unable to recognize the person in the photographs as anyone she had ever seen. The persons interviewed stated that NELSON ULISES ESCOBAR, who is attending the agricultural school at Saltillo, Coahuila, Mexico, made the trip with them.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAY 19 19
TELETY

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TV

FBI WASH DC 0724

FBI DALLAS

1126 AM CST URGENT 5-19-64 MH

TO DIRECOR \87-73718\, NEW YORK \87-34325\ VIA WASH

FROM DALLAS 87-10405 1P

CHARLES WILLIAM DEATON AKA C. W. DEATON, ED A. JOHNSON\ ITSP-FBW. OO NEW YORK. RE NEW YORK TEL MAY EIGHTEEN

BUREAU HAS BEEN ADVISED PREVIOUSLY JAMES H. MARTIN IS FORMER BUSINESS MANAGER FOR MARINA OSWALD. MARTIN PRESENTLY SUING MARINA FOR BREACH OF CONTRACT AND CASE PENDING IN LOCAL COURT.

BUREAU REQUESTED TO ADVISE DALLAS AND NEW YORK WHEATHER PERSONS NAMED IN RETEL SHOULD BE INTERVIEWED IN LIGHT OF INFORMATION SET FORTH ABOVE.

END

LRA

FBI WASH DC AND RELAY

ORIGINAL FILED IN

13 JUN 11 1964

NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 15 1964

RELATED TO NY

6 4 JUN 17 1964

1 - Lenihan
1 - Anderson

5-19-64

PLAIN TEXT

TELETYPE URGENT

TO SAC MIAMI (105-8342)

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS - R - CUBA.

RE MIAMI LETTER WITH ENCLOSED LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM BOTH DATED MAY EIGHT LAST.

SUIEL RESULTS OF RECONTACT WITH JOHN V. MARTINO WITH RECOMMENDATION FOR FURTHER ACTION.

NOTE: John V. Martino has previously been interviewed by Miami concerning unsubstantiated statements and allegations in captioned matter. Martino has pretended greater knowledge of Cuban affairs than he actually possessed and has declined to divulge his sources It has been determined that Martino is source of numerous allegations and rumors throughout the Cuban community in the U.S. We are trying to pin down his sources and, in the event he continues to be recalcitrant in this regard, consideration will be given to suggesting Martino be called before the President's Commission in order to have him put up of shut up.

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2 1 MAR 1 1973

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION REC-39 10-82555-31

MAY 19 1964

TELETYPE 7:34 P

MAY 20 1964

LLA:MHW (8)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAY 22 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

1 - Mr. Sullivan; 1 - Mr. Branigan; 1 - Mr. Sizoo

5-20-64

PLAIN TEXT

TELETYPE URGENT

TO SAC DALLAS (100-10461)

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS - R - CUBA.

AT THE REQUEST OF PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION, A BOOK QUOTE WHO KILLED KENNEDY? UNQUOTE BY THOMAS G. BUCHANAN, IS BEING REVIEWED AT THE BUREAU. BUCHANAN'S ARTICLES CLAIMING INNOCENCE OF OSWALD AND EXISTENCE OF A CONSPIRACY IN THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY, HAVE PREVIOUSLY BEEN FURNISHED YOUR OFFICE.

IN ORDER TO ANSWER FULLY CERTAIN FOLLOWING ALLEGATIONS IN BOOK, YOU SHOULD ADVISE OF PERTINENT INFO PREVIOUSLY REPORTED AND IF NECESSARY, CONDUCT ANY APPROPRIATE INQUIRY TO OBTAIN COMPLETE FACTS RE ALLEGATIONS. EXPEDITE AND SUTEL RE FOLLOWING BUCHANAN ALLEGATIONS:

BUCHANAN CLAIMS THAT DL POLICE OFFICER J. D. TIPPIT, OSWALD, AND JACK RUBY, QUOTE ALL LIVED WITHIN A FEW BLOCKS OF EACH OTHER UNQUOTE.

BUCHANAN CLAIMS THAT JACK RUBY'S SISTER, QUOTE MRS. GRANT UNQUOTE, HAS TOLD REPORTERS THAT RUBY AND TIPPIT WERE QUOTE LIKE TWO BROTHERS UNQUOTE. INTERVIEW MRS. GRANT TO DETERMINE IF SHE EVER MADE SUCH STATEMENT.

COPIES DESTROYED 21 MAR 6 1973

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

JMS:lrt (5)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAY 20 1964
TELETYPE

MAY 22 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

105-82555-3771
REC 39
EX-112
MAY 21 1964

TELETYPE TO DALLAS
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
105-82555

BUCHANAN STATES THAT TIPPIT WAS ALONE IN HIS POLICE CAR WHEN QUOTE STANDING ORDERS FOR POLICE IN DALLAS AS IN OTHER CITIES ARE THAT RADIO CARS OF THE TYPE TIPPIT WAS DRIVING MUST HAVE TWO POLICEMEN IN THEM UNQUOTE. INTERVIEW APPROPRIATE POLICE OFFICIALS TO DETERMINE IF SUCH RULE EXISTS AND ANY SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES WHY TIPPIT ALONE.

BUCHANAN ALLEGES THAT OSWALD MADE DEMAND TO DALLAS POLICE THAT HE BE GIVEN RIGHT TO SEE A LAWYER AND THAT THIS RIGHT WAS QUOTE RELENTLESSLY DENIED HIM UNQUOTE DURING TWO DAYS OF QUOTE PERSISTENT QUESTIONING UNQUOTE. INTERVIEW APPROPRIATE POLICE OFFICIALS IF NECESSARY TO RESOLVE THIS ALLEGATION.

....RAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAY 20 1964
TELETYPE

FBI

Date: 5/21/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL - REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, SAN ANTONIO (105-2909) (P)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

Re Bureau airtel to San Antonio dated 5/8/64 and rerep SA JOHN M. KEMMY dated 4/30/64 at San Antonio, and Bureau airtel to San Antonio dated 5/20/64.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 10 copies each of amended pages 1, 58, 74, and 75 of rerep. These are being submitted pursuant to Bureau instructions in referenced airtel to San Antonio dated 5/8/64. Enclosed for the Dallas office are 5 copies each of these amended pages. The San Antonio copies of rerep are being corrected accordingly; further, San Antonio copies of rerep are being corrected in accordance with instructions set forth on page 1 of referenced airtel dated 5/8/64.

Concerning the FD-302 of SA JAMES C. KENNEDY dated 4/15/64 (pages 74 and 75 of rerep), the following comments are made in accordance with instructions set forth in referenced airtel of 5/8/64:

The correct initial of WHITSON is H. V. WHITSON and the correct address of Morgan's Gun Shop is 1401 Jacksboro Highway, Fort Worth, Texas.

3-Bureau (Enc. ENCLOSURE) (AM-RM)
2-Dallas (Enc. 20) (AM RM)
2-San Antonio

JMK/dnb
(7)

NOT RECORDED
6 MAY 26 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

6 JUN 12 1964

SA 105-2909

The date of the visit of DEWEY BRADFORD, his wife, and H. V. WHITSON to Morgan's Gun Shop was the day before the Texas-SMU football game played on 11/2/63 (this would be 11/1/63).

At the time DEWEY BRADFORD furnished the information contained in this FD-302 to SA JAMES C. KENNEDY of the Austin RA, BRADFORD stated that he had not associated the incident of the person purchasing rifle ammunition as possibly being OSWALD until he and his wife visited WHITSON in Fort Worth, Texas, during the latter part of March, 1964. During this visit, WHITSON recalled the incident to the BRADFORDs and, on being reminded of the incident, BRADFORD stated that they all re-examined the photographs of OSWALD which had previously appeared in Life magazine and, after this examination, they all agreed that the person which they observed in Morgan's Gun Shop in their opinion was LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

BRADFORD stated that he waited until he returned to Austin and located the circular from Morgan's Gun Shop and obtained the address of this gun shop and then reported the incident to the FBI in Austin.

Explanations and recommendations requested by the Bureau in this matter are being set forth under separate cover.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Report of: JOHN M. KEMMY Office: SAN ANTONIO
Date: April 30, 1964

File Number: 105-2909 Bureau File: 105-82555

Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

Synopsis:

Investigation Greyhound Bus Station, U. S. Agencies, International Bridge, Laredo, Texas, as well as at Transportes del Norte, Nuevo Laredo, Texas, concerning 10/3/63 travel of OSWALD negative. Explanation of Flecha Roja Bus Line baggage guide list set out. Interviews with some persons who departed Mexico at Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, on 10/3/63 negative regarding OSWALD. Interviews with some persons who rode Greyhound Bus early a.m., on 10/3/63 for portions of trip between San Antonio, Texas. and Dallas, Texas, negative regarding OSWALD. DEWEY C. BRADFORD, Austin, Texas, observed an individual in Morgan's Gun Shop, Fort Worth, Texas, on the day before Texas-SMU football game played in Dallas, Texas, on 11/2/63, which individual was considered by BRADFORD to be rude and impertinent. This individual, who told BRADFORD he had been in Marine Corps, purchased rifle ammunition. BRADFORD could not recall caliber requested. At that time BRADFORD was with his wife and brother-in-law, H. V. WHITSON; when photographs of OSWALD were published in Life magazine all three agreed individual in Morgan's Gun Shop was OSWALD. WHITSON informed BRADFORD he knew this individual who had hung out at WHITSON's used car lot. Efforts to determine if OSWALD rented safety deposit box, Laredo, Texas, negative.

- P -

DETAILS:

1. TRAVEL

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of any kind. It is the property of the FBI, and is a loan to your agency; it and/or its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

4/23/64

E. R. TEINERT, Bus Agent, Greyhound Bus Terminal, 275 South Seguin Street, advised he is on duty in his office from 6:00 a.m. until 10:30 p.m. seven days each week. Mr. TEINERT stated that he has no record in his office to show the number of passengers discharged from the Greyhound Bus which arrived at his terminal at 7:53 a.m. on October 3, 1963, nor does he have any record to indicate how many passengers departed when this bus left the New Braunfels terminal. He stated he does not know the names of all the commuters between New Braunfels and Austin, but did mention that Mrs. ROGER DOLTON, Mr. ADOLPH STRATEMANN, and Miss WEIDNER did commute between New Braunfels and Austin almost daily in the fall of 1963.

After viewing the photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, he stated he does not recall ever seeing this individual and had no information that OSWALD was ever at the New Braunfels Greyhound Bus Terminal nor did he ever see him on any bus.

On 4/22/64 at New Braunfels, Texas File # SA 105-2909

by SA BRUNO F. DREYER/csh/dnb Date dictated 4/23/64

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Date April 15, 1964

DEWEY C. BRADFORD, 2500 Stratford Drive, Austin, Texas, stated he was in Fort Worth, Texas, the day before the Texas-SMU football game played in Dallas, Texas, on November 2, 1963.

On Friday before this game, in response to a circular put out by Morgan's Gun Shop, 1401 Jacksboro Highway, Fort Worth, Texas, telephone LA 6-6572, at approximately 3:30 p.m., BRADFORD, together with his wife and his wife's brother, H. V. WHITSON, residence address 5017 El Campo Street, Fort Worth, Texas, went to this gun shop in order that BRADFORD might examine older guns and look over the merchandise which MORGAN had on display. BRADFORD stated at the time he was the owner of a store known as "Country Store" in Austin, Texas, and he was in search of merchandise suitable for display and sale at this place.

BRADFORD stated they had been in this store approximately twenty minutes when a bareheaded individual whom BRADFORD considered rude and impertinent, walked into the store, stepped in front of BRADFORD, and even picked up two or three of the guns which BRADFORD was examining at that time.

This individual then asked the store owner, MORGAN, (the only individual in the store making sales at that time) for rifle ammunition. BRADFORD could not recall the caliber requested by this person. MORGAN answered that he did not believe that he had that particular caliber and asked this individual if he had his gun. MORGAN was advised that he did have his gun but, on being requested to get it, this young man refused to get the gun and again repeated the caliber of the rifle to MORGAN.

MORGAN then examined the rifle ammunition in his store and informed this individual that he did not have a complete box of the desired ammunition, whereupon MORGAN was requested to give him all that he did have in that particular ammunition. BRADFORD recalled that he believed there were approximately fifteen or twenty rifle shells which MORGAN

On 4/7/64 at Austin, Texas File # SA 105-2909

by SA JAMES C. KENNEDY/jmb/dnb Date dictated 4/7/64

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sold to this individual who paid for them in cash, put them in his pocket, and walked out.

BRADFORD said that this individual was alone on entering the store, that he did not see any automobile, but did recall this individual telling BRADFORD that he had been in the Marine Corps and BRADFORD told him that he also had been in the Marine Corps at one time.

BRADFORD recalled that this individual had moved with a military bearing, seemed particularly alert, and the thing that first caused him to notice him was his repugnant and obnoxious attitude.

BRADFORD stated that he did not think anything about this incident until the subsequent photographs of LEE HARVEY OSWALD were published in Life Magazine.

BRADFORD stated that after these photographs came out, he discussed the photographs with his brother-in-law, H. V. WHITSON, as well as with his wife, and they all three agreed that the individual who had been in Morgan's Gun Shop on the day before the Texas-SMU game was LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

BRADFORD further stated that his brother-in-law, H. V. WHITSON, owned and operated a used car lot in Fort Worth, Texas, and had informed BRADFORD that he knew this individual who had on occasions hung out at WHITSON's used car lot.

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO
ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE No. 105-82555

SERIAL No. 3775

PAGE No. 1-5

No. OF PAGES. 5

SECTION NO.

156

ARMY

REFERRAL

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 105-82555

SERIAL NO. 3775

PAGE NO. 1-5

NO. OF PAGES 5

SECTION NO.

156

ARMY

REFERRAL

OSWALD
105-82555
SECTION 157
COPY 2

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
PHOENIX	DALLAS	4/2/64	12/24/63 - 3/23/64

TITLE OF CASE	REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
LEE HARVEY OSWALD	SA GERALD J. FLYNN	ebt
	CHARACTER OF CASE	
	IS - R	

SYNOPSIS:

REFERENCES

Bureau airtel to Phoenix dated 1/13/64.
Report of SA GERALD J. FLYNN dated 1/20/64 at Phoenix.
Dallas airtel to Bureau dated 2/3/64.
Bureau airtel to Phoenix dated 3/10/64.

-P-

LEADS

CHICAGO DIVISION

AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Will determine the circumstances of KAYE's stay at the Illinois Research Hospital during 1946 or 1947, under the name of ROBERT KLONOWSKI.

Will interview EDDIE KLONOWSKI, 4621 or 2146 Gray Street or Grace Street, Chicago, in an attempt to develop more specific details concerning KAYE's wartime activities

APPROVED | SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE | DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

105-82555-2991

15 APR 3 19

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INS, Secret Service
4/21/64
RLS
RE ltf

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44 FEB

79 APR 22 1964

in Europe, when and how and full circumstances surrounding KAYE's arrival in the country and any knowledge KLONSKI might have relative to the Naturalization of KAYE in this country.

DENVER DIVISION

AT DENVER, COLORADO

Will conduct additional investigation to develop more specific details concerning KAYE's background and particularly his activities immediately prior to his claimed visit to Mexico City.

EL PASO DIVISION

AT EL PASO, TEXAS

Will conduct additional investigation to develop more specific details concerning KAYE's background and particularly his activities immediately subsequent to this claimed visit to Mexico City.

WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

AT WASHINGTON, D.C.

Will immediately review records of INS in an effort to find a record of the naturalization of KAYE in this country, it being noted KAYE claims to have used the name of KLONOWSKI when he entered the U. S.

PHOENIX DIVISION

AT PHOENIX, ARIZONA

Will follow and report information received concerning OSWALD.

ADMINISTRATIVE

For the information of the Bureau, during the course

PX 105-1529

of a searching interview with ROBERT KAYE it was determined that he is at times vague beyond belief, and when pressed to be more specific he becomes obviously annoyed and arrogant. He is a man of under average stature; gives all the appearances of having an inferiority complex, and strives vainly to make up for his insufficiencies by an overactive imagination.

C&
COVER PAGE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: SA GERALD J. FLYNN — Office: PHOENIX
Date: 4/2/64

File Number: PX 105-1529 — Bureau File No.: 105-82555

Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY -- R

Synopsis:

ROBERT J. KAYE reinterviewed at Tucson, Arizona on 1/30/64. Advised that when he observed picture of OSWALD on TV he was of the opinion that OSWALD was identical with LEE (LNU), but that he is not now certain of this identification and could well have been mistaken. KAYE advised that he appeared on radio and TV in Denver, Colorado, and was interviewed concerning his experiences during the war. KAYE claims he entered U. S. at Portland, Maine, and that he always thought he was a citizen of the United States, being under the impression that he had been naturalized at Portland, Maine. He was unable to produce any evidence of naturalization. KAYE advised that he was unable to recall what disposition he had made of the map and calendar and was still of the opinion that he had given these items to the Secret Service agent in El Paso. When questioned as to the veracity of his story, KAYE admitted that he may have been mistaken but denied that he was lying. Inspector GLENN CHOATE, INS, Tucson, Arizona, advised that the story told by KAYE would indicate that KAYE is not a naturalized citizen of the United States. CHOATE advised that he would send for KAYE's file and review it before taking any action. On 3/26/64, KAYE, upon reinterview, furnished additional information concerning his entry into the U.S. at Portland, Maine, in November, 1945, the places where he has resided in the United States and his travels about Europe and Africa during World War II.

-P-

DETAILS:

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PX 105-1529

On February 10, 1964, the facts in instant case concerning the naturalization of KAYE were discussed with GLENN CHOATE, Agent in Charge, U. S. Immigration and Naturalization Service (USINS), Tucson, Arizona. CHOATE advised that the story told by KAYE would indicate that KAYE is not a naturalized citizen of the United States. CHOATE stated that he would send for KAYE's file and intended to review it before taking any action.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 2/3/64

ROBERT J. KAYE was interviewed at the office of the Tucson Resident Agency. He was advised that he had the right to consult an attorney, that he did not have to make any statement unless he desired to do so and that anything he said could be used against him in a court of law.

KAYE advised that he is still residing in Apartment 9, 2116 East 17th Street, Tucson, Arizona, and that his telephone number is 624-2102. He is still employed as a vending machine service mechanic by Falcon Automatic, Inc., 727 South Campbell Avenue, Tucson, Arizona.

KAYE insists that he met the man known to him only as LEE (LNU) at Denver, Colorado. When he saw the picture of LEE HARVEY OSWALD on TV, he was of the opinion that OSWALD was identical with LEE (LNU). He now admits that he is not certain of this identification and that he very well could have been mistaken. KAYE was still unable to furnish the exact date of his meeting with LEE (LNU) at Denver, Colorado.

When questioned as to the identity or description of the man whom he was to meet in Mexico City, KAYE could not recall any details other than that LEE (LNU) told him that the man he was to meet had black hair, and a mustache, and would be wearing a trench coat and dark glasses. He denied that he had ever told the Secret Service Agent in El Paso that the man's name was "Francis," that he was six feet, four inches tall, skinny and had a long nose. He was unable to explain why he had furnished no description of this man at the time of his previous interview at Tucson, Arizona.

KAYE stated that he had forgotten to mention that he had appeared on TV and radio while in Denver, Colorado. He advised that these appearances were based on his experiences during the war. A few years ago, about the year 1960 or 1961, he had been interviewed on the "STARIY (Phonetic) ALLEN" show on Channel Seven in Denver, Colorado. Around the same time he was interviewed on two occasions on the LEE BURMAN show on Channel Two, also Denver, Colorado. KAYE also stated that about the same time he was interviewed by a BILL BARKER on NBC radio in Denver, Colorado. KAYE was unable to be more specific regarding these appearances.

On 1/30/64 at Tucson, Arizona File # PX 105-1539

by SAs HENRY J. BOEGER and GERALD J. FLYNN/mcl/ebt Date dictated 1/30/64

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KAYE advised that he had been with the U. S. Army in Europe and later with a tank battalion in Africa. He advised that he knew HOWELL, the German Commander, very well and that because of this he was sent behind the German lines to determine when the Germans intended to attack. He advised that he obtained this information and that he sent it back to the Americans even though he was shot while doing so. He claimed to have been shot nine times during the war.

KAYE denied that he had been born in Russia and insisted that he was born in Poland. He advised that he was in England prior to being admitted to the United States through the intercession of President TRUMAN. He finally entered the United States at Portland, Maine. While in England, he claimed that the Russian officers attempted to persuade him to return to Russia and on one occasion, promised him a motor bike. He claimed that the American soldiers hid him from the Russians whenever they would come around looking for him. When he arrived in the United States he lived with Sergeant [redacted] at 4021 or 2146 Gray or Grace Street, Chicago, Illinois. KAYE advised that he had used the name [redacted] when he had entered the United States.

KAYE lived with [redacted] for about a year and then was placed in a home for orphans in the Chicago area. He claimed to have been in the Illinois Research Hospital, Chicago, Illinois, for about a year, during the year 1946 or 1947, where he received treatment for wounds suffered during the war. He denied any history of mental instability or ever having been hospitalized in a mental institution.

KAYE claimed to be a citizen of the United States but was unable to furnish any details as to the date or place of naturalization. He stated that he thought he had been naturalized in Portland, Maine, when he entered the United States, but was unable to produce any evidence of this fact. He finally made the statement that he never failed to fill out a card and leave it at the U. S. Post Office every year. When advised that this would indicate that he was not a citizen, he offered no explanation other than to say that he thought he was a citizen.

KAYE repeated that LEE (LNU) had stated at the time of their first meeting that he had recognized KAYE from having seen him on TV in Denver, Colorado. KAYE advised that he thought nothing of this statement since he had become quite famous as a result of his exploits during the war.

When told that the Secret Service Agent in El Paso, Texas, had stated that KAYE had not given him a map and a calendar, KAYE said, "I was sure that I had given them to him." He could offer no other explanation as to the disposition of the alleged map and calendar.

When it was suggested that his story was not true, KAYE became obviously upset and entered into a long discourse about his loyalty to the United States and the many services which he had rendered to the American Troops during World War II. He admitted that he might have been mistaken, but denied that he was lying.

KAYE's only explanation for the difference in the stories which he told to the Secret Service Agent in El Paso and the interviewing agents in Tucson, Arizona, was that he had a very poor memory and had great difficulty in recalling details. He was unable to explain why he considered his memory to be accurate in this instance.

Det 4/1/64

ROBERT J. KAYE was interviewed at the Tucson Resident Agency. He was advised that he did not have to make a statement, that he could consult an attorney if he so desired before making a statement and that any statement he did make could be used against him in a court of law.

KAYE resides at 2116 E. 17th Street, Tucson, Apartment 9, and is employed as a vending machine service mechanic by Falcon Automatic, Inc., 727 S. Campbell, Tucson, Arizona.

KAYE explained that he entered the United States at Portland, Maine, in November, 1915, when he was ten years of age. After his entry and for a period of six months to one year, he lived with [illegible] at 4641 or 2146 Gray or Grace Street, Chicago, Illinois. KAYE stated that at this time he was placed in the St. Patrick Industrial School, located on Harbor Island, Chicago, and that he stayed there until 1951, when he was 17 years of age. KAYE related that for a period of 2 - 3 years thereafter, he remained in the Chicago area, working as a mechanic on juke boxes and pinball machines. He added that he married when he was 20 years of age and lived on Crawford Street near Montrose Avenue in Chicago.

According to KAYE, about 1954 he left Chicago and went to Colorado Springs, Colorado, where he stayed approximately one year and then went to Denver, Colorado. KAYE stated that in 1955 and 1956 he lived in a five-room apartment near 21st Avenue and 17th Street, Denver, and that he worked at the Beeps Restaurant, Denver, as a fry cook.

Thereafter, according to KAYE, for a period of approximately six months in 1957 he was living and working in Long Beach, California, and working as a fry cook for a restaurant chain known as the Hot Restaurants.

KAYE stated that about 1958 he was back in the Denver area, residing at a trailer park possibly in lot #5 at 13396 E. Colfax, Denver and that he was working at the Denver Hilton for approximately 7 months as a cook and thereafter at the Four Seasons Restaurant, Aurora, Colorado,

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On 3/26/64 at Tucson, Arizona File # PX 105-1529

by SA HENRY J. BOEGLIN/ebl Date dictated 3/29/64

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PX 105-1529
HJB/ebt

as a cook for approximately six months. KAYE stated that nights he worked at McDonald's Drive Inn.

Continuing, KAYE explained that about 1960 he worked for the Uptown TV, located on about 3395 or 3385 E. Colfax.

KAYE stated that the Colorado Vending Company, owned by [redacted], was in operation for about 5 months in 1963, terminating in October, 1963. KAYE stated that this business was handled in the garage of his, KAYE's, residence located at [redacted] S. Ogden, Denver, Colorado.

KAYE explained that for a period of several months in 1962 he had been under great mental strain and that he thought during this period that he was actually going "nuts". KAYE explained that in 1962 his wife had made a trip to Colorado Springs to visit some friends and that upon her return to Denver he, KAYE, discovered that she was pregnant. KAYE stated that this greatly alarmed him inasmuch as just prior to this period he was under doctor's care and his doctor had told him that due to his condition he would never be in a position to have additional children. KAYE stated that his wife finally told him that their fourth child, DANNY, was not his, KAYE's, child and that he then went to Colorado Springs, investigated the matter and discovered that his wife was telling him the truth. KAYE added, however, that his wife thereafter denied the incident. KAYE added that his wife, ALICE HARDT, who is about 25 or 26 years of age, is now residing at an unknown address in Las Vegas, with their four children, MICHAEL, age 5; BOBBIE LYNN, age 7; DANNY, age 2; and SANDY, age 1. KAYE added that he has had no contact with his wife since his trip to Mexico.

With reference to his background in Europe, KAYE stated that he was born in 1934 in Poland. KAYE related that in 1941 he was taken to Germany and placed in a work camp with his parents and three sisters. He stated that his parents were killed in 1941 or 1942 and that his sisters

were killed in a bombing raid in 1942. KAYE explained that he was also wounded at this time and was kept by some Nuns in a convent until he was recovered. KAYE explained that at this time he was 7 or 8 years of age. KAYE explained that he then ran off from the convent and that he met some German soldiers who were going to the Russian front and that he joined them. KAYE related that he ran off from the Germans, went the wrong way and ended up with the Russians, thereafter spending several months with the Russian soldiers at the front lines. KAYE explained that he took off again, and this time joined the Hungarian forces, spending about 6 months with the Hungarians in and around Budapest. He added that he took off from the Hungarians, and again joined the Germans, this time traveling to Italy, Africa, Sicily, and Austria. KAYE explained that it was at this time during the winter of 1943 that he met German Commander ROMMEL in Africa.

Continuing, KAYE explained that about 1954, he finally met the Americans between the border of Italy and Austria and it was here that he first met EDDIE KLONOWSKI and that it was the soldiers of the 44th Division that smuggled him in a duffle bag into England and thereafter to the United States.

KAYE stated that he realized that his story seemed fantastic but insisted that it was true in every respect, even considering the fact that he was born in 1934 and this activity took place in the period 1942-1945. KAYE explained that he was always close to the front lines and was shot once by the Americans in Italy when he was with the Germans, shot once by the Hungarians in Russia when with the Russians, shot once by the Russians in Russia when with the Germans, shot once by the Germans in Italy when with the Germans (shot by mistake here) and shot once by the Italians in Italy when with the Germans. KAYE stated that when with the Hungarians, Russians and Germans, he carried a "Tommy Gun" but that when he was with the Americans he used a Carbine. KAYE related that he had been shot a total of nine times and that in some of the above incidents

PX 105-1529
HJB/ebt

he had probably been shot twice.

KAYE related that all information he had furnished had been as factually correct as possible.

5010-106-01

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555) DATE: 4/2/64

FROM : SAC, PHOENIX (105-1529) (P)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - CUBA

Re Bureau airtel to Phoenix dated 3/10/64 and report of SA GERALD J. FLYNN dated 2/17/64 at Phoenix.

There are transmitted herewith 10 copies to Bureau of revised report of SA GERALD J. FLYNN dated 4/2/64 at Phoenix and four copies to Dallas, two copies to Chicago, two to Denver, two to El Paso, and two to WFO.

Report has been completely revised except with the original 302 reflecting interview with ROBERT J. KAYE on 1/20/64. Copies of this report are now being sent to WFO and Denver Division inasmuch as leads are now being set forth to these offices.

The Bureau, Dallas, Chicago and El Paso Divisions should replace the original report of SA GERALD J. FLYNN dated 2/17/64 with report transmitted herewith.

There is also enclosed one copy each of report of SA GERALD J. FLYNN dated 1/20/64 at Phoenix, to WFO and Denver Division to assist in conducting their investigation.

10 ENCLOSURE

105-82555 2992

(2) - Bureau (Encl. 10) (RM)
2 - Chicago (62-6115) (Encl. 2) (RM)
2 - Dallas (100-10461) (Encl. 4) (RM)
2 - Denver (89-41) (Encl. 3) (RM)
2 - El Paso (105-1264) (Encl. 2) (RM)
2 - WFO (Encl. 3) (RM)
2 - Phoenix

HJB/ebt
(14)

79 APR 22 1964

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
MOBILE	DALLAS	3/30/64	3/26/64

TITLE OF CASE	REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka	SA JOSEPH T. BOSTON	

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS-R-CUBA

REFERENCE: Report of SA EMORY E. HORTON, 3/11/64, Dallas.

Miami airtel to Bureau, 3/21/64.

- RUC -

ADMINISTRATIVE:

Ten copies of this report are designated for the Bureau and four copies for Dallas, office of origin, in line with the copies designated in referenced report. Four copies of this report are being furnished to Miami in connection with lead set forth in order that Miami may have additional copies for other related files concerning Cuban activities.

LEADS:

MIAMI

cc [illegible]

APPROVED SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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Bureau (105-82555)(RM)
Dallas (100-10461)(RM)
4 - Miami (105-8342)(RM)
1 - Mobile (105-601)

CC-645

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

105-82555-2993

APR 5 1964

ST 15

DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT

AGENCY	U.S. Comm.			
REQUEST RECD.	2 cc			
DATE FWD.	4/2/64			
HOW FWD.	Liaison			
BY	JFK/ltf			

NOTATIONS

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—70326-8

MO 105-601

AT BOCA RATON, FLORIDA. Will interview JIM BUCHANAN, care of Florida Conservative, P. O. Box 1299, for specific information concerning OSWALD's activity in Florida, noting that JERRY BUCHANAN advised that JIM BUCHANAN possesses specific information concerning OSWALD's being in Florida.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: SA JOSEPH T. BOSTON Office: MOBILE
Date: March 30, 1964

Field Office File No.: 105-601 Bureau File No.: 105-82555

Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

Synopsis: JERRY BUCHANAN interviewed 3/26/64, Fairhope, Ala., where he was temporarily residing. Stated that he was one of a group which fought with members of Fair Play for Cuba Committee who were distributing pro-Castro literature, Bay Front Park, Miami, Fla., October 1962. Stated that after assassination of President KENNEDY and attending publicity given to subject OSWALD, he recognized OSWALD as having been one of the members of Fair Play for Cuba group with which group he had fought. Also recalled that OSWALD had been in Miami in March 1963 distributing pro-Castro literature. Stated his brother JIM BUCHANAN has specific information concerning OSWALD's being in Miami during these periods.

- RUC -

DETAILS:

INTERVIEW WITH JERRY BUCHANAN

Interview of JERRY BUCHANAN is predicated on information received from NATHANIEL WEYL, an author residing at Delray Beach, Florida. Mr. WEYL on March 13, 1964, advised that JIM BUCHANAN, who was a reporter for the Pompano Beach, Florida, Sun Sentinel, told WEYL that JERRY, his brother, had a fight with LEE HARVEY OSWALD at Miami, Florida, about the beginning of 1963.

AT FAIRHOPE, ALABAMA

The Southwestern Bell Telephone Directory reflects that number 928-2925 is listed to CRAIG T. SHELDON, 457 Oak Street, Fairhope, Alabama.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

MO 105-601

CRAIG T. SHELDON, 457 Oak Street, on March 26, 1964, advised that JERRY BUCHANAN is presently living with him and employed by a pipeline company in Fairhope, Alabama. He stated he had met JERRY BUCHANAN through his brother, JIM BUCHANAN, and had agreed to let JERRY reside with him and his family in Fairhope, Alabama. SHELDON advised that he is the Southeastern Chairman of The International Anti-Communist Brigade headquartered in Fort Lauderdale, Florida, and both JIM and JERRY BUCHANAN are officers therein.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date March 30, 1964

1

JERRY BUCHANAN, 457 Oak Street, furnished the following information:

He is temporarily residing at the above address in Fairhope, his home address being Miami, Florida. He has been employed for the past one and a half months as Crew Foreman for the Fairhope Paving Company, Fairhope, Alabama. He is leaving Fairhope the next week to spend a month in Mexico and will then go back to Miami, Florida, where he can be located care of his mother, Mrs. MARY BUCHANAN.

BUCHANAN has been a member of The International Anti-Communist Brigade, Miami, Florida, for the past several years. In October 1962 members of this group engaged in a fight in Bay Front Park section of Miami with members of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee which group was distributing pro-Castro literature. Police broke up the fight.

After the assassination of President KENNEDY in November 1963 and the attending publicity given to LEE HARVEY OSWALD, BUCHANAN recognized OSWALD from his photograph as having been one of the members of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee engaged in the fight in the Bay Front Park in October 1962. He also recalled that OSWALD had been in Miami, Florida, again in March 1963 distributing pro-Castro literature.

He advised he had not known OSWALD personally and had not known anything about OSWALD until recalling OSWALD after the latter had been given so much publicity. He was questioned closely as to any specific recollection he has that OSWALD was distributing pro-Castro literature and actually took part in the fight referred to above. BUCHANAN would not say specifically that he actually

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On 3/26/64at Fairhope, Alabama File # MC 105-601

by SAs ALLISON A. CATLIN and JOSEPH T. BOSTON :gre Date dictated 3/30/64

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recalls OSWALD's being present and participating in the fight but would only say that "he was there." He advised that his brother, JIM BUCHANAN, newspaper reporter, has specific information concerning OSWALD's being in Miami during October 1962 and March 1963 and has written information concerning it. He advised that JIM BUCHANAN has recently started the publication of the Florida Conservative, Post Office Box 1299, Boca Raton, Florida, but lives in Fort Lauderdale, Florida.

BUCHANAN could furnish no specific information concerning associates of OSWALD or his activity in Miami other than saying that OSWALD had distributed pro-Castro literature which was the cause of the fight referred to above.

4/22/64

Airtel

CONFIDENTIAL

1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Anderson

To: SAC, Miami (105-8342)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555) - 2993

EX-103

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

REC-23

all understood
expect

ReMOrep of SA Joseph T. Boston, 3/30/64, setting forth lead for Miami to interview Jim Buchanan for specific information concerning Oswald's alleged activity in Florida noting that Jerry Buchanan (brother) states Jim possesses specific information in this regard..

ReMMrep of SA James J. O'Connor, 4/4/64, which states on cover page B that Miami Office does not contemplate interview of Jim Buchanan, reporter for Pompana Beach "Sun - Sentinel," as previous investigation concerning article by Buchanan concerning captioned matter indicated Buchanan deals in rumors and unverified information which he attributes to anonymous sources.

Buairtel 4/15/64 referred to outstanding lead to interview Jerry Buchanan and further instructed that Miami reinterview John V. Martino to force production of his source in order to pin down allegation concerning activity of Oswald in Florida.

Bureau also desires Jim Buchanan be interviewed in order to pin down once and for all wild statements concerning alleged activities of Oswald in Florida which for the most part appear to emanate from Martino and Buchanan. If Buchanan uncooperative, set forth results in LHM form suitable for dissemination to President's Commission at which time consideration will then be given to suggesting Buchanan as well as Martino be subpoenaed before President's Commission. Handle promptly and surely results.

1 - Mobile (105-601)
1 - Dallas (100-10461)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

LLA:klw
(8)

MAILED 8
APR 22 1964
COMM-FBI

CONFIDENTIAL

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

53 APR 27 1964

Classified by 2040
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 105-82555

SERIAL NO. 2993

PAGE NO. 2

NO. OF PAGES 2

SECTION NO.

123

CIA

REFERRAL

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
OKLAHOMA CITY	DALLAS	3-25-64	3/17-20/64

TITLE OF CASE	REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.	SA J. A. GRIMES	TK
	CHARACTER OF CASE: IS - R - CUBA	

REFERENCE: Dallas airtel to Director, 3-12-64.

-P-

LEADS:

THE OKLAHOMA CITY DIVISION

At Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

Will continue to report any information received concerning Subject, in accordance with Bureau instructions.

APPROVED LOT/pd — SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

105-82555-2994

COPIES MADE:

10 - Bureau (105-82555) (RM)
2 - Dallas (100-10461) (RM)
2 - Oklahoma City (105-783)

COPIES DESTROYED

44 FEB 20 1973

Dissemination Record of Attached Report				
Agency	U.S. Comm.			
Request Recd.	D.C.C.			
Date Fwd.	4/22/64			
How Fwd.	Liaison			
By	BFR/sh			

Notations

-A*-

COVER PAGE

66 APR 22 1964

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: SA J. A. GRIMES
Date: March 25, 1964

Office: Oklahoma City

Field Office File No.: 105-783

Bureau File No.: 105-82555

Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

Synopsis:

On 3-9-64 Dallas Office of FBI received anonymous letter postmarked 3-7-64, Hobart, Oklahoma, which stated the writer recalled seeing a photograph of Subject and JACK RUBY together on the front page of "The Daily Oklahoman," about the time of "the Bay of Pigs or the cuban situation". KATHRYN HATCH, Reporter for "The Daily Oklahoman" advised 3-17-64, she has no knowledge of any photograph of OSWALD or RUBY being published in "The Daily Oklahoman" prior to assassination of President KENNEDY. WILLIAM MATTHEWS, Undersheriff, and CLAIRE NEAL, employee of newspaper at Hobart, Oklahoma, advised on 3-20-64, they have no information concerning the identity of the writer of the anonymous letter.

-P-

DETAILS: At Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

On March 9, 1964, the following quoted anonymous letter was received by the Dallas Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, postmarked at Hobart, Oklahoma, on March 7, 1964, and addressed "To The F.B.I. Dallas, Texas":

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

OC 105-783

"To The F.B.I. Dallas, Texas,

"I have been wanting to report this to you for some time, but I was afraid maybe it wasn't important, but maybe it is after all.

"I have a wonderful memory of pictures and name's when I read about them in the pa paper's, I'm not for sure what year it was, but I am very sure I read and saw an article in the Daily Oklahoman, Jack Ruby's picture and Oswald came out together, near the middle of the bottom of the front page of the paper, it was about the time we were having so much trouble with Castro and the Bay of Pigs or the cuban situation, this could have came out in the Oklahoma paper as long as three or more years ago, check the papers and you will find their picture s to gather, I am only sending you this information to help, no other reason, I never did love a lier,"

On March 17, 1964, KATHRYN HATCH, Reporter for "The Daily Oklahoman," an Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, newspaper, advised that she has no knowledge of any photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and JACK RUBY appearing in "The Daily Oklahoman" prior to the assassination of President KENNEDY. She stated she had made a search of the photographic file maintained by the newspaper and could locate no photograph of either OSWALD or RUBY, which had been published in "The Daily Oklahoman" prior to the assassination of President KENNEDY.

The following investigation was conducted by SA JAMES H. STANTON:

At Hobart, Oklahoma

On March 20, 1964, WILLIAM MATTHEWS, Undersheriff, Kiowa County Sheriff's Office, advised he could furnish no information concerning the identity of the individual writing the anonymous letter mentioned above. He stated no "chronic letter writers" are known to the Kiowa County, Oklahoma Sheriff's Office.

OC 105-783

On March 20, 1964, CLAIRE NEAL, Correspondent, "Kiowa County Star Review," a newspaper published in Hobart, Oklahoma, advised she has no information concerning the identity of the individual writing the anonymous letter from Hobart, Oklahoma. She stated her newspaper has received no anonymous letters regarding the assassination of President KENNEDY. She advised she is the "staff writer" or "correspondent" for "The Daily Oklahoman" and carefully analyzes articles and photographs appearing in "The Daily Oklahoman" on a daily basis. She stated she has no recollection of ever seeing a photograph of OSWALD and RUBY together prior to the assassination of President KENNEDY.

4-6-64

CODE

1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Anderson

CABLEGRAM URGENT

TO LEGAT MEXICO CITY (105-3702)

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS - R - CUBA.

REBUCAB MARCH TWENTY-SEVEN LAST AND URCAB NUMBER FIVE ZERO NINE, RE STATEMENTS OF ROBERT KAFFKE.

INVESTIGATION IN SAN FRANCISCO AND DETROIT REVEALS ARNOLD KESSLER, ONE EIGHT TWO SIX SIX PINEHURST, DETROIT, MICHIGAN, APPEARS TO BE IDENTICAL WITH ARNOLD (LNU). KESSLER, BORN SEPTEMBER TWENTY-EIGHT, ONE NINE FOUR TWO, DETROIT, MICHIGAN, ADMITTED TO UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT BERKELEY, SPRING, ONE NINE SIX TWO, BUT WITHDREW SEPTEMBER, ONE NINE SIX THREE DUE TO LACK OF FUNDS. REPORTEDLY, HE IS CURRENTLY VISITING IN BRAZIL AND DOES NOT PLAN TO RETURN TO UNITED STATES FOR SEVERAL MONTHS. ALSO REFER TO YOUR JANUARY TWENTY-THREE LAST LETTER WITH LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM CONCERNING REVELATIONS OF ALGERIC ARNOLD WHICH MAY RELATE TO THIS MATTER.

REC-24 105-82555-2995

ADDITIONAL BACKGROUND [redacted] DATA RE KESSLER BEING FURNISHED MEXICO CITY, SAN FRANCISCO AND WFO BY SEPARATE AIRTEL WITH INSTRUCTIONS FOR FURTHER ACTION.

LLA:MGP (6)

1 - Foreign Liaison

VIA CABLEGRAM
APR 6 1964
7:32 PM CST

NR
ENC.
CK
APPR

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

68 APR 10 1964

TELETYPE UNIT

CABLEGRAM TO LEGAT MEXICO CITY
RE LEE HARVEY OSWALD
105-82555

NOTE:

A confidential source, San Francisco, advised he met one "Arnold" in Mexico City 2-24-25-64 who told him he dined with Oswald in Mexico City when Oswald was there in 9 - 10/63. We now believe "Arnold" is Arnold Kessler, identified above. Mexico being advised of above by cablegram as previous information indicated Kessler may be traveling in Central America.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: 4/2/64

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

By letter dated April 1, 1964, Mr. J. Lee Rankin of the President's Commission advised that Mr. Samuel A. Stern, a member of the supervisory staff of the President's Commission, would be in Dallas, Texas, on April 8 or 9, 1964, and would appreciate Agents Manning Clements and James Bookhout being available at the U. S. Attorney's office in order that he might take depositions or affidavits from these Agents covering events which occurred during the course of the arrest and detention of Lee Harvey Oswald. Mr. Rankin advised that appropriate arrangements would be made through SAC Shanklin at Dallas to set an exact time for the interviews. Mr. Rankin also advised that if during the course of the interviews with Agents Clements and Bookhout it seemed to Mr. Stern advisable to take depositions from other Agents in the Dallas Office, he hoped it would be satisfactory for appropriate arrangements to be made with Mr. Shanklin.

Special Agents Clements and Bookhout were sent to the Dallas Police Department on the afternoon of November 22, 1963, the day the President was killed, by SAC Shanklin, in order that they would know what events transpired so that the Bureau would be fully prepared to handle the situation if the Bureau became involved in the investigation. Agents Clements and Bookhout did during the afternoon sit in on interviews with Oswald. Consequently, they would be logical persons that the Commission would desire to have testimony from or to take depositions from relative to their knowledge of what transpired for the Commission's official records.

The contents of Mr. Rankin's letter were made available by telephone to the Dallas Office today and a copy of the letter is being furnished Dallas. ASAC Clark was advised that the Agents should be made available in accordance with the request and they should be thoroughly prepared to answer any questions concerning the actual investigation or interviews they conducted. However, their remarks must be confined to the facts developed during their interviews and they were not to answer any questions where they were asked for their personal opinions or impressions or beliefs concerning certain things that might be propounded by Mr. Stern or any other member of the Commission's staff. It was emphasized

1 - Mr. Sullivan XEROX

REC-24 105-82555-2996

56 APR 14 1964 APR 7 1964 EX-103

JRM:mpd (9)

PERS. REC. UNIT

DIRECTOR COPY FILED IN

that the Agents' remarks must be confined to knowledge they gained from interviews and investigations. ASAC Clark stated that he fully understood these instructions and they would be complied with completely.

ASAC Clark was advised that we had recently received a rather detailed letter from Mr. Rankin's office asking thirty specific questions concerning the Bureau's investigation of Oswald and that the Dallas Office would be furnished a copy of this letter along with the Bureau's answer to Mr. Rankin's office.

Current Request Received by Dallas Office from Commission Staff Members

ASAC Clark advised in connection with the foregoing he had received a telephone call from Mr. Wesley James Liebler, a Commission staff member, requesting that the Agents who conducted investigation at the Irving Sport Shop be available in the Dallas Office as he, Liebler, desired to talk to these Agents. When questioned as to exactly what he wanted, Liebler stated he had interviewed two employees of the Irving Sport Shop, a Mr. Greener and a Mr. Ryder, noting that Ryder was the individual who had made up a work ticket covering work on a gun, which ticket was made out to one _____ Oswald. Liebler stated he wanted an opportunity to talk to the Agents who had conducted the interviews with these employees and others at the Irving Sport Shop, no names given, in order to "kind of get their evaluation or impression of the situation." Liebler then stated he desired to know whether the Agents thought these individuals were lying or telling the truth. In response to this request ASAC Clark advised Liebler that the Agents had no personal opinion or evaluation concerning the information they had received during their interviews, that all material obtained during the interviews had been reduced to writing and had been furnished in investigative reports to the President's Commission. Liebler was told that in view of this there did not appear to be any reason for him to interview the Agents involved. Mr. Liebler then commented he realized the Agents would not have any personal opinions and that while he still desired to talk to them to get such opinions he fully understood the Bureau's position in this matter and would forget his request.

The Dallas Office has advised the investigation conducted to determine whether the work ticket made out to one _____ Oswald was actually Lee Harvey Oswald did not substantiate that it actually was Lee Harvey Oswald. Concerning

the interview with Ryder, the Dallas Office advised he was first interviewed by Bureau Agents on November 25, 1963, prior to the publicity which occurred in the newspapers on November 28. Because of additional information received and telephone calls concerning Ryder having knowledge of Oswald, he was subsequently interviewed on several occasions.

Liebler advised he was returning to Washington, D. C. today and would appreciate the Dallas Office making available to Bureau headquarters a chronology covering the interview with Employee Ryder of the Irving Sport Center showing the date of the interview as compared with the date when newspaper stories appeared relative to Oswald possibly having work performed on his gun at the Irving Sport Center. The Dallas Office is preparing the chronology requested and will furnish it to the Bureau.

ACTION:

Upon receipt of the chronology requested by Liebler it will be made available to the President's Commission.

By separate communication Mr. Rankin is being advised that Agents Clements and Bookhout will be available for interview on April 6 or 9, 1964.

Handled from Liebler

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone: 543-1400

EARL WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

March 31, 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

We would appreciate further investigation by the Federal Bureau of Investigation for the purpose of obtaining additional information concerning Lee H. Oswald's receipts and expenditures during the period June 13, 1962 through November 22, 1963.

Lee H. Oswald received the following checks during this period which were cashed by him as follows:

Montgomery Ward Store
West Seventh Street
Fort Worth, Texas

Date	Check No.	Amount
7-21-62	6189	$ 46.82
7-28-62	6315	53.01
8-11-62	6557	50.79
8-18-62	6677	46.24
8-25-62	6797	47.15
9-1-62	6952	47.95
9-8-62	7067	46.24
9-15-62	7192	46.24
9-22-62	7296	46.24
9-29-62	7419	35.68

Leslie Welding Company
Payroll Checks

REC 29

105-82555-2997

APR 9

CONFIDENTIAL

Mart Liquor Store
401 South Ervay
Dallas, Texas

Date	Check No.	Amount	
1-23-63	4203	$ 56.10	(1)
2-20-63	4781	70.69	(1)
2-27-63	4922	57.98	(1)
3-6-63	5072	56.91	(1)
3-13-63	5217	67.59	(1)
3-20-63	5364	70.69	(1)
3-27-63	5511	74.38	(1)
4-2-63	4 288 170	57.40	(2)

(1) Jaggars-Chiles-Stovall Payroll Checks
(2) 1962 Income Tax Refund Check

Roland J. Martin
T/A Martins Restaurant
701 Tchoupitoulas
New Orleans Louisiana

Date	Check No.	Amount	
5-17-63	882	$ 53.72	(1)
5-24-63	1079	53.72	(1)
5-31-63	1274	53.72	(1)
6-7-63	1486	55.59	(1)
6-14-63	1684	52.97	(1)
6-21-63	1941	53.72	(1)
6-28-63	1995	53.72	(1)
7-5-63	2185	53.72	(1)
7-12-63	2368	52.97	(1)
7-19-63	2549	53.72	(1)
8-16-63	6 281 852	65.00	(2)

(1) William B. Reily Co., Inc. Payroll Checks
(2) Texas Employment Commission Warrants

Winn-Dixie Stores
New Orleans, Louisiana

Date	Check No.	Amount	Store No.	
5-21-63	F-819610	$ 33.00	1439	(2)
8-7-63	6231213	33.00	1439	(2)
8-9-63	6246347	33.00	1425	(2)
8-26-63	6323653	33.00	1425	(2)
9-3-63	6353037	33.00	1425	(2)
9-6-63	6386726	33.00	1404	(2)
9-13-63	6421381	33.00	1425	(2)
9-23-63	6459698	33.00	1425	(2)
7-22-63	2621	10.84	1425	(1)

Ft. Worth Oakland

(2) Texas Employment Commission Warrants
(1) William B. Reily Co., Inc. Payroll Check

The Great Atlantic & Pacific Company
Dallas, Texas

Date	Check No.	Amount	Store No.
10-1-63	6493187	$ 33.00	72
10-8-63	6532220	6.00	8

Dallas

Texas Employment Commission Warrants

Mercantile National Bank
Dallas, Texas

Date	Check No.	Amount	
10-6-62	7511	$ 45.81	(1)
10-13-62	7619	9.67	(1)
10-17-62	2101	41.21	(2)
10-24-62	2255	49.61	(2)
10-31-62	2408	49.41	(2)
11-7-62	2560	62.11	(2)
11-14-62	2714	67.47	(2)
11-21-62	2864	69.53	(2)

Dallas

Mercantile Nat'l Bank (cont'd)

Date	Check No.	Amount	
11-28-62	3016	$ 67.19	(2)
12-5-62	3169	71.58	(2)
12-12-62	3322	65.33	(2)
12-19-62	3472	56.94	(2)
12-26-62	3620	49.28	(2)
1-2-63	3767	67.10	(2)
1-9-63	3912	54.78	(2)
1-16-63	4058	69.14	(2)
1-30-63	4348	72.34	(2)
2-6-63	4492	59.14	(2)
2-13-63	4639	54.78	(2)
4-3-63	5663	74.38	(2)
4-10-63	5811	34.48	(2)

(1) Leslie Welding Co., Inc., Payroll Checks
(2) Jaggars-Chiles-Stovall, Inc., Payroll Checks

The manager or a qualified employee should be interviewed and the following information incorporated in a statement.

1. Identify these checks as being cashed.
2. What was the amount of the fee charged for cashing these checks?
3. Did Lee Oswald cash any other checks?
4. Did Lee Oswald attempt to cash any other checks?
5. Did Oswald make any purchases from these merchants, if so what is the date and amount?
6. How often did he visit the store?
7. What other information they may have of value in tracing Oswald's expenditures should be obtained.

According to report of Agent Warren C. DeBrueys, Subject: Lee H. Oswald, dated December 8, 1963, page 187, Oswald purchased a TV set from Montgomery Ward on September 22, 1962. This information was obtained from Mr. E. L. Carter, Credit Manager. How much was the down payment on the set? What payments were made on the set? Was the set ever delivered to Lee H. Oswald, or was the TV set repossessed?

The Parkland Hospital, Dallas, Texas, should be contacted and the following information relative to Mrs. Marina Oswald's hospitalization in October, 1963 obtained:

1. Copy of all hospital records, including application for admission.

2. Name and address of the physicians attending Marina Oswald and her baby.

3. Record showing date and amount of payments paid to the hospital and physicians for pre-natal care, delivery, post-natal care and care of new born infant.

The following organizations should be contacted and the day of the week when payroll checks were issued to Lee H. Oswald be obtained:

Leslie Welding Company, Inc.,
200 E. N. Vacek Street
Fort Worth, Texas

Jaggars-Chiles-Stovall, Inc.,
522 Browder Street
Dallas, Texas

William B. Reily Company, Inc.
640 Magazine Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Thank you for your assistance in this matter.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan

4-7-64

airtel

To: SAC, Dallas (100-10431)
2 - New Orleans (100-16001) - Enc.

From: Director, FBI (105-82555) 2997

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA
BUDED 4-17-64

Re letter from J. Lee Rankin of the President's Commission dated 3-31-64 which was received by the Bureau 4-6-64 concerning subject. Two copies of Mr. Rankin's letter are enclosed for the Dallas Office and one copy of such letter is enclosed for the New Orleans Office.

Mr. Rankin's letter requests further investigation for purpose of obtaining additional information concerning subject's receipts and expenditures during the period 6-13-62 through 11-22-63.

Each office should immediately institute appropriate investigation to obtain the data requested by Mr. Rankin. Results of such investigation should be furnished to the Bureau in letterhead memorandum form suitable for dissemination. Such data should reach the Bureau by 4-17-64.

Enclosures (2)

NOTE: Commission is making very thorough inquiry into Oswald's finances. Commission particularly interested in payroll checks of Oswald. Commission also interested in complete hospital records relative to Marina Oswald's hospitalization in 10-63 when she had a baby.

REL:mhw (10)

MAILED 20
APR 7 1964
COMM-FBI

XEROX
APR 9 1964

22 MAY 8 1964

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

1 - Belmont
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan

April 23, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

EX 104

REC-54 105-82555-2997

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of March 31, 1964, which was received by this Bureau April 6, 1964, requesting that further investigation be conducted in New Orleans, Louisiana; Fort Worth, Texas; and Dallas, Texas, concerning the receipts and expenditures of Lee Harvey Oswald during the period June 13, 1962, through November 22, 1963.

Enclosed for the Commission are two copies of a memorandum dated April 15, 1964, at New Orleans, Louisiana, which sets forth results of our inquiries in this particular matter in New Orleans, Louisiana. Our inquiries in Fort Worth, Texas, and Dallas, Texas, are continuing and the results of such investigation will be promptly forwarded to the Commission upon receipt at our Headquarters.

EX COURIER SVC.
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures - 2

REL:pah
(7)

NOTE: The Commission is making a very thorough inquiry into Oswald's finances. The Commission in this particular

(NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAY 8 1964 TELETYPE UNIT

NOTE CONTINUED:

inquiry is interested in determining the amount of fee charged Oswald for cashing his checks at various businesses and also is interested in determining whether Oswald made purchases from the various merchants. The enclosures are responsive to the Commission's request in New Orleans. The Dallas investigation is being given expeditious handling and by airtel 4/17/64 Dallas indicated the letterhead summarizing its investigation in Fort Worth and Dallas would be submitted at earliest possible time. We are closely correlating this financial investigation of Oswald, but to date have developed no information which would change our initial picture of Oswald, thatiis that he was living most frugally and had no income outside his unemployment checks and known salary checks.

1 - Belmont
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Mail Room
May 4, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

EX 104

1 - Lenihan

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

REC-54 105-82555-2997

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of March 31, 1964, requesting that further investigation be conducted in New Orleans, Louisiana; Fort Worth, Texas; and Dallas, Texas, concerning the receipts and expenditures of Lee Harvey Oswald during the period June 13, 1962, through November 22, 1963.

Our letter of April 23, 1964, transmitted to the Commission results of our inquiries in this particular matter in New Orleans, Louisiana. Enclosed are two copies of a memorandum dated April 24, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, which sets forth results of our inquiries in Fort Worth and Dallas, Texas. Also enclosed are two copies of the record of Marina Oswald which is maintained by the Parkland Memorial Hospital, Dallas, Texas.

This concludes our investigation in this particular inquiry.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.
10 MAY- 4
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (4)

105-82555
EBL:pah
(8)

(SEE NOTE PAGE TWO)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

12 MAY 8 1964

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE:

The Commission is making a very thorough inquiry into Oswald's finances. The Commission in this particular inquiry expressed interest in the amount of fee charged Oswald for cashing his checks at various businesses and in determining whether Oswald made purchases from various merchants. Commission also requested Bureau obtain complete data concerning hospitalization of Marina Oswald in October, 1963, at the Parkland Memorial Hospital in Dallas at which time Marina gave birth to her second child. The enclosures are completely responsive to the Commission's request in Fort Worth and Dallas. We previously fully responded to the Commission's request for New Orleans. We are closely correlating this financial investigation of Oswald, but to date have developed no information which would change our initial picture of Oswald--that is, that he was living most frugally and had no income outside his unemployment checks and known salary checks. The enclosures have been read by Mr. Belmont and Mr. Malley.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 3 1964

TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

FBI DALLAS

12-27 PM CST URGENT 4-3-64 WD

TO DIRECTOR (100-82555), NEW ORLEANS (100-16601)

FROM DALLAS (100-10461) 2 P

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA. IS - R - CUBA.

REBUTEL MARCH TWENTY-SIX LAST.

APPROXIMATELY THREE HUNDRED TWENTY-FIVE LAUNDRIES AND DRY CLEANERS ARE LISTED IN THE GREATER DALLAS TELEPHONE BOOK YELLOW PAGES. INVESTIGATION REVEALS NO CONTROL FILE MAINTAINED RE VISIBLE LAUNDRY AND DRY CLEANING MARKS EITHER BY LAUNDRY OR CLEANING ESTABLISHMENTS OR BY DALLAS PD.

SURVEY OF LOGICAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN AREA NEAR TEN TWENTY-SIX NORTH BECKLEY, DALLAS, OAK CLIFF AREA OF DALLAS, AND IN IRVING, TEXAS HAS FAILED TO LOCATE ESTABLISHMENT HAVING HANDLED GRAY JACKET IN QUESTION. REC-16 105-82555-2998

MARINA OSWALD ADVISES LEE HARVEY OSWALD WAS IN POSSESSION OF THE GRAY JACKET WHEN IN RUSSIA AND SHE IS UNAWARE OF WHERE HE HAS HAD IT LAUNDERED.

FOR INFO BUREAU AND NEW ORLEANS, FBI LABORATORY ADVISED (REPORTED PAGE THREE HUNDRED FIFTY-SIX, REPORT SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, DECEMBER TEN, LAST, AT DALLAS), THAT K - FORTY-TWO, THE GRAY JACKET, HAS A VISIBLE LAUNDRY MARK WHICH APPEARS TO BE

10 APR 8 1964

"THREE ZERO ZERO THREE ZERO" IN THE COLLAR AND A DRY CLEANERS TAG "B NINE SEVEN THREE EIGHT" STAPLED TO THE INSIDE OF THE JACKET.

SUGGEST BUREAU CONSIDER CONTACTING CIA FOR ANY INFO RE LAUNDRY MARK BEING ONE FROM RUSSIA. ALSO CONSIDER REQUESTING NEW YORK OFFICE CONTACT NASSAU COUNTY SO, WHO REPORTEDLY HAS OR ONCE HAD A NATIONWIDE FILE OF LAUNDRY MARKS. BUREAU ALSO CONSIDER POSSIBILITY LAUNDRY MARK MAY BE FROM MEXICO CITY.

NEW ORLEANS REQUESTED TO CONTACT LOGICAL LAUNDRIES AND DRY CLEANING ESTABLISHMENTS IN VICINITY OF OSWALD'S RESIDENCE AND EMPLOYMENT, NEW ORLEANS.

DALLAS CONTINUING TO CHECK LOGICAL LAUNDRIES AND DRY CLEANING ESTABLISHMENTS.

END

NO TO BE ADVISED

ACK FOR 2 MSGS

LRA FOR TWO MSG

FBI WASH DC

4-6-64

PLAIN TEXT

TELETYPE URGENT

TO SACS DALLAS (100-10461)
New Orleans (100-16601)

FROM DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA., IS DASH R DASH CUBA; ATTENTION CRIMINAL SECTION.

REDLTEL APRIL THREE SIXTYFOUR, TWELVE THIRTYSEVEN PM.

DALLAS IS INSTRUCTED TO ADVISE WHETHER CONTACTS WITH VARIOUS LAUNDRIES AND CLEANERS TO DATE INDICATE THE LAUNDRY MARK APPEARING IN THE GRAY JACKET IS AMERICAN OR FOREIGN IN ORIGIN. FOLLOWING THE RECEIPT OF THIS INFORMATION, THE BUREAU WILL GIVE FURTHER CONSIDERATION TO YOUR REQUEST. THIS MATTER IS BEING CLOSELY FOLLOWED BY THE BUREAU, AND DALLAS AND NEW ORLEANS IS INSTRUCTED TO HANDLE INVESTIGATION EXPEDITIOUSLY.

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
APR 6 1964
TELETYPE

KMR/map
(6)

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APR 20 1973

1 - 62-109060 (Assassination of President Kennedy)
1 - Mr. Jevons
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan

58 APR 10 1964

NOTE:
A letter from the Commission 3-24-64 requested additional investigation through various laundries to identify laundry mark 30030 on the gray jacket identified by certain witnesses as the jacket of Lee Harvey Oswald. In referenced tel Dallas indicates logical establishments in the area of Oswald's residence in Dallas have failed to locate establishment utilizing this laundry mark. New Orleans also requested to conduct logical inquiries, and Dallas suggested Bureau consider contacting CIA as Oswald had the jacket with him in Russia, and also the laundry mark may be from a laundry in Mexico City. These leads are being held in abeyance pending the receipt of information as to whether there is indication this laundry mark is of foreign origin.

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Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☑

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. NE.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN, General Counsel

At 10:30 a.m., Wednesday, April 1st,

to be delivered to Mr. Conrad of FBI,

7th Floor, Rm. 7621
(Enter at 9th and Pa. Ave. entrance)

for translation of phrase written on final page of dictionary.

Mr. Slawson (543-1400, Ext. 36)

If this translation can be made while our messenger is waiting, it will be appreciated.

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED
1 ENCLOSURE

EX-103

REC-5 105-82555-2999

65 APR 8

1 XEROX

April 2, 1964

TRANSLATION OF UNKNOWN PHRASE

Commission Exhibit 116

Illegible phrase contained on last page of the University of Chicago Spanish-English, English-Spanish Dictionary.

On the assumption that the last two penciled lines on the last page of this dictionary may be Spanish, it appears that the first word could be "YO," the second word either "SOPA" or "SOPLE" and the third word "EL." The fourth word is not readable from a Spanish aspect.

YO = I
SOPA = SOUP
SOPLE = I BLEW
EL = THE

On the assumption that the questioned phrase is written in Russian and English using a combination of Latin and Cyrillic script, it is possible that the first word could be "TO," "20," or "70." The second word could be Russian for "88 gum," "88 sulfur," or "SARA." The third word could be the Russian word "and." The last word in this phrase could possibly be the Russian word "letters" or the Russian name "Kira."

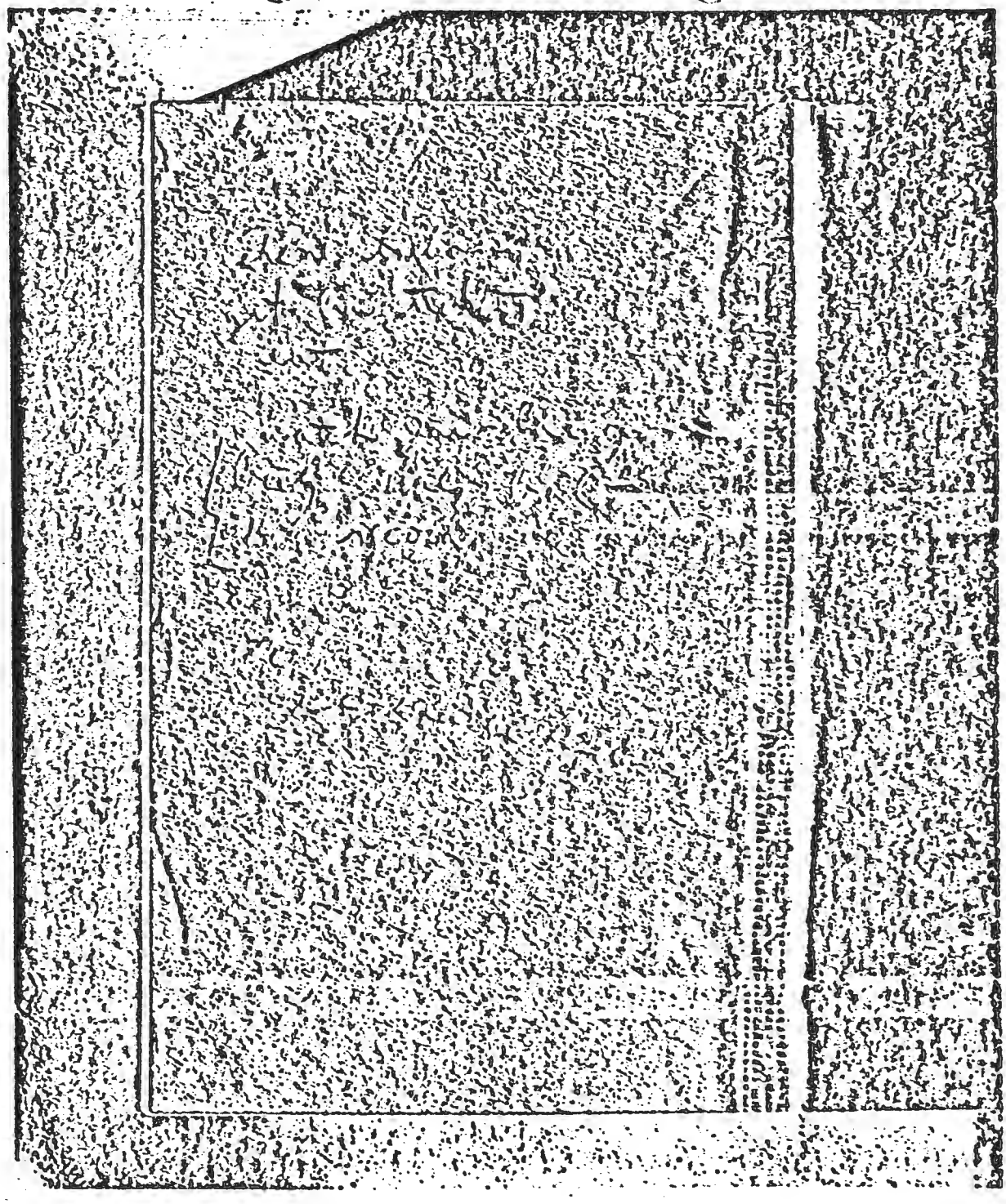
TRANSLATED BY:
RAFFAELE A. VACCARI: drv
FRIEDRICH NEUHAUSER:
ANNA M. PANCHENKO:
TATIANA NIKONISHIN:
4-2-64

XEROX
APP'S FILE

105

ENCLOSURE

Commission Exhibit 116 (last page)



1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Branigan

1 - Mr. Lenihan, (with enclosure)
1 - Mr. Downing
1 - Mr. Rolander, (with enclosure)

April 2, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

REC-41 105-82555-2999

EX-103

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Pursuant to a telephone call from Mr. W. David Slawson, of your staff, a Commission courier delivered to the FBI Laboratory on April 1, 1964, a Spanish-English, English-Spanish Dictionary, marked as Commission Exhibit 116. Enclosed was a request for the translation of a phrase written on the final page of this dictionary.

Enclosed herewith is the result of our interpretation of this phrase as well as Commission Exhibit 116.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.
APR 2 5 APR - 2
COMM-FBI
APR 8 1964
Enclosures (2)

ADDENDUM BWR:maa

The exhibit was reviewed by all logical personnel of the Translation Unit as well as by Agent Supervisors of the Cryptanalysis Unit. Because of the nature of the writing in this exhibit, no positive identification of the language utilized or translation of this writing could be made.

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Gandy

BWR:maa
(12)

8 APR 10 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

FBI

Date: 3/26/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS - R - CUBA

Re Bureau radiogram to Dallas, 3/20/64, requesting re-interviews with police officers participating in the search of the PAINE residence with respect to the Imperial Reflex camera, and requesting amended pages of Dallas letterhead memorandum dated March 16, 1964.

Enclosed herewith is a completely new letterhead memorandum containing the information set forth in the letterhead memorandum of March 16, 1964, and additional interviews with the police officers participating in the search of the PAINE residence as requested by the Bureau. The enclosed letterhead memorandum, dated March 26, 1964, should replace the previously-described letterhead memorandum of March 16, 1964.

Enc. (10)
RPG/ds
(5)

REC 41 105-82555-3000

EX-103

ICC IN 645

SOVIET SECTION

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per: _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Dallas, Texas
March 26, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

The following investigation was conducted in connection with the Imperial Reflex camera identified as Federal Bureau of Investigation Laboratory D-146.

On February 16, 1964, ROBERT LEE OSWALD, 1009 Sierra Drive, Denton, Texas, viewed photographs of a Stereo Realist Camera and a Cuera-2 camera and advised that he did not recognize either of the cameras as having been the property of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, but also stated he was not familiar enough with the cameras owned by LEE HARVEY OSWALD to either state that the cameras in question did or did not belong to LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

On February 17, 1964, a photograph of the "Smera-2" camera (referred to above as the Cuera-2 camera), which is Inventory Item 378, and bears Serial No. 627250, was exhibited to MARINA OSWALD and she identified this camera as identical with the Russian camera owned by LEE HARVEY OSWALD. She was also shown the photograph of the Stereo-Realist camera which is Inventory Item No. 378 and which bears Serial No. A60979, but she could not identify this camera and stated it was not the property of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, as far as she knew.

On February 18, 1964, MARINA OSWALD described the camera with which she took the photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD holding a rifle in his hands. She stated she believed she took this photograph with an American camera owned by OSWALD. She stated it was an American-made camera which had a grayish color, somewhat like aluminum and stated it was a box-type camera. She stated she was not completely sure, however, as to whether

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44 FEB 20 1973

the camera had an extending bellows. She stated she could recall that she sighted the camera by looking down into a viewer at the top of the camera. She stated she did not know the whereabouts of this camera at the present time, but could identify it if she saw it again.

On February 19, 1964, Detective JOHN A. MC CABE, Irving Police Department, Irving, Texas, advised that he was present at the residence of Mrs. RUTH PAINE on November 23, 1963, when the Dallas Police Officers executed a search warrant of Mrs. PAINE's residence.

Detective MC CABE advised that he assisted the Dallas Police Officers in this search and is certain that he saw a light gray box camera in a box in Mrs. PAINE's garage. MC CABE stated that this camera was in a box which contained books and photographs belonging to LEE HARVEY OSWALD. MC CABE stated he searched this box and did not take the camera since he did not consider it to be of evidentiary value.

On March 23, 1964, Detective MC CABE advised that during the search of the garage at the PAINE residence, where most of LEE HARVEY OSWALD's belongings were located, he was going through a box containing some books, some pictures, and a camera. He took the camera out of the box, put it on a dresser and searched the box in detail, and then put the camera back in the box. He described the camera as of a square, reflex type which appeared in such poor condition that he believed it was not capable of taking pictures.

Detective MC CABE was shown Federal Bureau of Investigation Laboratory Photograph D-146 of an Imperial Reflex camera which had been obtained from ROBERT OSWALD on February 24, 1964, and he stated the camera in this photograph appeared identical with the one he described above.

Detective MC CABE stated that in his opinion the Dallas Police Officers, who were also participating in the search, did not see this camera and did not search this particular box. He stated he had already searched the box and told them so. He did not point out the camera to them.

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

On February 19, 1964, Mrs. RUTH PAINE, 2515 West Fifth Street, Irving, Texas, advised that approximately three weeks after the assassination of President KENNEDY, ROBERT OSWALD, accompanied by two individuals whom she later determined were JAMES MARTIN and JOHN THORNE, came to her residence and requested that they take all the remaining property belonging to LEE HARVEY OSWALD and MARINA OSWALD. Mrs. PAINE advised that she pointed out to them the boxes and other materials in her garage belonging to the OSWALDS and they removed this property.

On February 24, 1964, ROBERT LEE OSWALD made available a Duo-Lens Imperial Reflex camera made in the United States of America. It is aluminum colored and has a matching gray plastic carrying strap. The film size is indicated as 2½ X 2½ and it uses Roll Film No. 620. ROBERT LEE OSWALD advised that in about 1957, LEE HARVEY OSWALD purchased a camera at about the time he first went into the U. S. Marine Corps. About 1959 when LEE HARVEY OSWALD went to Russia, he left this camera with ROBERT at Fort Worth, Texas. In about August 1962, after returning from Russia, LEE HARVEY OSWALD regained possession of this camera from ROBERT and, to ROBERT's knowledge, retained possession of it until his death on November 24, 1963.

In December 1963 ROBERT stated he obtained this camera, along with other effects of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, from the home of Mrs. RUTH PAINE, Irving, Texas. The above-described Duo-Lens Imperial Reflex camera was the camera described above by ROBERT LEE OSWALD and the camera which he made available on February 24, 1964. To the best of ROBERT's knowledge, the camera did not have film in it at the time he obtained it from Mrs. PAINE's residence and he has no undeveloped film or pictures made with this camera.

On February 25, 1964, the above-described Imperial Reflex camera obtained from ROBERT LEE OSWALD on February 24, 1964, was exhibited to MARINA OSWALD, at which time she identified it as the camera belonging to LEE HARVEY OSWALD with which she had taken the picture of OSWALD holding the rifle and newspaper and wearing the pistol.

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

On March 14, 1964, Detectives JOHN P. ADAMCIK, RICHARD S. STOVALL, GUY F. ROSE, and HENRY M. MOORE of the Dallas Police Department advised that they participated in a search of the PAINE residence, 2515 West Fifth Street, Irving, Texas, on November 22 and 23, 1963.

All four of these individuals were exhibited a Federal Bureau of Investigation Laboratory Photograph No. D-146 of the Imperial Reflex camera obtained from ROBERT LEE OSWALD on February 24, 1964. None of these officers could recall ever having seen this camera and did not recall seeing it during a search of the garage at the PAINE residence. They all stated that if it had been discovered during the search, they would have brought it in.

On March 23, 1964, Detectives STOVALL, ROSE and MOORE all advised that during the search of the PAINE residence they recalled that there were several boxes in the garage at the PAINE residence and that all boxes were searched by one of the officers participating in the search. Each of them stated they could not specifically state which boxes they searched, but all stated they definitely did not see the Imperial Reflex camera pictured in Federal Bureau of Investigation Laboratory Photograph No. D-146, or any other camera in the PAINE garage.

On March 24, 1964, Detective ADAMCIK also stated that there were several boxes in the garage at the PAINE residence and that all boxes were searched by either himself or one of the other officers. He could not specifically state which boxes he searched, but stated he definitely did not see the Imperial Reflex camera pictured in Federal Bureau of Investigation Laboratory Photograph No. D-146, or any other camera in the garage.

On March 15, 1964, ROBERT OSWALD, 1009 Sierra, Denton, Texas, advised that on December 8, 1963, he obtained property of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and MARINA OSWALD which was at the home of RUTH PAINE in Irving, Texas. Included in this property was a box which contained a two-volume history, some Russian books, and a

small American-made camera. He stated he had never made this camera available to authorities before February 24, 1964, because he had never been asked for it previously and because he could see no evidentiary value to anyone interested in the assassination of President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY of this cheap camera which belonged to LEE HARVEY OSWALD. He stated that it had never occurred to him that anyone would be interested in the camera.

ROBERT advised he has no letters in his possession that LEE HARVEY OSWALD had written and that the only letters he did have were those turned over by him to the President's Commission.

ROBERT OSWALD made available the box which contained this camera, and the items it still contains, all of which were the property of either LEE HARVEY OSWALD or MARINA OSWALD. The first thirteen items are books:

1. V. I. LENIN - MARX - ENGELS - MARXISM
2. "Baby and Child Care" - Dr. BENJAMIN SPOCK
3. "The Iliad" - HOMER
4. "Perfect Lovers Guide and other stories" - STEPHEN LEACOCK
5. "Squibb Product Reference"
6. "Short Russian Reference Grammar"
7. "Russian - Elementary Course I"
8. 13. Six books in Russian language. In one book designated as No. 8, a note is written in the front:

"Dear Lee

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

"Great Congratulations,
Let all your dreams come true!
18. x 1959
Moscow
Rimma"

(October 18 is LEE HARVEY OSWALD's birthday.)

14. Cellophane tape, one roll

15. One small fuse

16. One pair dice

17. 29 dominoes and one box - "Made in Japan"

18. One pencil sharpener

19. One carriage bolt

20. One clothespin

21. One sheet white bond paper located in book designated as Item No. 13

ROBERT OSWALD made available all other property of LEE HARVEY OSWALD still in his possession, which he obtained from the home of RUTH PAINE on December 8, 1963:

1. Val-pak type suitcase

2. One Texas flag - small

3. One Master Lock Padlock

4. One shower spray attachment

5. One treated cloth in paper container

6. One Marine Corps belt and buckle

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

7. One pencil
8. One sea bag
9. One carton for "Vegian Chewables"
10. One set long underwear
11. Three ties
12. One pair men's black gloves
13. One brown and gray leather cap
14. Two mufflers
15. One summer khaki overseas hat
16. One chess set - board and 27 pieces and 15 dominoes
17. One extension cord
18. One pair shoe trees
19. One can black shoe polish
20. One pencil sharpener
21. One sea shell
22. One green eraser
23. One shoe brush
24. One coloring pencil
25. One shaving brush
26. One Schick box for electric shaver

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

27. One manicure set

28. One miniature silver spoon - broken

29. One knit shopping bag

30. One green winter overseas hat (USMC)

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - DeLoach
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan

April 6, 1964

REC 41 105-82555-3000

EX-103

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Lenihan
1 - Rose

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated March 12, 1964, making inquiry regarding a Duo-lens Imperial Reflex camera submitted to our Dallas Office by Robert Oswald on February 24, 1964.

By letter dated March 17, 1964, questions raised by referenced letter with the exception of question number three were answered. Enclosed for your assistance are two copies of a self-explanatory memorandum dated March 20, 1964, Dallas, Texas. It is believed this memorandum answers in detail question three.

This completes this Bureau's investigation on questions presented in referenced letter.

BY COURIER SVC.
64 APR- 6
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (2)

NOTE:

Commission's letter 3-12-64 raised 4 questions re a Duo-lens Imperial reflex camera. Bulet 3-17-64 answered questions posed by the Commission with the exception of question #3 "Why wasn't the camera picked up by the Dallas Police from Ruth Paine's residence, under what circumstances did Robert take the camera from that residence, and why did Robert wait until February 24 to come forward with it?"

SEE NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO

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Gandy

BFR:mhw:klp (11)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

9 APR 14 1964

APR 8 1964

APR 7 2 47 PM '64

FBI - DALLAS

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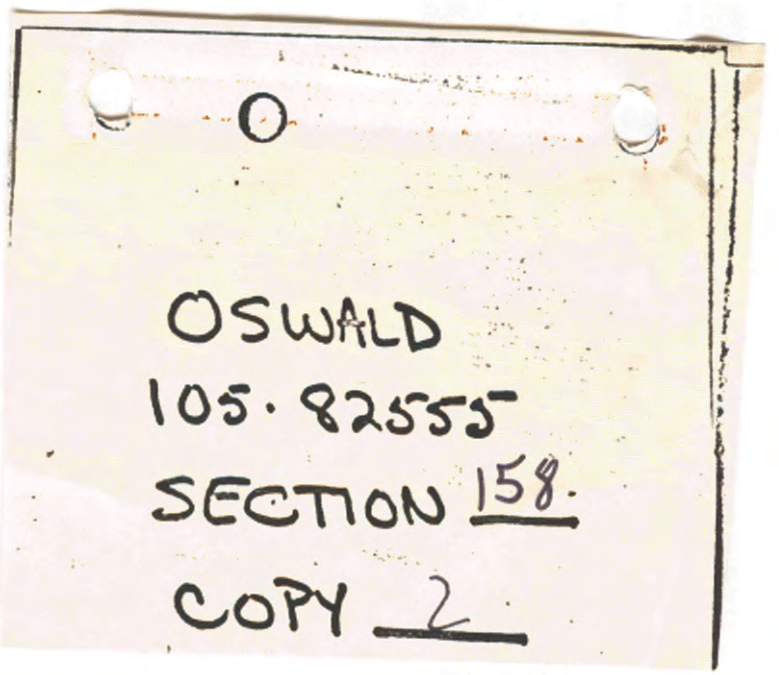
NOTE continued...

Bureau teletype 3-20-64 instructed Dallas to ascertain full and complete answers to the Commission's question and submit results in letterhead memo suitable for dissemination. Dallas letterhead memo 3-26-64 answers in detail unanswered question #3 raised by the Commission, and is in full compliance with the Commission's request in this matter.

This memo contains 8 pages and will replace Dallas memo 3-16-64. It has been reviewed by supervisors, Mr. Belmont and Mr. Malley.


OSWALD
105.82555
SECTION 158
COPY 2

Tolson
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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

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☐ AIRGRAM ☒ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

URGENT 5-20-64
TO DIRECTOR
FROM LEGAT MEXICO CITY NO. 640

BUFILE 105-82555.

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS-R-CUBA.

RE OSWALD'S DEPARTURE FROM MEXICO. OSWALD BELIEVED TO HAVE TRAVELED UNDER NAME H.O. LEE ON TRANSPORTES DEL NORTE BUS NUMBER 332 WHICH DEPARTED MEXICO CITY MORNING OF OCTOBER 2 LAST EN ROUTE UNITED STATES-MEXICO BORDER AT LAREDO VIA MONTERREY, NUEVO LEON, MEXICO. AMONG PASSENGERS WHO BOARDED SAME BUS AT MEXICO CITY WAS ONE MARGARET A. WOLFF WHO LEFT BUS AT MONTERREY. ANOTHER PASSENGER ON SAME BUS REFERRED TO GERMAN WOMAN BEING ON THAT BUS WHO WAS ABOUT 50 YEARS OF AGE AND WHO HAS BEEN SCHOOLTEACHER IN UNITED STATES FOR MANY YEARS. IT IS BELIEVED THIS WOMAN IS IDENTICAL WITH WOLFF. INVESTIGATION AT MONTERREY DISCLOSES THAT TRANSPORTES DEL NORTE BUS PASSENGER MARGARET A. WOLFF, DESCRIBED AS TEACHER OF LANGUAGES, REGISTERED AT AMBASSADOR HOTEL, MONTERREY LATE EVENING OCTOBER 2 LAST AND CHECKED OUT MORNING OF OCTOBER 3 LAST TO RETURN TO UNITED STATES BY PLANE. HOTEL RECORDS REFLECT RESIDENCE ADDRESS FOR WOLFF TO BE NUMBER 2 DELAWARE STREET, DUMONT, NEW JERSEY.

SUGGEST NEWARK LOCATE AND INTERVIEW WOLFF.

CLARK D. ANDERSON

RECEIVED: 4:54 AM EFH

EX-103

CC: MR. [illegible]
ltr to NK (ENCS-4)
cc DL (ENCS-2)
JFS:hc 5/21/64.

REC 21 105-82555-3790

15 MAY 22 1964

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

5/21/64

Airtel

1 - J. C. Stokes

To: SAC, Newark (105-15291) Enclosures - 4
EX-103 REC-21
From: Director, FBI (105-82555) — 3770

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Re Bureau airtel 5/5/64.

Enclosed for Newark are two copies each of self-explanatory cables from Legat, Mexico City, both dated 5/20/64. Newark locate and interview Margaret A. Wolff. Purpose of interview is to determine if she can place Oswald as passenger on Transportes del Norte bus No. 332 between Mexico City and Monterrey on 10-2-63. If so, press her for all information in her possession including data as to identity any other passengers with whom Oswald may have conversed as well as information concerning luggage of subject. Wolff was manifested in seat 4 which is believed to be second window seat on driver's side. Oswald, as H. O. Lee, was manifested in seat 12, fourth window seat on driver's side.

Can Wolff furnish any identifying data concerning other passengers on bus in question? She was sitting next to one Roberto P. Gonzales who was destined to Monterrey. Note that several of passengers on bus in question recalled a young American male on bus who answers general description of Oswald and one passenger identifies Oswald as fellow passenger.

Handle immediately and advise Bureau and Dallas as to results. Enclosed for Dallas one copy each above-mentioned cables from Legat, Mexico City.

1 - Dallas (100-10461) Enclosures - 2

JCS:hc
(5)

MAILED 4
MAY 21 1964
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

74 MAY 26 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: 5/15/64

FROM : R. H. Jevons

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, 11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS

Reference memorandum dated 2/26/64, from W. D. Griffith to Mr. Conrad concerning a continuing project wherein the Bureau has undertaken to furnish the Commission with photographs of all Commission exhibits.

On 5/13/64, Mr. Melvin Eisenberg, a Commission staff member, called Section Chief, Roy H. Jevons, Physics and Chemistry Section, and requested that a Bureau representative take custody of the listed exhibits (attached hereto).

Mr. Eisenberg further requested that the Commission be furnished with three photographs of each exhibit not previously photographed.

As a matter of record, SA Robert E. Neill received from Mr. Eisenberg on 5/13/64, these exhibits which are now in Bureau custody.

The photography will be handled by an Agent Examiner of the Laboratory's Document Section. It is to be noted that all exhibits marked (*) did not originate from the Bureau and, therefore, they will be returned to the Commission along with the photographs.

ACTION:

Exhibits will be photographed and three copies will be supplied the Commission as requested. Those items originally supplied to the Commission by the Bureau will be kept in Bureau custody. Exhibits not originating from the Bureau will be returned along with the photographs.

Enclosure
62-109060
1 - Mr. Belmont - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Rosen - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Sullivan - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Malley - Enclosure

REN:KO (10)
1 ENCLOSURE

2 MAY 19 1964

NOT RECORDED SEVEN
199 MAY 19 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

5/15/64

ITEM NO.	COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
D33	133	Two photographs of Lee Harvey Oswald holding a rifle
	565	Photomicrograph (C14 rifle and C38 cartridge case from Texas School Book Depository Building)
	608	*Photomicrograph (C14 rifle and C1 bullet)
	609	*Photomicrograph (C14 rifle and C1 bullet)
	610	*Photomicrograph (C14 rifle and C1 bullet)
	611	*Photomicrograph (C1 bullet and C2 bullet fragment)
	612	*Photomicrograph (C1 bullet and C3 bullet fragment)
	613	*Photomicrograph (C38 cartridge case and C14 rifle)
	614	*Photomicrograph (C38 cartridge case and C14 rifle)
	615	*Photomicrograph (C38 cartridge case and C14 rifle)
	616	*Photomicrograph (C38 cartridge case and C14 rifle)
	617	*Photomicrograph (C38 cartridge case and C14 rifle)
	618	*Photomicrograph (C38 cartridge case and C14 rifle)
	619	*Photograph (C6 cartridge case)
	620	*Photograph (C6 cartridge case)
	621	*Photograph (C6 cartridge case)
	622	*Photograph (C6 cartridge case)
	623	*Photograph (C6 cartridge case)
	624	*Photograph (C6 cartridge case)
	625	*Photomicrograph (C253 bullet and C15 revolver)
C10	626	Wrapping paper in shape of large bag (Also prior Commission Exhibit No. 142)
	627	Xerox of Oswald's fingerprint card from Dallas Police Department
	628	Xerox of Oswald's right palm print from Dallas Police Department
	629	Xerox of Oswald's left palm print from Dallas Police Department
	630	Photograph of Oswald's fingerprint card from Dallas Police Department
	631	Photograph of Oswald's palm print (right) from Dallas Police Department

105-82555-

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

ITEM NO.	COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
	632	Photograph of latent palm print from paper bag (C10)
	633	Photograph of latent fingerprint from paper bag (C10)
	633A	Photograph of Oswald's fingerprint card from Dallas Police Department
	634	Chart of Oswald's left index fingerprint and fingerprint on C10
	634A	Chart of ridge characteristics used by experts in comparing fingerprints
	635	Photograph of U. S. Marine Corps fingerprint card of Lee Harvey Oswald
	636	Chart of Oswald's right palm print and palm print from C10
	637	Latent lift from C14 rifle
	638	Photograph of Oswald's left palm print from Dallas Police Department
	639	Photograph of latent lift from C14 rifle
	640	Chart of Oswald's palm print (right) and palm print from C14 rifle
	642	Photograph of Oswald's right palm print from Dallas Police Department
	643	Photograph of latent palm print identified as Oswald's left palm print
	644	Photograph of latent fingerprint identified as Oswald's right index finger
	645	Photograph of Oswald's fingerprint card from Dallas Police Department
	646	Chart of Oswald's left palm print and latent palm print on C40 carton
	647	Chart of Oswald's right index fingerprint and latent fingerprint on C40 carton
C39	649	Palm print found on C40 carton
	650	Photograph of latent palm print identified as Oswald's right palm print
	651	Photograph of Oswald's fingerprint card from Dallas Police Department
	652	Chart of Oswald's right palm print and latent palm print on C40 carton
	655	Two photographs of C40 carton (D)
	656	Ten photographs of C40 carton (A)

ITEM NO.	COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
	657	Three photographs of Oswald's fingerprints and palm prints
	658	Photograph of latent lift from C14 rifle
	659	Two photographs of latents on C10 bag
	660	Eight photographs of C40 carton (B)
	661	Three photographs of C40 carton (C)
	662	*Notes of Detective Arthur Mandella, New York City Police Department
	663	Piece of wrapping paper
	664	Piece of string
	665	Chart showing textile fibers
	666	Diagram of a hair
	667	Chart showing human and animal hairs
	668	Chart showing racial determination of hairs
	669	Chart showing racial determination of hairs
	670	Chart showing racial determination of hairs
	671	Chart showing photomicrographs of Oswald's limb hairs and comparison of Oswald's limb hairs and limb hairs from C12 blanket
	672	Chart showing photomicrographs of Oswald's pubic hairs and comparison of Oswald's pubic hairs and pubic hairs from C12 blanket
	673	Photograph of Commission Exhibit 150 (C11 shirt)
	746A	Photograph of Oswald holding rifle
	746B	Photograph of Oswald holding rifle
	746C	Photograph of Oswald holding rifle
	746D	Photograph of Oswald holding rifle
	746E	Photograph of Oswald holding rifle
	747	Photograph of C14 rifle
	748	Photograph of investigator holding a rifle
B3	749	Photographic negative of Oswald holding rifle
D145	750	Size 620 Imperial Reflex Camera
	751	Photograph of D145
D145A	752	Photographic negative of investigator holding rifle
	753	Two photographs: Oswald holding rifle and investigator holding rifle
	754	Front cover "LIFE" Magazine, 2/21/64
	755	Page of magazine article on Oswald

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley

May 18, 1964

By Courier Service

Lee Oswald

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In accordance with the telephonic request of Mr. Walter J. Liebeler on May 18, 1964, evidence items numbered 14, 3, 7 and 38 were delivered to Mr. Liebeler on this same date.

Also in accordance with the telephonic request of Mr. Melvin Eisenberg on May 18, 1964, evidence item numbered 610 was delivered to Mr. Eisenberg on that same date.

Sincerely yours,
E. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.
MAY 15 1964
FBI/DOJ

62-109090

105-82555-10 MAY 18 1964
NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 18 1964

NOTE: Liebeler made his request to Inspector James R. Malley and Eisenberg made his request to Section Chief Roy E. Jevons, Physics and Chemistry Section, FBI Laboratory. Both deliveries were made by SA Robert E. Neill.

14 Description of items as follows:
3 One photograph showing rear of General Walker's house
7 One photograph showing a railroad track
38 One photograph showing an alley
610 One photograph showing General Walker's house
Four cardboard boxes from the Texas Book Depository Building

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes

MAY 19 1964

REN:sh (10)

DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060) 5/19/64

LEGAT, MEXICO (89-6) (RUC)

Lee Oswald

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Remycab 5/19/64 and reBucab 5/7/64, which advised that a package was being forwarded by air pouch at the request of the President's Commission to be delivered personally to Dr. DALE CAMERON, who was staying at the Maria Isabella Hotel in Mexico City. This package, transmitted by Bureau routing slip of 5/7/64, was received here on 5/8/64.

Inquiry at the Maria Isabel Hotel on 5/8/64 disclosed that Dr. CAMERON was not registered there nor did he have a reservation. Inquiry was conducted on 5/9/64 at which time it was ascertained that Dr. CAMERON had arrived the previous evening for the purpose of attending a meeting of the American Psychiatrists' Association to be held during the following week. Dr. CAMERON was not at the hotel and messages were left for him to contact the Legal Attache. He finally made such contact on the evening of 5/10/64 and arrangements were made at his request for him to call at the office on 5/11/64. This was done and, following satisfactory identification, the package was delivered unopened to Dr. CAMERON in the Legat's office. Dr. CAMERON opened the package in the presence of the Legat, and it was noted that it contained a number of documents, some of which appeared to be portions of Bureau reports. Some of the documents were bound with Acco fasteners and covers similar to the file backs utilized by the Bureau, but bearing the name of the President's Commission, and in some cases classifications of "Top Secret" had been obliterated with a blue pencil.

Dr. CAMERON was rather reticent at the time the documents were delivered to him, but did comment that he had been asked to do a study by the Commission. He was somewhat appalled at the quantity of documents which had been sent to him.

3 - Bureau
(1 - Liaison Section)
2 - Mexico City
(1 - 105-3702 - OSWALD)
CDA:plb
(5)

NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 3 1964

7.9 JUN 5 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090-162

MC 89-6

On Saturday, 5/16/64, Dr. CAMERON again called at the office and requested that the documents be returned to the Commission via the pouch. Inasmuch as the Bureau had approved this means of transmittal in forwarding the documents to Dr. CAMERON, his request was granted. Inasmuch as the documents were brought in by Dr. CAMERON unwrapped, they were wrapped and the package sealed with tape in his presence in order to avoid any allegation at a later date that any of the documents had been misplaced following his delivery of the same to this office. On this occasion Dr. CAMERON commented in some detail on the assignment given to him by the Commission. He said that as the Superintendent of St. Elizabeth's Hospital in Washington he had been requested to make a study of OSWALD's conduct in an effort to determine his motivation for the assassination of President KENNEDY. He commented that this is a very difficult thing to do without having the benefit of speaking personally with persons who were well-acquainted with OSWALD, such as his wife and others. He also mentioned that in making this study it would be of decided value to have available information concerning OSWALD's life during the time he resided in Russia and mentioned that no material concerning this phase of OSWALD's life had been sent to him in Mexico City.

As was mentioned in my cable of reference, the package containing the documents returned by Dr. CAMERON was forwarded by air pouch under registry No. 2114904 on 5/19/64.

This information has been furnished in some detail in order that it might be made a part of the official record at the Bureau and for whatever value it might have to the Bureau in connection with its relations with the President's Commission.

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 105-82555

SERIAL NO. NR May 15, 1964 State Dept tel

PAGE NO. 1

NO. OF PAGES 1

SECTION NO.
158

State

REFERRAL

5-20-64

PERSONAL ATTENTION

Airtel

To: ALL SACs

From: Director, FBI

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11-22-63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING
Bufile 62-109060

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA
IS - R - CUBA
Bufile 105-82555

JACK LEON RUBY
LEE HARVEY OSWALD - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS
Bufile 44-24016

It is possible the President's Commission investigating the assassination of the late President John Fitzgerald Kennedy may complete its investigation in the immediate future. Receiving offices are again reminded to expedite any outstanding leads or other pending matters relating to the above cases. Results of investigation should be appropriately reported to Dallas and/or the Bureau as the case may be.

Even though the President's Commission may submit its report some time in the near future, these cases will continue to be handled as pending cases with Dallas as the office of origin. You are reminded that allegations received must be thoroughly run out at the earliest possible time and the results appropriately reported.

105 XX

NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 2 1964

RDR:las
(160)

NOTE: See memo A. Rosen to Mr. Belmont dated 5-19-64, captioned as above, RDR:las.

61 JUN 4 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

FBI

Date: 5/20/64

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)
SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (100-16601)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS-R-CUBA

ReBuairtel 5/18/64.

Enclosed for the Bureau are ten copies, and for Dallas three copies, of an amended letterhead memorandum setting forth results of contacts with Mrs. JESSE JAMES GARNER and Mr. and Mrs. ERIC ROGERS, concerning luggage of OSWALD.

Form errors scored.

(3) - Bureau (Encl. 10)
2 - Dallas (Encl. 3)
2 - New Orleans

SMC:sam
(7)

NOT RECORDED
MAY 23 1964

SOVIET SECTION

Approved: Sent M Per
Agent in Charge

7 JUN 3 1964

4-3 (Rev. 4-17-63)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM xxx CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

URGENT 5-20-64
TO DIRECTOR
FROM LEGAT MEXICO CITY NO. 642

BUFILE 105-82555.

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS-R-CUBA.

REMYCAB THIS DATE REQUESTING NEWARK LOCATE AND INTERVIEW TRANSPORTES DEL NORTE BUS PASSENGER MARGARET A. WOLFF.

FOLLOWING BEING FURNISHED AS AID TO NEWARK IN INQUIRY THIS MATTER. FURTHER INVESTIGATION THIS DATE, MONTERREY, NUEVO LEON REFLECTS WOLFF MADE ARRANGEMENTS FOR HER TRAVEL TO MEXICO THROUGH UTELL INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL SERVICE OF NEW JERSEY WITH ADDRESS AT NUMBER 2 ESSEX HOUSE, NEW YORK CITY AND WHAT APPEARS TO BE 32-A NORWALK, BERJENSILD (PROBABLY BERGENFIELD), NEW JERSEY.

CLARK D. ANDERSON

RECEIVED: 10:07 PM RTS

REC-21 105-82555-3791

11 MAY 22 1964

FX-103

5-85

3cc: MR. BELLIN

34 MAY 25 1964

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAY 6 1964

TELETYPE

FBI NEW ORLS

10-08 PM URGENT 5-5-64 OLP

TO DIRECTOR (105-82555), LOS ANGELES, RICHMOND

FROM NEW ORLEANS (100-16601) 2 PAGES

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS DASH R DASH CUBA.

RE BUREAU RADIOGRAM APRIL THIRTY SIXTY FOUR.

FOR INFO OF LOS ANGELES, RICHMOND, PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION IS INTERESTED IN TAKING TESTIMONY FROM KERRY WENDELL THORNLEY, WHO FORMERLY RESIDED NEW ORLEANS AND COMMISSION HAS REQUESTED BUREAU IMMEDIATELY LOCATE THORNLEY AND DETERMINE HIS PRESENT ADDRESS AND TELEPHONE NO. IN ORDER THAT HE CAN BE CONTACTED BY COMMISSION REPRESENTATIVES. FOR FURTHER INFO OF LOS ANGELES AND RICHMOND THORNLEY FORMERLY SERVED IN USMC WITH OSWALD AND HAS PREVIOUSLY BEEN INTERVIEWED BY BUREAU AGENTS. HIS LAST KNOWN NEW ORLEANS ADDRESS WAS ONE EIGHT TWO FOUR DAUPHINE ST., HOWEVER HE NO LONGER RESIDES THIS ADDRESS. CONTACT WITH POSTAL AUTHORITIES NEW ORLEANS REVEALS THAT ON DEC. FIFTEEN SIXTY THREE THORNLEY EXECUTED CHANGE OF ADDRESS TO FOUR ZERO FOUR BASHFORD LANE, ALEXANDRIA, VA. AND ON JAN. TWENTY SIXTY FOUR

END PAGE ONE

FX-10 REC-21 100-16601-3792

15 MAY 22 1964

34 MAY 25 1964

PAGE TWO 4201 31

EXECUTED CHANGE OF ADDRESS TO FOUR TWO ZERO ONE SOUTH THIRTY FIRST ST. ARLINGTON, VA. ACCORDING TO SECRET SERVICE NEW ORLEANS THORNLEY'S PARENTS MR. AND MRS. KENNETH THORNLEY RESIDE ONE ZERO ZERO FOUR ONE SCOTT AVE. APT. NINE WHITTIER, CALIFORNIA.

LOS ANGELES CONTACT THORNLEY'S PARENTS REGARDING CURRENT WHEREABOUTS AND RICHMOND MAKE INQUIRY AT ALEXANDRIA AND ARLINGTON, VA. REGARDING THORNLEY.

SUTEL RESULTS OF CONTACT.

EXPEDITE.

AM COPY FURNISHED DALLAS.

END

WA LLD

FBI WASH DC

LA MAH

FBI LOS ANG.

RH RLG

FBI RICHMOND

TU CLROAH@@I20G.P$W@T;8B

TGQZC<

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave., N. E.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20002

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Evans	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

MAY 1

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

We return your Item K which appears to be a negative on which appear the words "Join the Socialist Workers Party. Fight for a better world! Write Box 2915, Dallas, Texas."

Your continued cooperation is most appreciated.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

enclosure

EXP-PROC
30 MAY 19 1964

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

REC-21 3793

EX-103

10 MAY 19 1964

1 ENCLOSURE

64 MAY 25 1964

May 21, 1964

REPORTS PREPARED BY THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Report of	Date	Office	Classification
James J. O'Connor	5-5-64	Miami	None
Harry H. Whidbee	5-5-64	Los Angeles	None
Harry H. Whidbee	5-6-64	Los Angeles	None
John James O'Flaherty	5-8-64	New York	None

REPORT PREPARED BY DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Report of	Date	Office	Classification
Arthur C. Flambock	4-28-64	Mexico	None

MEMORANDA PREPARED BY THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date	Office	Classification
April 14, 1964	San Francisco	None
May 4, 1964	Washington, D. C.	Confidential
May 7, 1964	Los Angeles	None
May 8, 1964	Miami	None

105-[illegible]-3794

ENCLOSURE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - Conrad
1 - DeLoach
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley

May 21, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan
1 - Mail Room
1 - Rose

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

There are enclosed a list and two copies each of four reports and four memoranda containing further results of our investigation concerning Lee Harvey Oswald.

There are also enclosed two copies of a Department of State report regarding Lee Harvey Oswald dated April 28, 1964.

We will continue to furnish you with communications in duplicate containing further results of our investigation.

Upon removal of classified material submitted herewith, this transmittal letter becomes unclassified.

BY COURIER SVC.
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (19)

NOTE: SEE PAGE 2
BER:mhw (12)

1 ENCLOSURE

Declassified
2040
7/13/17
DNC

62-109060-3714

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE: This letter is being classified "Confidential" because one of the enclosures is so classified. These reports and memoranda consisting of 49 pages have been reviewed by the supervisors, Mr. Belmont and Mr. Malley. Investigation by the Department of State was requested by the Bureau and the State Department report is being forwarded to the Commission.

[redacted]

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave., N. E.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20002

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN
General Counsel

MAY 12 1964

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Mr. Arnold Johnson of the Communist Party, USA, testified that his attorney, Mr. John Rot, turned over to your Bureau samples of the literature which Mr. Johnson thought had probably been sent to Lee Harvey Oswald with Mr. Johnson's letter to Oswald dated July 31, 1953. Would you please forward that material to the Commission.

I return the original of a letter dated November 13, 1962, from the Hall-Davis Defense Committee to Oswald, your Evidence No. 405.

Thank you for your continued cooperation.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

Enclosure

EX-103

REC-21 3795

1 ENCLOSURE

18 MAY 13 1964

XEROX
MAY 22 1964

SOVIET SECTION

EXPEDITE

30 MAY 12 1964

5/14/64

Airtel

1 - Belmont
1 - Sullivan
1 - Branigan
1 - Malley
1 - Lenihan

To: SAC, New York (105-38431)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

REC-21

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

The President's Commission has advised Bureau that Arnold Johnson of the CP, USA, testified that his attorney, Mr. John Abt, turned over to the FBI samples of the literature which Mr. Johnson thought had probably been sent to Lee Harvey Oswald with Mr. Johnson's letter to Oswald dated 7/31/63. The President's Commission requested Bureau forward such material to the Commission.

It appears the data in question was obtained from Mr. Johnson by your office and is described on page three of your airtel to the Bureau dated 12/3/63 in captioned matter. Immediately furnish Bureau the eight pamphlets listed by your office as having been obtained from Mr. Johnson.

1 - Dallas

REL:klw
(9)

NOTE:

At request of the Commission we furnished commission by letter 2/6/64 the originals of the letters which the CP sent to subject. Johnson in his appearance before the Commission indicated the FBI had been furnished copies of pamphlets and the like he had furnished Oswald. These pamphlets, all of which are generally available to the public, were listed by NY in its 12/3/63 airtel but were not forwarded to the Bureau. Upon receipt of this data, it will be immediately transmitted to the Commission.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes

MAILED 3
MAY 14 1964
COMM-FBI

XEROX
MAY 22 1964

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Sizoo

May 20, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your request for coverage of the public appearances of Mrs. Marguerite Oswald.

There are enclosed a copy of the second and last article by Mrs. Oswald which appeared in the weekly French newspaper "Le Nouveau Candide" issue of April 8-15, 1964, and two copies of a translation thereof.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures - 3

JMS:mac
(11)

NOTE:

See memorandum Branigan to Sullivan, captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald, Internal Security-Russia-Cuba," dated 5-19-64, prepared by JMS:mac. Dallas being furnished copy of article and translation by routing slip and Paris also being furnished translation by routing slip per request in 4-21-64 letter.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

BY COURIER SVC.
34 MAY 2
COMM-FBI

24 MAY 26 1964

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-109060-3

MAY 20 1964

5/21/64

Airtel

1 - J. C. Stokes

To: SAC, WFO (105-37111)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

ReurLHM 4-17-64 concerning check of INS records re passengers on Del Norte buses October 2-3, 1963.

Mexican Immigration records show that one Arcadio Escamilla Martinez traveling on Mexican Immigration Permit FM-17 No. 521647 left Mexico at Nuevo Laredo 10-3-63. This individual described as Mexican national, male, aged 39, who was proceeding from Monterrey to Mission, Texas. This individual may be identical with the A. Martinez manifested on Del Norte buses in question. Recheck records INS concerning Arcadio Escamilla Martinez.

1 - Dallas (100-10461)

REC-21 105-82555-3711

29 MAY 22 1964

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EX-103

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25 MAY 64

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

6 8

4/30/64

CODE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - J. R. Malley
1 - W. A. Branigan
1 - T. N. Goble
1 - R. E. Lenihan

TELETYPE URGENT

TO: SAC, NEW ORLEANS

FROM: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA, IS - R - CUBA.

REREP SA WARREN C. DE BRUEYS DATED DECEMBER TWO, ONE NINE SIX THREE AT DALLAS, TEXAS, IN CAPTIONED MATTER. PAGE THREE THREE ONE OF REFERENCED REPORT SETS FORTH RESULTS OF INTERVIEW WITH KERRY WENDELL THORNLEY, ONE EIGHT TWO FOUR DAUPHINE STREET, NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, BY SPECIAL AGENTS REGIS L. KENNEDY AND CLAUDE L. S. CHLAGER. BY LETTER FOUR - TWO EIGHT - SIX FOUR PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION INDICATED IT IS INTERESTED IN TAKING TESTIMONY FROM THORNLEY BUT DETERMINED HE APPARENTLY NO LONGER RESIDES AT ONE EIGHT TWO FOUR DAUPHINE STREET. COMMISSION REQUESTED BUREAU IMMEDIATELY LOCATE THORNLEY AND DETERMINE HIS PRESENT ADDRESS AND TELEPHONE NUMBER IN ORDER THAT HE CAN BE CONTACTED BY COMMISSION REPRESENTATIVES. CONDUCT REQUESTED INVESTIGATION IMMEDIATELY AND SUTEL DATA IN ORDER THAT IT CAN BE FURNISHED COMMISSION BY BUREAU. COPY TO DALLAS BY MAIL.

1 - DALLAS

REL:mac
(9)

REC-21 12-25-5 19 MAY 22 1964

VIA TELETYPE
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1964 4:46 PM
ENCIPHERED

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO:

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3 MAY 26 1964

Teletype to SAC, New Orleans
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
105-82555

NOTE:

Thornley is a former Marine who knew Oswald during his Marine service. Thornley has furnished data in his possession concerning Oswald and has also furnished data regarding himself; wherein, he indicated he, at one time, had liberal tendencies and had made a trip to Mexico in July, 1963. He stated he had not met Oswald in Mexico. Commission now desires to personally take testimony from Thornley.

FBI CHICAGO

5/20/64

CODE

CABLEGRAM URGENT

1 - J. C. Stokes

TO LEGAT, MEXICO CITY (105-3702)

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA, IS - R - CUBA.

REURLET MAY SIX LAST TRANSMITTING COPIES OF TWENTY-THREE FM - ELEVEN MEXICAN IMMIGRATION FORMS. XEROX COPIES OF FM - ELEVEN FORMS DESIGNATED NUMBERS EIGHTEEN AND NINETEEN IN RELET CANNOT BE READ. FURNISH ADDITIONAL READABLE COPIES OF THESE FORMS SO SAME CAN BE FURNISHED TO COMMISSION. DALLAS ADVISED BY MAIL.

1 - DALLAS (100-10461)

JCS:HC
(5)

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (route through for review)

REC-21 105-82555-3703

EX-103

29 MAY 22 1964

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APPROVED BY
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VIA CABLEGRAM
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MAY 20 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FBI

Date: 5/18/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, SAN ANTONIO (105-2909) (P)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

WEEKLY AIRTEL

Re Bureau airtel dated 5/7/64.

OSCAR FERRINO, St. Anthony Hotel, A. K. VELA, Laredo National Bank, and BUCK WEST, Immigration and Naturalization Service, all Laredo, Texas, recontacted 5/18/64, by SA ROBERT L. CHAPMAN and they all advised that no new information has been received concerning possible location of ALBERT OSBORNE, aka JOHN HOWARD BOWEN. Continuous liaison being maintained with above-named persons and Bureau will be immediately advised of any positive information received regarding OSBORNE.

REC 10 105-3800

MAY 21 1964

3 - Bureau
2 - San Antonio
RLC/als
(5)

SOVIET SECTION

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

79 MAY 26 1964

1 - Mr.STokes

5-20-64

AIRTEL

TO: SAC, SAN ANTONIO (105-2909) (Enclosures 2)
2-Mexico City (105-3702) (Enclosures 5)

FROM: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

This relates to efforts to locate Paula Rusioni and Eulalio Rodriguez, passengers on Transportes del Norte (TDN) buses from Mexico City to Laredo 10/2-3 last and Albert Osborne, passenger on Red Arrow bus from Nuevo Laredo to Mexico City 9/26-27 last and to requested investigation by San Antonio which has not to date been reported.

Re Paula Rusioni, This person traveled on TDN buses from Mexico City to Laredo 10/2-3 last on TDN ticket number 9511, a round-trip ticket issued 9/11 last by TDN at Nuevo Laredo on basis of exchange of TDN ticket number 39532 which was issued at Laredo 9/10/63. Ticket 39532 was believed to be round-trip ticket, probably from Laredo to Mexico City and return. Cancelled portions of ticket number 9511 covering trip from Mexico City to Monterrey and thence to Laredo were found in trip envelope of TDN bus number 373.

SA 5-13-64 tel states that TDN ticket number 9511 was sold at Laredo 12-7-63 as one-way ticket to Mexico City, according to Harry Smith, manager, Greyhound Terminal, Laredo. Latter information is probably in error.

Legat at TDN, Monterrey, endeavor to develop all facts concerning issuance of ticket numbers 9511 and 39532, including dates and places of issuance and points of origin and destination of travel covered by tickets. Legat endeavor to determine the procedure existing at Greyhound Lines, Laredo, for issuance of TDN tickets. If such tickets are not issued on basis of Greyhound

1 - Dallas (100-10461) (Enclosure)

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (ROUTE THRU FOR REVIEW)

JCS:pa:hrr
(8)

REC 10 10-82555-

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AIRTEL TO SAN ANTONIO
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
105-82555

ticket, how does TDN receive remuneration for ticket sales at Laredo? What part does Greyhound play in issuing TDN tickets at Laredo when Greyhound ticket not involved?

Ascertain from TDN Headquarters if procedure outlined above concerning issuance of ticket 39532 on 9-10-63 at Laredo and exchange for ticket 9511 on 9-11-63 at Nuevo Laredo is usual procedure in issuance of TDN tickets covering travel from Laredo to Mexico City and return. If not, can TDN officials state the possible reason for the procedure outlined above? Bear in mind purpose of this inquiry is to develop leads enabling us to locate and interview Paula Rusioni.

SA clarify remarks attributed to Smith in your 5-13-64 tel to effect that ticket 39532 was round-trip ticket to Mexico City "however, he is not certain if ticket was to Mexico City." Exactly what records are in possession of Greyhound at Laredo?

Re Eulalio Rodriguez. This individual sat next to Ruiz Meza on TDN buses from Mexico City to Laredo 10/2-3 last. He was described as tall, heavy, aged about 54, and of Mexican extraction. He was traveling to Houston (see Legat, Mexico City LHM 4-7-64). Enclosed for SA are two copies and for Dallas one copy of self-explanatory cable from Legat, Mexico City, 5-13-64. SA locate and interview Eulalio Rodriguez Perales.

Re Albert Osborne, aka John Howard Bowen. Enclosed for information of Legat, Mexico City, are copies of SA tels (2) dated 5-11-64 and Phoenix tel 5-12-64. Legat contact Zenen Miguel Cruz referred to in Phoenix 5-12 tel in effort to locate Osborne. Also enclosed for Legat for information are copies of SF tel 5-11-64 and SA tel 5-13-64 concerning the tickets of Paula Rusioni.

SA refer to Bureau airtel 4-22 re interview of driver Ibarra re discrepancy between cancelled tickets in trip envelope, bus 373, and figures on envelope. Also refer to Bureau airtel 4-17 re identities of two immigration inspectors on duty at Kilometer 26 with Chapa on 10-3-64 and their descriptions. Also refer to Bureau airtel 4-8 re procedures at Kilometer 26 and possible action taken in case of Oswald's travel in view of his expired FMB tourist permit. SA suairtel as to date when results of investigation requested in re communications are to be submitted. Also note that in view of Smith's previously reported statement that ticket number 39532 was Greyhound ticket, this will have to be corrected in subsequent communication prepared for dissemination in light of information in your 5-13 tel. Bureau desires that the procedures concerning the issuance of TDN tickets at Laredo and the data re the Rusioni tickets be clarified and completely reported.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: 5/12/64

FROM : A. H. Belmont

cc Mr. Belmont
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Branigan

SUBJECT: THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

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Branigan

On 5/11/64, Mr. Stern of the Commission staff and I went over the transcript of my testimony before the Commission on 5/6/64.

Mr. Stern accepted the changes which we had recommended, involving typographical errors, et cetera. Mr. Stern had several other suggested changes, for clarification purposes, which were insignificant and have been noted, in red, on pages 6142, 6155, 6162, 6175, 6178, 6194 and 6197.

Mr. Stern advised that the Bureau should keep the attached copy of my testimony.

Enclosure

AHB:CSH (5)

3802

REC 37

15 MAY 22 1964

ENCLOSURE

ENCL. BEHIND FILE

REC 24

ST-112

MAY 2[illegible] 1964

XEROX

64 JUN 1 1964

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave., N. E.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20002

EARL WARREN, *Chairman*
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Walters
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

MAY 19 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Mrs. Earlene Roberts, the housekeeper at 1026 North Beckley during the period that Oswald resided there in October-November, 1963, has stated that at about 1:00 P.M. on November 22, 1963 a Dallas police car drove slowly by the front of the premises of 1026 North Beckley and honked the horn several times. Mrs. Roberts stated that the occupants of the car were not known to her even though she did have some acquaintances on the Dallas police force who called upon her at the above premises. She has previously stated that the car was number 207. We understand that the Dallas Police Department has indicated that such car was not in the vicinity of the above premises at the time it was allegedly observed by Mrs. Roberts.

Would you please conduct such investigation as may be necessary to determine whether or not any cars of the Dallas Police Department were in the vicinity of 1026 North Beckley between the hours of 12:00 noon and 2:00 PM on November 22, 196[illegible]

REC 37

Your continued cooperation is appreciated.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

EX-PROC
90 MAY 20 1964
UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

MAY 20, 1964

AIRTEL

To: SAC, Dallas (100-10461)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA
IS - R - C

Enclosed for your information is one copy of a letter from the President's Commission dated 5-19-64, which is self-explanatory.

The Commission's request should be promptly handled and the results furnished to the Bureau at earliest possible time in appropriate letterhead memorandum form suitable for dissemination to the Commission without revision and/or correction.

Enclosure

RDH:hw
)8(

1 - 62-109060 (Assassination file)
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Lenihan

MAILED 20
MAY 20 1964
COMM-FBI

NOTE: Commission by relet advised that Mrs. Earlene Roberts, the housekeeper at 1026 North Beckley, Dallas, Texas, where Oswald resided at the time of the assassination, had reported that at about 1:00 p.m., on 11-22-63, Dallas police car Number 207 drove slowly by the front of her premises and honked the horn several times. The Dallas PD indicated that car 207 was not in the vicinity at this time. The Commission requests appropriate investigation to determine if any Dallas police cars were in the vicinity of the premises between the hours of 12:00 noon and 2:00 p.m., on 11-22-63. As you will recall, the President was killed at approximately 12:30 p.m. It was completely feasible for the police to learn Oswald's identity at approximately 12:47 p.m., and to learn he was missing from the Texas School Book Depository Building. The reason for any police car honking the horn in front of this address is unknown, however, it is entirely possible this was a car in plant to determine if Oswald returned to his home.

When this matter is resolved, the Commission will be immediately notified.

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JUN 27 1964

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1 - Mr. Sizoo 1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Branigan

5-22-64

PLAIN TEXT

TELETYPE URGENT

TO SAC DALLAS

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS - R - CUBA.

THOMAS G. BUCHANAN, IN HIS BOOK QUOTE WHO KILLED KENNEDY? UNQUOTE, CASTS DOUBT ON FINDING THAT OSWALD WAS SOLE ASSASSIN. HE STATES QUOTE REMNANTS OF A COLD MEAL WERE DISCOVERED IN THE STOCKROOM DASH BONES OF A FRIED CHICKEN AND AN EMPTY BOTTLE OF A CARBONATED DRINK. POLICE SAID OSWALD ATE THEM WHILE AWAITING KENNEDY'S ARRIVAL. IT IS HARD, HOWEVER, TO IMAGINE HOW HE COULD HAVE FOUND THE TIME TO DO THIS EVEN IF HE HAD THE INCLINATION. UNQUOTE.

IN SA GEMBERLING'S REPORT OF NOVEMBER THIRTY LAST THE INTERVIEW OF WILLIAM H. SHELLEY IS SET FORTH. SHELLEY STATED THAT HE OBSERVED AN EMPLOYEE OTHER THAN OSWALD EATING FRIED CHICKEN EARLY ON THE MORNING OF NOVEMBER TWENTY TWO LAST.

IN REPORT SA GEMBERLING JANUARY TWENTY TWO LAST THERE IS SET FORTH INTERVIEW OF BONNIE RAY WILLIAMS WHO RECALLED THAT HE ATE LUNCH ABOUT NOON ON NOVEMBER TWENTY TWO LAST ON THE SIXTH FLOOR OF THE TEXAS SCHOOL BOOK DEPOSITORY. REC 37 - 3804

COPIES DESTROYED 21 MAR 1 1973

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAY 22 1964
TELETYPE

19 MAY 25 1964

(6 MAY 27 1964)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☑

TELETYPE TO DALLAS
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

DL IMMEDIATELY REINTERVIEW SHELLEY, DETERMINE IDENTITY OF EMPLOYEE OBSERVED EATING FRIED CHICKEN AND THE TIME OF THE INCIDENT. DL REINTERVIEW BONNIE RAY WILLIAMS, DETERMINE IF HE HAD CHICKEN FOR LUNCH. DL ADVISE WHETHER EMPTY BOTTLE OF A CARBONATED DRINK LOCATED ON SIXTH FLOOR NEAR VICINITY OF CHICKEN BONES AND WAXED PAPER PREVIOUSLY REPORTED. SUTEL.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAY 22 1964
TELETYPE

MAY 1961 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

DATE: May 21, 1964

FROM: SAC, TAMPA (105-2142) (RUC)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA
(OO:DALLAS)

Re Bureau airtel to Albany, 4-15-64, and Tampa airtel to Bureau, 4-17-64.

Tampa PSI [redacted] was contacted 5-12-64 by SA JOHN H. MILLER, and he advised he has no information to report concerning OSWALD.

The foregoing is the last of the Security Informants and PSI's of the Tampa Office to be contacted in this regard.

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - Dallas (100-10461) (RM)
1 - Tampa
HKR:av
(4)

REC 37 3805

EX-103

SOVIET DESK

56 MAY 27 1964

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAY 21 1964

TELETYPE

FBI SANANTON

416 PM CST URGENT 5-21-64 LAV

TO DIRECTOR AND DALLAS

FROM SAN ANTONIO /105-2909/ 2P

LEE HARVEY OSWALD,/ IS DASH R DASH C.

RE BUREAU AIRTEL DATED MAY TWENTY LAST.

ROBERTO RAMOS, MANAGER, FLECHA ROJA / RED ARROW/ BUS LINES, NUEVO LAREDO, MEXICO, ADVISED THIS DATE THAT ALEJANDRO CONTRERSA, THE PERSON WHO PREPARED BAGGAGE GUIDE LIST FOR RED ARROW BUS NO. FIVE ONE SIX, SEPT. TWENTYSIX, SIXTYTHREE IS ON LEAVE OF ABSENCE IN MEXICO CITY AND WILL NOT RETURN TO NUEVO LAREDO, MEXICO, UNTIL APPROXIMATELY MAY TWENTYFIVE, NEXT. RAMOS DOES NOT KNOW THE ADDRESS OF CONTRERAS IN MEXICO CITY BUT STATED HE, CONTRERAS, WAS TO RECEIVE MEDICAL TREATMENT IN SOME HOSPITAL IN THAT CITY. RAMOS VIEWED BAGGAGE GUIDE LIST PREPARED BY CONTRERAS FOR BUS FIVE ONE SIX, SEPT. TWENTYSIX, SIXTYTHREE, AND STATED IT WAS HIS, RAMOS', OPINION THAT THE NAME AT SPACE NO. NINE IS G P E / ABBREVIATION FOR GUADALUPE/ MARTINEZ. AFTER SPACE TEN THE NAME APPEARS DEFINITELY TO BE BOWEN AND NOT ROWEN. RAMOS FURTHER STATED

END PAGE ONE

Mr. Tavel
Mr. Room
Miss Gandy

REC 37 3806

EX-103

2 MAY 2[illegible] 1964

58 MAY 27 1964

THAT THE NAME AT SPACE NO. FOURTEEN APPEARS TO BE LEE. H. OSWALJ." CONTRERAS WILL BE REINTERVIEWED UPON HIS RETURN.

END.

WA OS

FBI WASH DC

DL MH

FBI DALLAS

PZON

SAC, San Antonio (105-2909) May 22, 1964

Director, FBI (105-82555) 1 - J. C. Stokes

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Enclosed for information of Dallas and San Antonio is one copy each of Legat, Mexico City, letter and LHM dated 5-6-64 concerning review of Mexican Immigration records relative to individuals who entered Mexico at Nuevo Laredo 9-26-63 and departed therefrom 10-3-63 who were traveling on Mexican Immigration documents other than FM-5 and FM-8 Tourist Permits.

In furnishing copies of enclosed LHM to the Commission, the Bureau advised the Commission that we do not intend to interview all individuals identified in the Mexican Immigration records (including holders of FM-5 and FM-8 Permits) who entered Mexico and departed therefrom on indicated dates. Reason for this are the facts that have been developed concerning Oswald's bus travel into and out of Mexico.

The Commission has been advised that we are continuing inquiry in an effort to locate and interview all those individuals who were manifested aboard the buses on which Oswald traveled in Mexico. Foregoing is for the guidance of Legat and San Antonio. Accordingly, it will not be necessary for San Antonio to recontact Harvey Cash concerning the six individuals whose names were obtained by Cash from Mexican Customs at Nuevo Laredo for whom no record could be located in Mexican Immigration files.

Legat continue efforts to locate passengers who traveled with Oswald on the buses in question.

The names of all individuals contained in Mexican Immigration files entering Mexico and departing therefrom at Nuovo Laredo on indicated dates have been reviewed against the names of the passengers manifested on the baggage list of the

MAY 22 1964 COMM-FBI

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2 - Legat, Mexico City (105-3702)
1 - Dallas (100-10461) Encls - 2

REC 37 105-X-555-3801 Enclosures - 2

X 103

JCS:hc
(8)

19 MAY 22 1964

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (route through for review)

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

Fleja Roja bus (9-26-27, 1963) and the Transportes del Norte buses (10-2-3, 1963) as a result of which it was not possible to identify any individual in the Immigration records as a passenger on the buses in question beyond those passengers already interviewed. It is noted, however, that on the Del Norte buses one Mr. A. Martinez was manifested in seat 3 as a passenger from Mexico City to Monterrey and thence to Nuevo Laredo. This individual held ticket number 12619. In enclosed LHM on page 5 there is a reference to an Arcadio Escamilla Martinez who departed from Nuevo Laredo on October 3, 1963, traveling on F. M. - 17, No. 521647. This individual was described as a Mexican national, male, aged 39, who was proceeding from Monterrey to Mission, Texas.

Legat and San Antonio endeavor to locate Escamilla Martinez to determine if he may be identical with the Mr. A. Martinez on buses in question. By separate communication Washington Field is being requested to check Headquarters, INS, regarding Escamilla Martinez.

5/21/64

CODE

CABLEGRAM URGENT

TO LEGAT MEXICO CITY (105-3702) 1 - J. C. Stokes

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS - R - CUBA.

REUR LHM MAY SEVEN LAST DEALING WITH CLAIMS OF LUIS FERNANDEZ GONZALEZ. IS THE NAME QUOTE SANTAMARINA UNQUOTE APPEARING ON PAGES SIX AND SEVEN OF RE LHM CORRECT OR SHOULD IT BE QUOTE SANTAMARIA UNQUOTE? SUCAB. DALLAS ADVISED BY MAIL.

1 - DALLAS (100-10461)

JCS:HC
(5)

NR. 109
ENC.
CK.
APPROVED BY
TYPED BY

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (route through for review)

REC 37 105-82[illegible]-3808

EX-105

19 MAY 22 1964

VIA CABLEGRAM
MAY 21 1964
5:01 PM

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30 MAY 27 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

4-3 (Rev. 4-17-63)

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DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☒ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

URGENT 5-20-64
TO DIRECTOR
FROM LEGAT MEXICO CITY NO. 639

[redacted]

BUFILE 105-82555
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS - R - CUBA.
REMYCAB MAY 15 LAST.

FOLLOWING MATERIAL SUBMITTED TO BUREAU IN TODAY'S POUCH: SUMMARY LHM OF ALL INVESTIGATION IN MEXICO TO DATE, LHM RE CHECK OF MUSEUMS, REVISED LHM CONCERNING EFFORTS TO LOCATE RED ARROW PASSENGER LISTS, COPIES OF DOCUMENTS RELATING TO "DOSSIER" IN POSSESSION FORMER AMBASSADOR THOMAS MANN, AND LHM REPORTING CONTACT OF SECURITY INFORMANTS CONCERNING ALLEGATIONS BY ELIZABETH CATLETT MORA OF MEXICAN CP INTEREST IN OSWALD INVESTIGATION.U

LHMS SUMMARIZING EFFORTS TO LOCATE BUS PASSENGERS AND HOTEL DEL COMERCIO GUESTS IN PREPARATION AND WILL BE SUBMITTED NEXT POUCH.U

AS REMAINING INVESTIGATION IN MEXICO LARGELY ASSIGNED TO AND BEING HANDLED BY SYMBOL INFORMANTS AND POLICE CONTACTS AND INVESTIGATIVE AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS BY SPECIAL SQUAD WILL BE GREATLY REDUCED WITH ABOVE, UACB AND NEW DEVELOPMENTS SHOULD MODIFY SITUATION, SAS FREDERICK E. RODERICK AND ROLF L. LARSON WILL BE RELEASED FOR DEPARTURE FROM MEXICO CITY MAY 22 NEXT. BARRING NEW DEVELOPMENTS IT IS ANTICIPATED THAT SA HENRY J. PRATT CAN BE RELEASED NO LATER THAN MAY 29 NEXT AND ALL REMAINING INVESTIGATION AND REPORTING WILL BE HANDLED BY REGULAR PERSONNEL OF OFFICE.

CONFIDENTIAL CLARK D. ANDERSON

REC-37 105-82555 [illegible] 3809

RECEIVED: 12:44 AM ML

6 4 MAY 28 1964 EX-101 11 MAY 22 1964

SOVIET

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

PERS. REC. UNIT

5-22-64

Airtel

To: SAC, Dallas (100-10461)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA
IS - R - CUBA

ATTENTION: CRIMINAL SECTION

Enclosed for your assistance are five copies of a letter from the President's Commission dated 5-20-64. The letter is self-explanatory and involves considerable work. In order to facilitate your handling of this matter the following instructions and observations are being furnished:

1. Each one of the items from 1 to 37 should be handled on a separate sheet of paper with an appropriate subheading to identify it with the item in the Commission's letter.

2. You will note the Commission has instructed that the original piece of evidence be shown to the person who found it. Based on discussions with a member of the Commission staff, it has been ascertained that photographs of a particular piece of evidence can be used in place of the original item wherever possible. For example, the photograph of the cartridge cases identified as exhibits C6, C7 and C38, may of necessity have to be shown in the original form. In this instance it will then be necessary for you to arrange to have the original evidence transmitted to your office for appropriate display.

3. Additional copies of this airtel and the Commission letter have been furnished in the event it is necessary for you to set out leads for other offices.

4. All of the material, when completed, should be incorporated in an appropriate letterhead memorandum for

1 - 62-109090 (Pres. Commission)
RDR:las
(16)

1 - W. C. Sullivan
1 - I. W. Conrad
1 - R. E. Lenihan
1 - J. C. Cadigan
1 - R. A. Frazier
1 - R. H. Jevons

SEE NOTE PAGE THREE

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAILED 3
MAY 22 1964
COMM-FBI

EX-103 REC 31 105-82555-3810

MAY 25 1964

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-109090-210

transmittal to the Bureau and dissemination to the Commission.

The following items were obtained at Washington, D. C., or knowledge of the original source lies with the Bureau. You will be furnished appropriate data on each of these items for incorporation in your letterhead memorandum: 3, 31 through 36.

For further clarification, the Bureau is furnishing you additional identification of the items set out in the Commission letter as follows:

Number in Commission Letter	Further Clarification
18 and 19	These are from wallet B-1 18 has identification B-1 (2) and 19 is B-1 (4)
20	is identical to D-207
21	is identical to D-206
22	is from wallet B-1 and is identical to B-1 (8)
23	is identical to D-47
30	is identical to D-43
37	Commission exhibit 55, identical to item 156 Commission exhibit 56, identical to item 157 Commission exhibit 66, identical to item 159

With regard to items 31-36, it is pointed out five of the items were obtained by Washington Field Office and it will be requested separately to handle this matter and furnish appropriate inserts to you for inclusion in your over-all letterhead memorandum.

If any particular problem or difficulty is encountered in this request, you are instructed to advise the Bureau so that the Commission can be aware of the status of our efforts to comply with this request. You are reminded the Commission may wind up its inquiry at an early date and every effort should be made to expedite this request.

NOTE:

Commission letter 5-20-64, is very extensive in nature and requires considerable work on part of the Bureau. They have listed some 37 items of evidence which they feel needs to be displayed to the individual who first found the particular item and who can identify it by inspection. In discussion with Mr. Eisenberg ofthe Commission staff with SA Jevons on 5-22-64, it was ascertained that the Commission will permit photographic identification in place of transmitting all of the evidence now being retained in the laboratory to Dallas.

Dallas is in possession of photographs of all items of evidence referred to above. It is pointed out some of the evidence was obtained here in Washington through liaison and other sources, while some of the evidence was obtained by other field offices. In the instances where the material was obtained here at Washington, the Bureau will furnish the necessary information so it can be incorporated in a letterhead memorandum for dissemination to the Commission. This matter will be followed closely and when the results are obtained, the Commission will be notified.

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 105-82555

SERIAL NO. 3811

PAGE NO. 182

NO. OF PAGES 2

SECTION NO.
158

CIA

REFERRAL

1 - Mr. Stokes

5/22/64

Airtel

To: SAC, WFO (105-37111)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

Bureau desires that the files of State Department pertaining to Oswald, his wife and the assassination be completely reviewed to insure that all information in the possession of the State Department touching on above areas has been furnished to the Bureau. Insure that all State Department records in these areas are reviewed.

Prior to contacting State Department, personnel handling this check are to report to Soviet Section, Bureau Headquarters, to review the material received to date from the State Department. Handle immediately.

1 - Dallas (100-10461)

JCS:mac
(6)

REC-49 105-[illegible]-3812

19 MAY 25 1964

EX 104

MAILED 3
MAY 23 1964
COMM-FBI

Tolson
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Mohr
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Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAY 27 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: May 1, 1964

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
INTERNAL SECURITY - R - CUBA

Tolson
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Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

With reference to the letter from former SAC William A. Murphy to SAC Shanklin dated 4/27/64, it is noted Murphy saw a memorandum in the office of Chief of Police Curry in Dallas, Texas, in January, 1964, and Murphy states no information was set forth in the memorandum indicating information was known relative to possible violence on the part of Oswald.

SAC Shanklin has advised that he feels Murphy could recontact Chief of Police Curry on the basis of recent publicity and sound out Chief Curry concerning the new information that has been attributed as having come from Lieutenant Revill and Officer Bryan indicating information was available that Oswald had the potential for violence. Shanklin believes it is possible Murphy might be able to obtain from Chief Curry what developments had taken place which resulted in the additional information relative to the violence being made available by these officers.

It is noted that Murphy at the present time is connected with Dale Simpson Associates, an investigative agency in Dallas, Texas, and as such is in frequent contact with the Dallas Police Department. Shanklin states that former SAC Murphy feels that if he were called upon to testify by the President's Commission he would be placed in somewhat of an untenable position as far as the Dallas Police Department is concerned; however, he is perfectly willing to testify before the President's Commission if it is desirable in the event it would be of assistance to the Bureau.

UNRECORDED COPY

ACTION:

If approved, SAC Shanklin will be advised that the Bureau is agreeable to his contacting former SAC Murphy for the purpose of having him sound out Chief Curry on this matter and develop whatever information he can. Upon receipt of this information, it will be carefully analyzed and determination made as to whether or not it would be worth while making this information available to the President's Commission.

EX 104 REC-49 3813

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
JRMaige (9)

MAY 21 1964

SOVIET

April 27, 1964

Mr. J. Gordon Shanklin
Special Agent in Charge
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
Room 200, Mercantile Continental Bldg.
Dallas, Texas

Dear Gordon:

Having read in the Dallas Press over the weekend the remarks attributed to Special Agent Hosty by certain officials of the Dallas Police Department concerning Oswald immediately following the latter's arrest by the Dallas Police Department on the afternoon of November 22, 1963, which allegedly were contained in a memorandum from Lt. Jack Revill of the Dallas Police Department to Chief Curry, I wanted to bring the following information to your attention.

On December 20, 1963 I had lunch with Chief Curry at the Dallas Athletic Club in connection with some Citizens Traffic Commission business. Following this conversation, I told him that I simply could not understand what the basis was for his having remarked on television the day following the assassination the fact that the Bureau had not made known to him previously the presence of Oswald in this area. I suggested to him that he write a letter of apology to the Director, admitting that this was a mistake in judgment on his part, that perhaps he had jumped to erroneous conclusions on the basis of incomplete information which had been relayed to him during the height of the action on November 22nd, and certainly that it had been my experience that where mistakes in judgment had been made in the past, that the Director would take cognizance of same and that by his future actions, he could demonstrate to the Director and the Bureau his desire to continue the fine relation which has existed through the years.

3814

On a date early in January this year, I had occasion to be in the office of Deputy Chief Ray Lunday, Traffic Division, discussing the current plans for the year for the Citizens Traffic Commission. Chief Curry passed by and suggested when I was through with Chief Lunday to stop by in his office. I did so.

Chief Curry then recalled our previous conversation at the Dallas Athletic Club and said, I want to show you something that will explain the remarks that you inquired about that I had made on television. He then pulled from his desk a memorandum which I recalled to be on Police Department memorandum stationary, from Lt. Revill to either Captain Gannaway or to Chief Curry, which read in substance this.

Agent Hosty of the FBI informed me this afternoon that the FBI had interviewed Oswald, that he had been in the Marine Corps, but had been given a dishonorable discharge subsequent to his having gone over to Russia, where he married a Russian girl, later returning to the United States with her, and that she was residing with Mrs. Paine at an address in Irving, Texas. This entire memorandum consisted of approximately three or four brief paragraphs, and positively there was no information set forth in that memorandum indicating that Hosty had in any way represented that Oswald had any dangerous tendencies or that he was in any way considered capable of assassinating the President. There was no statement in the memorandum as to when or where Oswald had been interviewed. I had this memorandum in my own hands, read it carefully, and returned it to Chief Curry. Anyone who says that the original memorandum which Chief Curry made available to me contained the remarks now attributed to Agent Hosty is a liar. To me, information set forth in Revill's memorandum concerning his conversation with Hosty contained nothing more than would have been reasonable for any Agent working on security matters to have furnished at that time. Had I considered the remarks attributed to Hosty to be other than in exact propiety from the Bureau's standpoint, you may be assured I would have brought them to the Bureau's attention forthwith. The original memorandum which I reviewed was not a notarized document, but was simply an inter-department memorandum of the Dallas Police Department.

I resent with all the vehemence I possess this attempt to discredit Agent Hosty and the Bureau.

Sincerely,

William A. Murphy

WILLIAM A. MURPHY

[redacted]

FBI

Date: 4/27/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

REC 49

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

IMMEDIATE ATTENTION: ASSISTANT TO THE DIRECTOR
A. H. BELMONT

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA

I am enclosing herewith original and a copy of a letter delivered to me today from former SAC WILLIAM A. MURPHY. I think it very definitely indicates that there has been some added material to REVILL's memo to Chief CURRY sometime after Mr. MURPHY saw this memorandum.

SHANKLIN

It seems pretty obvious that the Dallas Police Dept is trying to embarrass the Bureau

1 - ENCLOSURE

3 - Bureau (Enc. 2)
2 - Dallas (100-10461) (67-425)
JGS:mfr
(5)

REC-49 5/21-3814

18 APR 30 1964

SOVIET SECTION

CC - Mr. Belmont

XEROX

MAY 27 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

PERS. REC. UNIT

CONFIDENTIAL

1 - Belmont
1 - DeLoach
1- Sullivan
1 - Rosen
1 - Malley
May 22, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Branigan
1 - Stokes

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N.E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

There are enclosed two copies each of memoranda dated May 11 and May 18, 1964, dealing with various aspects relative to the activity of Lee Harvey Oswald in Mexico.

Upon detachment from the classified enclosures, this letter may be regarded as unclassified.

REC-49 [redacted]-3815

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

19 MAY 22 1964

Enclosures (4)

EX-101

[redacted]

JCS:mhw (9)

MAY 25 1964

MAY 27 1964

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FBI
MAY 27 9 53 AM
HEADING ROOM

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

BY COURIER SVC
37 MAY 22
COMM-FBI

CONFIDENTIAL

Declassified
per 5/13/77

CONFIDENTIAL

1 - Belmont
1 - DeLoach
1 - Sullivan
1 - Rosen
1 - Malley

May 22, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Branigan
1 - Stokes

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

There are enclosed two copies of a memorandum dated May 6, 1964, concerning records of the Mexican Immigration Department pertaining to individuals who, traveling on other than Mexican FM-5 or FM-8 Tourist Permits, entered Mexico at Nuevo Laredo on September 26, 1963, and departed therefrom on October 3, 1963.

We are endeavoring to obtain copies of the FM-11 forms referred to in the enclosed memorandum and same will be furnished to you when received. In light of our findings concerning the travel of Lee Harvey Oswald from Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, to Mexico, D. F., on September 26 and 27, 1963, via the Flecha Roja bus line and his return to Nuevo Laredo on October 3, 1963, via the Transportes del Norte bus line, we do not intend to extend our inquiry to include efforts to locate and interview all individuals who entered Mexico and departed therefrom at Nuevo Laredo on the indicated dates. We are continuing inquiry in an effort to interview those individuals who traveled on the buses on which Oswald was a passenger.

BY COURIER SVC. COMM-FBI

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN FBI

MAY 9 9 55 AM '64

REC-49 3816

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

19 MAY 22 1964

NOTE: SEE PAGE 2

Enclosures (2)

JCS:mhw (9)

CONFIDENTIAL
Classified by 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification
2040 puc 7/14/93

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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN, General Counsel

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

MAY 19 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20530

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Lee Harvey Oswald was issued Passport No. D002526 on June 25, 1963, by the United States Passport Office in New Orleans, Louisiana. He had made formal application for the passport at the same office on June 24. The Commission has been informed that at the time Oswald obtained this passport, the authority to issue passports, at least from the New Orleans office, was routinely granted by Washington approximately 24 hours after the application for passport was filed in all cases in which the files of the Passport Office in Washington did not contain an indication that the applicant was to receive special treatment.

The Commission would appreciate the Bureau undertaking an investigation to confirm or rebut the accuracy of the aforementioned information to the effect that a 24-hour period for receiving the authorization to issue a passport was usual. To this end, we would like the Bureau to take a random sampling of those persons who applied for passports from the New Orleans office between the dates of June 17, 1963, and July 1, 1963 and determine how long in each case it took for the authorization to issue the passport to reach the New Orleans office. We are interested in the amount of time between the filing of the application for passport at New Orleans by an applicant and the receipt of the authority to issue the passport by the New Orleans office from Washington, D. C.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

REC'D
18 MAY 20 1964

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 89 MAY 20 1964

SOVIET SECTION

3817

1 - Belmont
1 - J. P. Mohr
1 - DeLoach
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Branigan
5-22-64

1 - Malley
1 - Bartlett
1 - Lenihan

Airtel

To: SAC, New Orleans (100-16601)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555) — 3617

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Enclosed is a copy of a letter from the President's Commission dated 5-19-64 which is self-explanatory.

The New Orleans Office should immediately contact the head of the Passport Office of the Department of State in New Orleans and inform such individual that the FBI has received a request from the President's Commission to take a random sampling of those persons who applied for passports from the New Orleans office between the dates of June 17, 1963, and July 1, 1963, and determine how long in each case it took for the authorization to issue the passport to reach the New Orleans office. Inform the Passport Office official that the President's Commission is interested in the amount of time between the filing of the application for passport at New Orleans by an applicant and the receipt of the authority to issue the passport by the New Orleans Passport Office from its Washington, D. C., headquarters. You should not, of course, inform the New Orleans passport official that the President's Commission is interested in confirming or rebutting the information previously furnished by the State Department to the effect that a 24-hour period for receiving the authorization to issue a passport was usual.

Thereafter, you should make arrangements with the New Orleans Passport Office official for agents of your office to review the passport files, selected at random, of approximately 10 individuals each day for the period June 17, 1963, to July 1, 1963, who applied for and who were issued U. S. passports.

Enc.
1 - Dallas (100-10401) (Enc.)

NOTE: PAGE 2

Tolson
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Tele. Room
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Gandy

REL:mhw (13)

MAILED 20
MAY 22 1964
COMM-FBI

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

MAY 25 1964

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-109

Airtel to SAC, New Orleans (100-16601)
re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA
105-82555

If the Passport Office uses a time stamp, you should determine the exact time the passport application was stamped in and the exact time the application was stamped approved for issuance of a passport.

You should set out the names of the individuals selected by day and date (for example, Monday, June 17, 1963), showing as accurately as possible the time the passport application was received and the time the authority was received from the Passport Office, Department of State, Washington, D. C., for the issuance of a passport. In the event there are factors that delayed receipt of authority for issuance of a passport from State Department headquarters in Washington, D. C., such as security allegations, criminal allegations, U. S. Government agency "stops" and the like, explain in detail the reasons why issuance of a passport was delayed.

You will note that the Commission is interested in the amount of time between the filing of the application for passport at New Orleans by an applicant and the receipt of the authority to issue the passport by the New Orleans office from Washington, D. C. The President's Commission is not interested in obtaining the date the passport was actually picked up by the individual to whom it was issued.

This matter must be handled immediately and results of your survey should be furnished to the Bureau in letterhead memorandum form suitable for dissemination to the President's Commission.

For your added information, the Bureau is informing the Passport Office, Washington, D. C., of this request from the President's Commission.

NOTE: Oswald was issued a passport by the New Orleans Passport Office 6-25-63. He had made formal application for the passport at the same office one day earlier, 6-24-64. The State Department has told the Commission that approximately 24 hours was the time afforded in routine issuance of a passport after application for such passport received. The Commission has requested this Bureau to conduct the survey described herein to confirm or rebut the accuracy of the State Department information. Inasmuch as this

NOTE continued...

request may necessitate coordination between passport officials in New Orleans and passport headquarters in Washington, D. C., through liaison we are informing passport officials in Washington, D. C., of the current request of the Commission.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAY 1 1964

TELETYPE

CODED TELETYPE

FBI NEW YORK

327 PM DEFERRED 5-18-64 JED

TO DIRECTOR 87-73718 /6/ AND DALLAS 87-10405

FROM NEW YORK 87-34325

CHARLES WILLIAM DEATON

AKA C. W. DEATON

ED A. JOHNSON

~~Interstate Transportation of Stolen Prop~~ - FRAUD BY WIRE

~~ITSP~~ - FBW

OO-NY

REFERENCE NEW YORK TELETYPES TO DIRECTOR DATED FIVE FOURTEEN LAST, AND NEW YORK AIRTEL TO DIRECTOR DATED FIVE FIFTEEN LAST.

FOR ~~INFO~~ INFORMATION OF DALLAS OFFICE, ~~NYO~~ NEW YORK OFFICE RECEIVED INFORMATION FIVE THIRTEEN LAST FROM MARION D. SELL, ATTORNEY, AURORA, COLORADO, TO EFFECT SUBJECT JOHNSON APPROACHED HAROLD A. DRAGOO, PRESIDENT, GOLDEN MORTGAGE AND INVESTMENT COMPANY, AND ROBERT PRIBBLE, REALTOR, BOTH COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO, WITH OFFER FROM DEATON TO PROVIDE NINE THOUSAND DOLLARS FOR FINANCING LAND DEVELOPMENT ENTERPRISE. DEATON REQUESTED SIX PER CENT COMMISSION FOR EFFORTS IN PROVIDING NINE THOUSAND DOLLAR LOAN, THREE PER CENT PAYABLE IN ADVANCE. DRAGOO AND PRIBBLE SENT SEVEN THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED SIXTY EIGHT DOLLARS AND THIRTY NINE CENTS BY WESTERN UNION MONEY ORDER

REC-35 87-3818

NOT RECORDED
139 MAY 25 1964

15 MAY 22 1964

END PAGE ONE

MR. BELMONT FOR THE DIRECTOR

58 MAY 27 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

FROM COLORADO SPRINGS TO DEATON AT NEW YORK AS PART PAYMENT OF THREE PER CENT COMMISSION ON DEATON-S REQUEST. DRAGOO WAS TO MEET DEATON AT NEW YORK ON FIVE THIRTEEN LAST TO PAY BALANCE OF EIGHTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS. NEW YORK AGENTS ACTING UNDER COVER MET DEATON, NEGOTIATED WITH HIM, ARRESTED HIM FOR VIOLATION ITSP - FBW. DEATON INDICTED AT NEW YORK ON FIVE FIFTEEN, BEING HELD IN FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS BOND.

IN SEARCH INCIDENTAL TO ARREST, CORRESPONDENCE WAS FOUND DATED TWO TWELVE LAST WHICH REFLECTED THAT A LETTER OF AGREEMENT HAD BEEN SIGNED BY CHARLES R. LASATER, PRESIDENT OF TEXITALIA FILMS, INC., HOWARD AND BELL REALTORS, TWO ZERO FIVE STEEMONS TOWER EAST, DALLAS, TEXAS, AND C. W. DEATON. THIS LETTER CONFIRMED AN AGREEMENT WHEREIN THE ABOVE DESCRIBED INDIVIDUALS WERE TO MAKE AN EFFORT TO SECURE WORLD WIDE RIGHTS FOR MARINA OSWALD MOTION PICTURES AND TELEVISION AND WHAT OTHER RIGHTS BE OBTAINED. ALSO INCLUDED WAS A LETTER OF AGREEMENT, UNDATED, WHEREIN LASATER, DEATON, HOWARD AND BELL, ASSIGNED AND CONVEYED FIVE PER CENT OF THE PROCEEDS

END PAGE TWO

DERIVED FROM THE MARINA OSWALD MOTION PICTURE AND TV EXPLOITATIONS TO JACK D. FUNDERBURGH. IN ADDITION, A LETTER DATED TWO ELEVEN LAST, ENTITLED CONTRACT AGREEMENT BETWEEN JAMES H. MARTIN, MANAGER FOR MARINA N. OSWALD, AND LASATER, DEATON, HOWARD AND BELL, WHEREIN MARTIN TRANSFERRED AND ASSIGNED TO TEXITALIA FILMS, INC., THE EXCLUSIVE RIGHT TO EXPLOIT THE MARINA N. OSWALD STORY THROUGHOUT THE WORLD THROUGH THE MEDIA OF MOTION PICTURES AND TELEVISION FOR A CONSIDERATION OF SEVENTY FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS. ATTACHED TO THIS CONTRACT WAS A PHOTOSTAT COPY DATED TWELVE SIX SIXTY THREE ADDRESSED TO MR. JAMES H. MARTIN, DALLAS, TEXAS, SIGNED BY MRS. MARINA N. OSWALD, GIVING MARTIN MRS. OSWALD-S AUTHORIZATION TO HANDLE HER PERSONAL AND BUSINESS AFFAIRS.

IT IS NOTED THAT DALLAS PREVIOUSLY CONDUCTED INVESTIGATION CONCERNING SUBJECT DEATON IN LOS ANGELES, CASE ENTITLED CHARLES WILLIAM DEATON JAMES WILLIAM JACKSON, LOS ANGELES FILE EIGHT SEVEN ~~DASH~~ ONE SIXSIX FOUR SIX. DALLAS SHOULD LOCATE AND INTERVIEW HOWARD AND BELL, CHARLES R. LASATER,

END PAGE THREE

PA

PAGE FOUR

JACK D. FUNDERBURGH, AND JAMES H. MARTIN, REGARDING THEIR NEGOTIATIONS CONCERNING MARINA OSWALD MOTION PICTURE AND TV EXPLOITATIONS AND THEIR DEALINGS WITH SUBJECT DEATON. DALLAS SHOULD ADVISE NEW YORK OF ANY INFORMATION IN THEIR POSSESSION FELT PERTINENT REGARDING DEATON AND INTERNATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NASSAU LIMITED, WHICH HAS NOT BEEN REPORTED TO NEW YORK.

~~CORR PG 3 LN 9 WD 4 SHDVB~~ FIVE

END

VA MSL

FBI WASH DC

CC MR. ROSEN

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 105-82555

SERIAL NO. 3819

PAGE NO. 1

NO. OF PAGES 1

SECTION NO.

158

State

REFERRAL

1 - Mr. Sizoo, J. M.; 1 - Mr. Branigan

5-22-64

CODE

CABLEGRAM URGENT

TO LEGAL ATTACHE LONDON

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS - R - CUBA. BUREAU INTERESTED IN OBTAINING ENGLISH EDITION OF QUOTE LES ROSES ROUGES DE DALLAS UNQUOTE BY NERIN GUN. ACCORDING TO CIA THE BRITISH PUBLISHER WILL BE FREDERICK MULLER, ONE TEN FLEET STREET, LONDON.

URGENTLY ATTEMPT TO PURCHASE COPY OF BOOK. SUCAB RESULTS.

WAB:hrt
(5)

EX-105

REC-35 3820

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (ROUTE THRU FOR REVIEW)

19 MAY 25 1964

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
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Conrad
DeLoach
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Rosen
Sullivan
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Tele. Room
Holmes

27 1964

VIA CABLEGRAM
MAY 22 1964
8:59 AM MC

NR. 3-26
ENC.
CK.
APPROVED BY
TYPED BY

May 25, 1964

Airtel

To: SAC, Little Rock (105-406)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA.
IS-R-CUBA
ATTENTION: CRIMINAL SECTION

Re Dallas airtels to the Bureau 5/15/64 and 5/18/64.

In connection with referenced Dallas airtel 5/15/64 requesting Little Rock to interview Lt. James R. Oswald at Blytheville, Arkansas, Little Rock is instructed to expedite this investigation.

Furnish the Bureau appropriate LHM suitable for dissemination to the President's Commission without revision or correction and furnish Dallas appropriate copies. To facilitate mail handling at the Bureau insure that your reply is marked to the attention of the Criminal Section.

105-82555-3821

MAILED 2
MAY 25 1964
COMM-FBI

2 - Dallas (100-10461)

REC-35

19 MAY 25 1964

CDMR:jgs
(5)

EX-103

NOTE:

This matter pertains to a request from the Commission dated 4/28/64 in which they desired additional investigation regarding the Irving Sport Shop and the gun repair tag marked "Oswald." In addition they wanted all individuals with the surname of Oswald residing in the greater Dallas area interviewed to determine whether any repair work had been conducted at the Irving Sport Shop. Only individual not located and interviewed was Lt. James R. Oswald who is currently residing at Blytheville, Arkansas and is a member of the USAF.

Tolson
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Holmes
Gandy

58 MAY 27 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FBI

Date: 5/20/64

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (100-16601)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS-R-CUBA
ATTENTION: CRIMINAL SECTION

ReBuairtel 5/14/64.

This is to advise that investigation conducted at New Orleans in reference to laundry mark "30 030" has been completed with negative results. The results of the investigation conducted is currently being typed in the New Orleans Office. A letterhead memorandum is presently being prepared to conform with instructions set forth in referenced Bureau airtel to reach the Bureau by 5/26/64.

Identities of specific individuals and Agents making such contacts are being set forth on inserts and being furnished to Dallas for inclusion in a report.

(3) - Bureau
1 - Dallas (100-10461) (Info)
2 - New Orleans

SMC:sam
(6)

EX-103

1cc Nitel
6-Rmk

105-82555-382

REC-35

MAY 23 1964

SOVIET Section

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555) DATE: 5/19/64

FROM : LEGAT, MEXICO (105-3702) (P)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA
IS - R - CUBA

Reference is made to previous communications concerning the visit to Mexico City, 4/8-13/64, of three representatives of the President's Commission, these being W. DAVID SLAWSON, HOWARD P. WILLENS, and WILLIAM T. COLEMAN, JR.

As the Bureau was advised, the Legal Attache, at the Ambassador's request and in the interests of maintaining our excellent liaison contacts, accompanied the three Commission representatives on 4/10/64 when they called on Lic. LUIS ECHEVERRIA, Acting Minister of Gobernacion. Also present at the meeting with ECHEVERRIA was [redacted]

Prior to the meeting with ECHEVERRIA, the three representatives discussed with Ambassador FULTON FREEMAN the possibility of taking depositions from Mexican nationals, such as the owner of the hotel where OSWALD stayed, bus company employees, and others. The Ambassador gave his approval of such a procedure so long as the depositions were taken within the confines of the Embassy and so long as the appearance of the Mexican witnesses was completely voluntary. He insisted however, that this procedure be cleared with Lic. ECHEVERRIA.

During the meeting with ECHEVERRIA on 4/10/64 the matter of the taking of the depositions was presented to him. He immediately opposed the taking of such depositions, pointing out that it would appear from this action that the U. S. Government was conducting official investigation in Mexico. He said this would raise a hue and cry of criticism of the Mexican Government in the local press, something which the Mexican Government could not afford at the present time with Presidential elections scheduled for early July. As a result

5 - Bureau
(1 - Liaison Section)
(2 - Dallas, 100-10461)
1 - Mexico City
CDA:plb
(6)

REC-35 105-82555-3823

XEROX MAY 25 1964

MAY 25 1964

SOVIET SECTION

58 MAY 27 1964

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

of ECHEVERRIA's attitude, the Commission representatives took no steps to obtain depositions from any Mexican citizens or anyone else while in Mexico City.

This is submitted to the Bureau in order that the reaction of ECHEVERRIA to the desire of the Commission representatives to take depositions may be a matter of official record at the Bureau.

2 - Belmont
1 - DeLoach
1 - Sullivan
1 - Rosen
1 - Malley
2 - Gauthier
1 sent direct
1 - Branigan
1 - Stokes

May 20, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Pursuant to the request of the members of your staff who visited Mexico, D. F., there are enclosed twelve photographs of various areas of Mexico, D. F., and Monterrey, Mexico, which bear some relationship to the activities of Lee Harvey Oswald in Mexico. There are also enclosed twelve photographs of material briefly describing the scenes depicted.

It is requested that you advise as to which of the enclosed photographs you desire be enlarged for inclusion in the Commission's records.

As requested in your letter dated April 24, 1964, we have acquired a wall map of Mexico, D. F., and will mark same and prepare from it a formal exhibit. In this connection it would be appreciated if you would advise as to whether or not you desire to utilize any of the enclosed photographs in connection with the production of the exhibit. You may desire to have members of your staff contact Inspector Leo J. Gauthier of this Bureau in connection with the format and other factors relating to the production of the exhibit.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

SEE NOTE PAGE 2

Enclosures (24)

JCS:mhw (11)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

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Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE: Commission representatives who visited Mexico asked for large wall map of Mexico, D. F., and pictures of areas in Mexico frequented by Oswald. Legat has dispatched enclosed photos, several of which are composite type. On 5-13 Inspector Malley discussed these photos with Mr. Willens of Commission staff who requested that one copy only rather than the usual 2 of the photographs in question be sent to the Commission for their perusal, after which Commission will advise as to exact pictures they desire.

NOTE FOR EXHIBIT SECTION:

By extra copy of this letter there are being furnished to Exhibits Section a work order, a set of the photos in question and Legat Mexico City's letters (2) dated 5-7-64 together with enclosures thereto. It is suggested that preparation of the exhibit be held in abeyance pending Commission reply to this letter.

FBI

Date: May 13, 1964

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, SAN ANTONIO (105-2909)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS-R-Cuba

ReBuairtel 5/8/64 calling attention to errors contained in the report of SA JOHN M. KEMMY dated 4/30/64 at San Antonio, Texas.

ReBuairtel has been carefully reviewed with data set forth in SA KEMMY's report and corrections requested by the Bureau are being made.

Bureau's attention is directed to fourth complete paragraph on page two of referenced Bureau airtel which stated that "pages 18 through 20 set forth 12/13/63 FD 302 concerning baggage guide list which was previously reported and which, in first paragraph page 18 and in list itself at spaces designated seats 2, 8, 12, 13, 16, and 18, contained incorrect information. Pages 17 through 20 of rerep are being re-written at Bureau and inserts will be furnished to San Antonio and Dallas."

First full paragraph on page 3 requests explanations of personnel who prepared original FD 302 dated 12/13/63, pages 18, 19 and 20 of SA KEMMY's report.

It will be appreciated if the Bureau will furnish copies of these pages which have been corrected so that the errors to which the Bureau refers may be immediately resolved pursuant to instructions in reBuairtel.

3805

REC 13

2 Bureau
1 San Antonio
JMC:JMW
(4)

RECORDED

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M 10 MAY 15 1964 Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

1 - Mr. J. Cavanaugh
1 - Mr. Stokes

5-20-64

AIRTEL

TO: SAC, SAN ANTONIO (105-2909)
REC. 13
FROM: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555) —3825

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Reurairtel 5-13-64 requesting copies of pages 18 through 20 of SA Kemmy's 4-30-64 report which are being amended at the Bureau. Your reairtel indicated your request was to enable you to immediately resolve errors to which Bureau previously referred.

The amended pages have not to date been printed and copies of same will be furnished to you when amendments are approved.

The following are the errors of substance in the FD 302 dated 12-13-63 which was reinserted in SA Kemmy's 4-30-64 report:

1. Statements in first paragraph, page 18, to effect that manifest disclosed 18 passengers boarded bus 9-26-63, six destined to Monterrey, 12 en route Mexico City, was incorrect as baggage list refers to baggage rather than to passengers.

2. Comments at spaces designated seats 2, 8, 12, 13, 16 and 18 were incorrect for same reason.

Note that insofar as Bowen at space 15 was concerned, he traveled alone and line underneath his name does not indicate he was traveling in party of two or with his wife. Note also that two lines drawn in pages 12 and 13 under name Harry J. Mitchell indicated only that Mitchell and/or person in his party had total of 3 three bags. Note that Mitchells were newlyweds and did not travel as party of three. Baggage claim check numbers, namely 7317276 and 7317277 at spaces 17 and 18, respectively, were not baggage claim check numbers but were rather the numbers

1 - Dallas (100-10461)

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JCS:hrt
(6)

MAILED 19
MAY 20 1964
COMM-FBI

21 MAY 1964

assigned to baggage by Mexican Customs and above numbers should have appeared under column "Customs Check." The numbers of baggage claim checks for McFarland's luggage were: at space 17, 320437 and at space 18, 320436.

3. Custom Check column at seat 5 showed Sorquis' baggage as "Marked" whereas list shows number 7318061 at that point.

Errors of form in questioned FD-302, due apparently to the poor quality of handwriting and handprinting on form, were insertion of first name "Roig" rather than "Rosa" at seat 5; carrying of abbreviated first name "Ape" at space 9 rather than "Gpe." In this connection, note similarity in the "G" at space 9 with "G" in name Gonzalez at space 6; carrying of spelling of last name at seat 14 as "Oswalt" rather than "Oswali." (Note the "l" in name "McFarland" at seat 17 which suggests that next to last letter of last name at seat 14 is an "l" without extension at bottom of letter.) Name at space 10 previously carried as "Bowen" when on form it is clearly spelled as "Rowen."

In pages to be amended, Bureau comments specifically on all of above points. To make these changes, it will be necessary to change the name "Oswalt" to "Oswali" in first and third paragraphs, page 21, and in third paragraph, page 22. Ascertain from Contreras if this is the proper interpretation and advise Bureau and DL in this regard.

5-25-64

Airtel

To: SAC, Washington Field

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA
IS - R - CUBA

ATTENTION: CRIMINAL SECTION

Enclosed for your assistance is a copy of a letter from the President's Commission dated 5-20-64 and an airtel from the Director to Dallas dated 5-22-64. You will note that items 31, 35 and 36 were personally delivered to the FBI Laboratory by SA Edward C. Palmer of your office on 11-23-63.

Item 32 was personally delivered to the FBI Laboratory by SA Eugene C. Gies of your office on 11-23-63.

Item 33 was personally delivered by SAs Ralph E. Willis, Jr., and Gies to the FBI Laboratory on 11-23-63.

In accordance with the instructions set out for Dallas in the enclosed airtel, WFO at an early date should make arrangements with the FBI Laboratory to obtain appropriate photographs of the exhibits obtained by Agents of your office and display them to the individuals from whom they were obtained for identification as requested in the enclosed Commission letter.

You should then comply with Bureau instructions to prepare an appropriate letterhead memorandum for transmittal to Dallas for inclusion in Dallas's over-all memorandum for dissemination to the Commission.

Enclosures (2)
1 - Dallas (100-10461)
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
1 - W. C. Sullivan
1 - I. W. Conrad
1 - R. E. Lenihan
1 - J. C. Cadigan
1 - R. A. Frazier
1 - R. H. Jeyons

RDR:las
(11)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

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MAY 25 1964

REC-42 3824

MAY 26 1964

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NOTE:

Commission letter 5-20-64, is very extensive in nature and requires considerable work on part of the Bureau. They have listed some 37 items of evidence which they feel needs to be displayed to the individual who first found the particular item and who can identify it by inspection. In discussion with Mr. Eisenberg of the Commission staff with SA Jevons on 5-22-64, it was ascertained that the Commission will permit photographic identification in place of transmitting all of the evidence now being retained in the laboratory to Dallas.

Dallas is in possession of photographs of all items of evidence referred to above. It is pointed out some of the evidence was obtained here in Washington through liaison and other sources, while some of the evidence was obtained by other field offices. In the instances where the material was obtained here at Washington, the Bureau will furnish the necessary information so it can be incorporated in a letterhead memorandum for dissemination to the Commission. This matter will be followed closely and when the results are obtained, the Commission will be notified.

Item 3 was obtained by Orrin Bartlett of liaison and item 34 was obtained by Assistant Director C. A. Evans. They have been advised separately concerning our responsibility in this matter. All other items will be handled by Dallas in accordance with Bureau airtel 5-22-64.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAY 20 1964

REC-42

TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

FBI MIAMI

226 PM EST URGENT 5-20-64 SHR

TO DIRECTOR 105-82555

FROM MIAMI 105-8342 2 P

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS DASH RDASH CUBA.

REBUTEL MAY NINETEEN, SIXTYFOUR, INSTRUCTING MIAMI SUBMIT RESULTS RECONTACT WITH JOHN V. MARTINO TO DEVELOP IDENTITY OF HIS SOURCE ON ALLEGATIONS RE OSWALD.

ON MAY ELEVEN, SIXTYFOUR, MARTINO STATED HE QUOTE GUESSED UNQUOTE HIS SOURCE NEVER ARRIVED IN MIAMI FROM CALIFORNIA AND MUST HAVE GONE TO CENTRAL AMERICA. HE CLAIMED HIS SOURCE IS NAMED OSCAR ORTIZ, FORTY DASH FORTYTWO YEARS OLD, WHOM HE KNEW IN PRISON IN CUBA. MARTINO CLAIMS ORTIZ ESCAPED FROM CUBA IN NINETEEN SIXTY. MARTINO CLAIMED HE DOES NOT KNOW WHERE ORTIZ LIVED IN MIAMI, NOR THE IDENTITY OF ANY OF HIS ASSOCIATES. HE ALLEGED ORTIZ ALWAYS CONTACTED MARTINO AND HE HAD NO WAY TO CONTACT ORTIZ.

RECORDS MIAMI OFFICE AND INS, MIAMI, NEGATIVE ON ANYONE IDENTIFIABLE WITH ORTIZ.

END PAGE ONE

REC-42

MAY 25 1964

MAY 27 1964

INS INVESTIGATOR, MIAMI, STATES HE HAS HAD SIMILAR PROBLEM WITH MARTINO IN THAT MARTINO RECENTLY FURNISHED ALLEGATION THAT A CUBAN EXILE IN MIAMI WAS CASTRO AGENT; HOWEVER, WOULD NOT DISCLOSE HIS SOURCE FOR ALLEGATION UNTIL CONTINUALLY PRESSED BY INS FOR SAME. HE THEN FURNISHED NAME OF ORLANDO DELGADO. INS HAS BEEN UNABLE Fla. TO IDENTIFY SUCH PERSON AND INVESTIGATION OF ALLEGATION AGAINST CUBAN EXILE DEVELOPED NO CORROBORATION OF CHARGE.

MIAMI REGARDS MARTINO AS BOTH UNRELIABLE AND UNTRUTHFUL. IT IS RECOMMENDED NO FURTHER ACTION BE TAKEN BASED ON HIS INFORMATION. A SUBPOENA OF MARTINO BEFORE THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION WOULD ADD NOTHING TO THE OSWALD INVESTIGATION.

LHM ON RECONTACT OF MARTINO TO BE SUBMITTED PROMPTLY.

END

MTC

FBI WASH DC

X

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

DATE: 5/20/64

FROM : SAC, NEWARK (105-15291) P

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

ReBuairtel 5/5/64.

Enclosed for the information of the Bureau are five copies of a LHM dated and captioned as above setting out the negative results of an interview with MARGARETH FRIEDA WOLFF, Cliffside Park, N.J. Two copies of the memorandum are also being furnished to Dallas as office of origin.

2 - Bureau (Encs. 5) RM
2 - Dallas (100-10461) (Encs. 2) RM
1 - Newark
JTM:amd
(5)

ENCLOSURE

X 4 destroyed
2 cc Xerox of memo & Cover ltr 5/20 to Dallas
1 Xerox of memo & Cover ltr 5/20 to

REC-42 3828

12 MAY 21 1964

SOVIET SECTION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Newark, New Jersey
May 20, 1964

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - R - CUBA

Lee Harvey Oswald, traveling as H. O. Lee, is believed to have departed from Mexico City, 8:30 A.M., October 2, 1963, via bus number 332 of the Transportes del Norte Line which arrived on the same date at Monterrey, Mexico.

Manifest of bus 332 shows passenger in seat 4, second window seat on driver's side was one Margaret A. Wolff, whose destination was listed as Laredo.

The records of the Passport Office, United States Department of State, were checked on April 29, 1964 and April 30, 1964, by Special Agent James F. Morrisey and a Passport Application dated April 15, 1955 for a Margaret Wolff revealed she was born April 23, 1926, Schuettorf, Germany and resided at 1444 37th Street, North Bergen, New Jersey. She was married November 14, 1947, to Norwood Ferris Wolf, born Indianapolis, July 23, 1926.

Margareth Frieda Wolff, 55 Lawton Avenue, Cliffside Park, New Jersey, who formerly resided at 1444 37th Street, North Bergen, New Jersey, on May 13, 1964, advised she has never taken a trip to Mexico at anytime in the past and, therefore, was not in Mexico in October, 1963.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Newark, New Jersey
May 20, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - R - CUBA

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4-3 (Rev. 4-17-57)

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☐ AIRGRAM ☒ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

URGENT 5-22-64
TO DIRECTOR
FROM LEGAT, MEXICO CITY NO. 650

BUFILE 105-82555.
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS-R-CUBA.
REBUCAB NUMBER 109 MAY 21 LAST AND MY LHM MAY 7 LAST RE ALLEGATIONS OF LUIS FERNANDEZ GONZALEZ.
NAME SANTAMARINA APPEARING ON PAGES 6 AND 7 OF RE LHM IS CORRECT ACCORDING TO MEXICAN IMMIGRATION AUTHORITIES WHO INTERVIEWED RELATIVES AND ACCORDING TO LISTING FOR RELATIVES IN LOCAL DIRECTORY.
DATA IN COVER LETTER TO LHM REFLECTS NAME SANTAMARIA USED BY FERNANDEZ IN MIAMI AREA BUT TBUE NAME ULTIMATELY ESTABLISHED AS REPORTED RE LHM.

CLARK D. ANDERSON

RECEIVED: 8:12 PM HL

REC-42 105-82555-3829

cc - Mr. Tolson

3RD CC: MR. DEVLIN

MAY 25 1964

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (105-82555) DATE: 5/7/64

FROM : Legat, Mexico (105-3702) (P)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Classified by 2040
Exempt from GDS, Category 5, II
Date of Declassification Indefinite 1/13/77
DWC

ENCLOSURES

Enclosed are twelve (12) copies of a letterhead memorandum, dated and captioned as above.U

REFERENCE

ReBucab to Mexico City, 4/30/64 (#68).U

ADMINISTRATIVE

ReBucab requested, in part, that the Legat, Mexico provide the Bureau with data furnished to Mr. THOMAS MANN, former United States Ambassador to Mexico, during the initial phases of the OSWALD investigation, which MANN had subsequently discussed with representatives of the Warren Commission.U

By Legat memorandum 12/3/63, former Ambassador MANN was provided with information concerning an allegation made by one LUIS FERNANDEZ GONZALEZ to the effect that he had met an American male, JOHN WHITE, in Mexico, D. F., on or about 9/28/63 and that WHITE resembled OSWALD. The memorandum pointed out that FERNANDEZ appeared to be an opportunist seeking personal gain; that shortly thereafter it was established FERNANDEZ had intentionally provided false information as to a bus ticket which WHITE had allegedly provided him; and that it ultimately was established that FERNANDEZ, whose mother is in a Mexican mental institution, is also regarded as mentally retarded or incompetent.U

11 ENCLOSURES

5 - Bureau (Encs. 12)
(1 - Liaison Section)
(2 - Dallas, 100-10461)
1 - Mexico City
RET:jhk
(6)

advised of declass + class 7/14/77 DWC

REC-42 3830

4 MAY 12 1964

SOVIET SECTION

A summarization of this allegation had been prepared for the summary report to be submitted by the Legat, Mexico; however, in view of the Bureau's interest in the FERNANDEZ allegation as a portion of the data provided to former Ambassador MANN in December, 1963, a separate letterhead memorandum is being submitted at this time.U

In connection with LUIS FERNANDEZ GONZALEZ, the Bureau's attention is directed to Miami airtel to the Bureau dated 3/6/63, entitled "JORGE JAVIER SARTANGA MURY, aka Manuel Santamaria Mendez, Manuel Rodriguez Nunez, Jose Manuel Santamaria Mendez, Jose Manuel Santa Maria Bours, Pedro Gonzalez, Jorge Javier Ayour, Jorge Javier Ayube, IS - CUBA - MEXICO," which enclosed a CIA memorandum dated 3/2/63, classified "SECRET."U

Based on data provided by FERNANDEZ, as set out in the enclosed letterhead memorandum and corresponding information set out in the CIA memorandum mentioned above, it appears that the subject of the CIA memorandum is identical with the individual who identified himself at Mexico City in December, 1963, as LUIS FERNANDEZ GONZALEZ. [redacted] CIA Station, Mexico, D. F., has advised that this subject is well known to that office and usually can be identified by the fact that he consistently uses the 28th of some month in the year 1936 as his birth date. [redacted] stated this individual on various occasions has falsely represented himself in Mexico and elsewhere as being connected with intelligence activities.U

The Bureau will note that the CIA memorandum of 3/2/63 concluded that this individual was apparently a pathological liar. The Bureau will also note that Miami airtel of 3/6/63 mentioned above recorded that this individual, whose true name was never firmly established, was to be returned to Mexico from Miami, Florida, and this data generally agrees with FERNANDEZ' statement that he was "deported" from Miami, Florida, to Mexico, in February, 1963.U

SOURCES

The confidential source abroad mentioned in the enclosed letterhead memorandum is [redacted] who conducted investigation which is not otherwise attributed.U

MC 105-3702

[redacted]

Information received from [redacted] of the Mexican Immigration Service, Mexico, D. F., as set forth in the enclosed letterhead memorandum, was secured by [redacted] U

CLASSIFICATION

The enclosed letterhead memorandum is classified "CONFIDENTIAL" to protect security informants of continuing value engaged in work in Mexico of interest to the national security of the United States and to protect the Bureau's [redacted] U

LEAD

MEXICO CITY OFFICE

At Mexico, D. F., Mexico

Will continue to report results of investigation of allegations arising in this matter. U

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

[redacted]

May 7, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

A confidential source abroad has advised as follows:

BASIS FOR INQUIRY

On December 2, 1963, a person identifying himself as LUIS FERNANDEZ GONZALEZ appeared at the United States Embassy, Mexico, D. F. (Federal District or Mexican Federal capital), and claimed that about September 28, 1963, and again on or about September 29, 1963, he met an American male whom he had known as JOHN WHITE on the street in front of the Hotel Reforma, Mexico, D. F. FERNANDEZ stated that in his opinion the aforementioned JOHN WHITE greatly resembled newspaper photographs of LEE HARVEY OSWALD.U

RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION IN MEXICO

On December 2, 1963, an individual who identified himself as LUIS FERNANDEZ GONZALEZ and claimed to be a citizen of the Republic of Honduras appeared at the reception desk of the United States Embassy, Mexico, D. F., and indicated he possessed information of interest concerning LEE HARVEY OSWALD.U

FERNANDEZ advised that he was residing at the Hotel Yale, Calle Mosqueta No. 200, Mexico City; that he was born September 28, 1936, in Tegucigalpa, Honduras; and that his only living relative was his mother, AURORA GONZALEZ, who resided at Avenida 28 de Marzo No. 1300, Tegucigalpa, Honduras. FERNANDEZ stated he was illegally in Mexico, having surreptitiously entered the country at Tapachula, Chiapas, about September 19, 1963. FERNANDEZ also claimed to be a member of the National Liberation Movement in Mexico and also a member of the "Armed Forces of National Liberation" in Venezuela. He mentioned that he was a member of a liberation movementU

declassified 2010
DWC 7/14/77

[redacted]

in Honduras which he was unable to identify by name.U

A second source abroad, who has furnished reliable information in the past, has advised that the "Movimiento Nacional de Liberacion" (National Liberation Movement) was formally organized in Mexico, D. F., in August, 1961, and is an anti-United States, procommunist organization under the partial influence of the "Partido Comunista Mexicano" (Communist Party of Mexico.)

The published statutes of the Communist Party of Mexico state: "The Communist Party of Mexico has as its final objective to construct socialism and to build the communist society in Mexico."

On December 2, 1963, FERNANDEZ claimed he was in need of assistance to enable him to go to the United States or elsewhere out of Mexico because he feared he would be apprehended by the police in Mexico City and incarcerated if found in Mexico without proper documentation.U

Concerning his membership in the National Liberation Movement in Mexico, FERNANDEZ stated his leader was CUAUHTEMOC CARDENAS of the Youth Section of the National Liberation Movement and meetings of the Youth Section were taking place on Benjamin Franklin Street in Mexico, D. F. FERNANDEZ also stated he knew one SAUL LOPEZ, whom he described as the Press Chief of the National Liberation Movement and with whom he claimed he made his principal contacts in that movement.U

[redacted].C

Questioned as to the bearing the above information might have on inquiries concerning OSWALD, FERNANDEZ stated that about September 28, 1963, he met an American male who later was identified to him as JOHN WHITE on the street in front of the Hotel Reforma, Mexico, D. F., and later saw this same individual on September 29, 1963, in front of the Hotel Reforma. FERNANDEZ stated he had observed newspaper photographs of OSWALD and was of the opinion that JOHN WHITE greatly resembled OSWALD.U

FERNANDEZ also claimed that on September 29, 1963, he accompanied WHITE and SAUL LOPEZ to Cuernavaca, Morelos, traveling in LOPEZ' 1959 Ford Galaxie sedan, which had State of Mexico license plates, and they spent the day at the Hotel Casino de la Selva in Cuernavaca swimming and entertaining themselves. FERNANDEZ claimed the trio did not register at the hotel but merely spent the day there.

FERNANDEZ related that SAUL LOPEZ resided at Avenida de las Aguilas No. 1400-B in the Tacubaya section of Mexico, D. F., but he and JOHN WHITE were picked up on a Mexico City street corner by LOPEZ on the occasion of the automobile trip to Cuernavaca.

With respect to the last time he saw JOHN WHITE, FERNANDEZ stated he last saw WHITE on September 30, 1963, when WHITE and LOPEZ left Mexico, D. F., traveling to Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, in LOPEZ' car. As to how he knew that LOPEZ and WHITE traveled together to Monterrey, FERNANDEZ stated he was asked to accompany them but did not do so.

FERNANDEZ described the person known to him as JOHN WHITE as a white American male, about 23 to 24 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches in height, and weighing approximately 110 pounds. FERNANDEZ stated JOHN WHITE could speak fairly good Spanish and seemed very familiar with the Mexico City area.

On December 2, 1963, FERNANDEZ advised that he had no further data to offer having a possible bearing on any investigation of OSWALD, but he made a plea for assistance from the United States Embassy in arranging for his travel from Mexico to Miami, Florida, where he would like to go to live. FERNANDEZ explained he was without funds and had no gainful employment. The source observed that FERNANDEZ was exceedingly filthy, heavily bearded, and had the appearance of a destitute tramp. The source also noted that FERNANDEZ was unable to furnish any specific information with regard to his alleged association with JOHN WHITE, and his demeanor and manner of speaking gave the impression of a confused mind.

[redacted]

On December 4, 1963, FERNANDEZ, who at that time identified himself as LUIS FERNANDO GONZALEZ, appeared at the United States Embassy, Mexico, D. F., and stated he was still residing at the Hotel Yale, Mosqueta No. 200, Mexico, D. F., where he claimed to be registered under the name of JORGE FERNANDO GONZALEZ.

On this occasion he exhibited an undated passenger ticket stub No. 46218 for the Mexican bus line known as "Transportes del Norte" which had been issued for travel between Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, and Mexico, D. F. The ticket stub disclosed that the issuing carrier has its offices at Heroes No. 271, West, Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, Mexico, and the ticket was issued for a one-way trip between Nuevo Laredo and Mexico, D. F., at a cost of 89.25 pesos ($7.14 U. S.).

FERNANDEZ claimed this ticket stub had been given to him on September 28, 1963, by JOHN WHITE who he had previously stated resembles OSWALD. During the interview, he related that WHITE's associate, SAUL LOPEZ, had actually given him this ticket stub and told him to go to the Mexico, D. F. terminal of "Transportes del Norte" and pick up WHITE's luggage.

FERNANDEZ stated that LOPEZ lent him his 1959 Ford Galaxie sedan for the purpose of going to the bus terminal to claim WHITE's luggage. He said he met LOPEZ and WHITE again on the street in front of the Hotel Reforma and claimed he drove to the bus terminal and secured a small, brown suitcase which he delivered to WHITE on the street in front of the Hotel Reforma.

At this point in the interview, FERNANDEZ made the statement that he did not go to the bus terminal on September 28, 1963, but actually went there to claim WHITE's suitcase on September 29, 1963. He also said that immediately after he delivered the suitcase to WHITE and LOPEZ in front of the Hotel Reforma, these two individuals drove away and left FERNANDEZ standing in the street.

FERNANDEZ was advised that the information he had conveyed was extremely fragmentary and appeared possibly

[redacted]

untruthful. His only response was that he should not be criticized for reporting this information to United States authorities because he felt that WHITE resembled OSWALD. Thereupon, he repeated his request that he be informed as to what the United States Embassy in Mexico could do for him in view of his illegal immigration status in Mexico and the fact that he could not return to Honduras because the Honduran Government would arrest him as a communist. He also requested that the United States Embassy initiate action to allow him to enter the United States because of his cooperation in the OSWALD investigation. U

FERNANDEZ was questioned as to why he had made no mention of the bus ticket stub described above when he visited the United States Embassy on December 2, 1963. His only response was that he had not wanted to deliver the ticket stub on that date. U

On December 5, 1963, a third source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that inquiry at the offices of the Mexican bus line known as "Transportes del Norte," Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, had developed information from an official of that company that according to the records of that company bus ticket No. 46218 had been sold at Nuevo Laredo on November 30, 1963, and it was impossible that this ticket could have been in the possession of anyone at Mexico, D. F., on or about September 28, 1963.

On December 19, 1963, FERNANDEZ again appeared at the United States Embassy, Mexico, D. F., and on this occasion offered no additional information having a possible bearing on the activities of LEE HARVEY OSWALD in Mexico. He made no comment when he was told that it had been ascertained that the bus ticket stub he had exhibited on December 4, 1963, as having been given to him in Mexico, D. F., on September 28, 1963, had not been issued until November 30, 1963. U

FERNANDEZ stated that associates of CUAUHTEMOC CARDENAS, the National Liberation Movement leader, had been meeting on Benjamin Franklin Street in Mexico, D. F., and that members of this group planned to hold meetings in the Republic of Honduras and also in the United States. As on prior occasions, FERNANDEZ was attired in filthy clothing, was U

badly in need of a haircut, and his comments were rendered in his usual incoherent and disjointed fashion.U

FERNANDEZ related that he had decided to return to his home in Honduras and requested that the United States Embassy in Mexico direct a communication to police authorities in the State of Florida in order to secure background information which he felt would aid in his efforts to return to Honduras. He alleged that he had been arrested in Miami, Florida, in February, 1963, as a result of his having posed as a Cuban diplomatic official, and later he was deported from the United States to Mexico. When asked how he, an alleged Honduran national, could be deported from the United States to Mexico, FERNANDEZ merely shrugged and offered no explanation. He insisted that he had been arrested in Miami and claimed the arrest would appear under the name of MANUEL SANTAMARIA. He claimed to be unable to identify the specific police agency which had caused his arrest in Miami.U

On December 19, 1963, it was learned from Attorney SANTIAGO IBANEZ LLAMAS, an official of the Mexican Immigration Service, Mexico, D. F., that FERNANDEZ had been detained by Mexican Immigration authorities in Mexico, D. F., for investigation concerning his alleged illegal entry into Mexico and to clarify his citizenship status. It was subsequently learned from Attorney IBANEZ LLAMAS that FERNANDEZ on January 15, 1964, had been deported from Mexico to Honduras in view of his continued claim to Honduran citizenship.U

On March 23, 1964, Attorney IBANEZ LLAMAS advised that FERNANDEZ had returned to Mexico from Honduras without permission from Mexican Immigration authorities and had again been detained on March 4, 1964, for questioning as a result of information received by Mexican authorities that he had claimed to have information concerning a planned attempt on the life of French President CHARLES DE GAULLE incidental to DE GAULLE's March 16-19, 1964, visit to Mexico.U

Attorney IBANEZ LLAMAS related that investigation by the Mexican Ministry of Government had established that FERNANDEZ' true name is MANUEL SANTAMARINA MENDEZ. He said that two Mexico City attorneys, AUGUSTIN SANTAMARINA, JR., Avenida Reforma No. 76, Office No. 3, and FERNANDO ARCE U

SANTAMARINA, Avenida Reforma No. 76, Office No. 1, Mexico, D. F., personally identified FERNANDEZ as their cousin and informed the Mexican investigators that FERNANDEZ' mother, AURORA MENDEZ DE SANTAMARINA, is mentally afflicted, and his father, CARLOS SANTAMARINA, is deceased. The two attorneys described their cousin as mentally unbalanced and as a person who is well known for inventing fantastic falsehoods. Attorney IBANEZ LLAMAS stated that this individual was released from custody on March 20, 1964, after inquiries had clearly established his Mexican citizenship, and Mexican authorities were convinced that his statements could not be relied upon.

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 105-82555

SERIAL NO. 3831 & outgoing

PAGE NO. 1-3 1st 2

NO. OF PAGES 5

SECTION NO.

158

CIA

REFERRAL

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach

TO : MR. SULLIVAN

DATE: 5-21-64

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Branigan

FROM : MR. BRANIGAN

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

At his request, I contacted Mr. H. Bartlett Wells, State Department, 5-21-64. At that time Mr. Wells advised that the President's Commission had requested the Department of State to request the Swiss Government to contact the Cuban Government in order that that Government would make available information concerning Lee Harvey Oswald's contacts with the Cuban Embassy in Mexico. Mr. Wells read the following:

"In this connection, the Commission has information that Oswald visited the Cuban Consulate several times during his stay in Mexico City. It is the understanding of the Commission that the purpose of Oswald's visits was to secure an in transit visa for travel through Cuba on the way to the Soviet Union, that he applied for such a visa, that the Cuban Government authorized such a visa on the condition that he first obtain a visa to travel to the Soviet Union, and that he never appeared at the Cuban Consulate with a Soviet visa to obtain the Cuban in transit visa.

In order that its records on Lee Harvey Oswald may be as complete as possible, the Commission would appreciate the Department of State requesting the Cuban Government, through the channels and in the manner it considers appropriate, to supply any information it has on this subject. In particular, it would be helpful if the Cuban Government would furnish copies of any documents in its files which relate to Lee Harvey Oswald's visits to the Cuban Consulate in Mexico City, including, if possible, his application for an in transit visa and the conditional authorization to issue it."

WAB:hrt
(9)

REC-42

MAY 26 1964

MAY 26 1964

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. SULLIVAN
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Mr. Wells noted that the above was the text of a letter that the President's Commission would transmit to the State Department and which the State Department in turn would send to the Swiss Government for delivery to the Cubans. Mr. Wells inquired to know whether the Bureau would have any objection to this text and whether the letter of the Commission disclosed any confidential information which should not be used.

Mr. Wells was advised that this Bureau would have no objection to the proposed letter from the President's Commission and that it contained nothing which we considered confidential. It should be observed that it has been well established in the public realm that Oswald was in contact with the Cuban Embassy in Mexico.

ACTION:

For information.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: May 25, 1964

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (105-16338) (RUC)

SUBJECT: PROPOSED PICTURE ON THE
LIFE OF MARIE OSWALD
IS - R
OO: Los Angeles.

Rerep SA HARRY H. WHIDBEE, 5/5/64, Los Angeles, captioned "LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka., IS-R - CUBA" (Bufile 105-82555) (LA file 105-15823).

No further inquiries will be made in captioned case, since plans for the proposed motion picture are being followed in the OSWALD investigation.

3 - Bureau (Registered Mail)
(1 - 105-82555)
2 - Los Angeles (105-16338)
(1 - 105-15823)
RGD:HMS
(5)

REC-13 105-82555-3833

15 MAY 26 1964

SOVIET SECTION

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

FD-263 (Rev 8-1-61)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
NEW ORLEANS	DALLAS	5/15/64	5/1 - 12/64

TITLE OF CASE

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, Aka

REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
SA STEPHEN M. CALLENDER	:jas

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - R - CUBA

REFERENCE:

Bureau airtel to Miami and New Orleans, 4/28/64, enclosing a letter dated 4/23/64 from J. LEE RANKIN, General Counsel, President's Commission, and a transcript of the testimony of CARLOS BRINGUIER.

- P -

LEADS:

NEW ORLEANS DIVISION

AT NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

1. Will, upon his return to New Orleans, immediately interview ORESTES PENA regarding information attributed to him in the testimony of CARLOS BRINGUIER given to Mr. WESLEY J. LIEBELER of the President's Commission on 4/8/64 at New Orleans, La.

A

APPROVED: SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

COPIES MADE:

21 MAR 1

10 - Bureau (105-82555) (RM) (AM)
3 - Dallas (100-10461) (RM)
1 - Miami (105-8342) (RM) (Info.)
2 - New Orleans (100-16601)

C-6415

COPIES DESTROYED

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

3834

REC- 13

17 MAY 18 1964

REC-6

DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT

AGENCY				
REQUEST RECD.				
DATE FWD.				
HOW FWD.				
BY				

NOTATIONS

COVERLETTER

2. Will, immediately upon his return to New Orleans, interview CARLOS BRINGUIER regarding his testimony given to Mr. LIEBELER on 4/8/64 at New Orleans.

3. Will obtain from BRINGUIER a copy of the letter which is referred to at the bottom of page 43 and the top of page 44 of the transcript of BRINGUIER's testimony given to Mr. LIEBELER.

INFORMANTS

IDENTITY OF SOURCE	FILE WHERE LOCATED
[redacted] (Request)	[redacted]

ADMINISTRATIVE

One copy of this report is being furnished to the Miami Office for information purposes.

No leads have been set out to have BRINGUIER interviewed in connection with his testimony, as it is felt that BRINGUIER should be interviewed by Agents of the New Orleans Office who have contacted BRINGUIER in the past and are completely familiar with BRINGUIER's background, personality, etc.

In connection with ORESTES PENA, the New Orleans Office has instituted an investigation of PENA (New Orleans file 105-1926) based on his present travel to Europe and the allegation he is traveling to Moscow and also in view of prior information contained in PENA's New Orleans file which was set forth in an enclosed letterhead memorandum submitted to the Bureau under date of 5/1/64 captioned "ORESTES PENA, IS - CUBA."

It should be noted that BRINGUIER and ORESTES PENA in the past were exhibited photographs of OSWALD passing out handbills in front of the International Trade Mart, New Orleans, Louisiana, on 8/16/63. Neither BRINGUIER nor PENA could furnish any information as to the identity of the unknown individual who appeared to have handbills in his hand and may have been assisting OSWALD. In an effort to verify CARLOS BRINGUIER's alleged telephone call to the New Orleans Office between 8/15-30/63, the following New Orleans files were reviewed; however, no record of any such call was located:

1. All references contained in the New Orleans indices regarding BRINGUIER.

2. All references relating to the Habana Bar.

3. All references relating to ORESTES PENA and EVARISTO RODRIGUEZ.

4. New Orleans files 65-0, 100-0, 105-0, 105-1511 (Pro-CASTRO Activity), 105-1095 (Anti-FIDEL CASTRO Activity), for the entire year of 1963.

In an effort to verify RUPERTO PENA's alleged telephone call to the New Orleans Office, the following New Orleans files for the entire year of 1963 were reviewed; however, no record of any such call was located:

1. 65-0, 100-0, 105-0, 105-1511 (Pro-CASTRO Activity), 105-1095 (Anti-FIDEL CASTRO Activity).

2. All references relating to the Habana Bar.

3. All references relating to ORESTES PENA.

The indices of the New Orleans Office contained no information identifiable with RUPERTO PENA.

The only identifiable information with FERNANDO FERNANDEZ contained in the New Orleans files is that which

NO 100-16601:jas

has previously been furnished by the Miami Office and which was contained on page 8 of the report of SA WARREN C. deBRUEYS dated 10/3/63 at New Orleans in the case captioned "Anti-FIDEL CASTRO Activity, IS - C", Bufile 109-584, New Orleans file 105-1095.

D*
(COVER PAGE)

FD-204 (Rev. 8-8-62)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: SA STEPHEN M. CALLENDER Office: NEW ORLEANS
Date: May 15, 1964

Field Office File No.: NO 100-16601 Bureau File No.: 105-82555

Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

Synopsis: RUPERTO JERONIMO PENA, brother of the owner of the Habana Bar, New Orleans, Louisiana, advised that about one year ago, two unknown men entered the Habana Bar. PENA states one of these persons appeared to be of Mexican nationality, and the other appeared to be a Cuban. He stated he overheard their discussion in which they spoke favorably of FIDEL CASTRO and mentioned that things were going well in Cuba under CASTRO. Because of this discussion, PENA was left with the impression that these two unknown men were pro-CASTRO and pro-communist. PENA states that on the following day he called either the FBI or Immigration and Naturalization Service (I&NS) at New Orleans and furnished information regarding the two unknown men. PENA could not be positive which agency he called, however, about four or five days later, he observed these same two unknown men in a car passing the Habana Bar, and he obtained the license of this vehicle. Thereafter, he gave the license number to CARLOS BRINGUIER and requested BRINGUIER to call the FBI. PENA stated that at this time he explained to BRINGUIER the information about their previously being in the Habana Bar and also told BRINGUIER that he had called the FBI. PENA was unable to explain why he did not know whether he had called the FBI or I&NS but was able to recall advising BRINGUIER to call the FBI, except that he had the impression he had called the FBI. PENA stated he has never observed OSWALD in the Habana Bar and had no information about OSWALD's being in the Habana Bar. PENA

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stated that he never told CARLOS BRINGUIER that he had ever observed OSWALD in the Habana Bar or that he had ever been told by the FBI that any person was pro-CASTRO or pro-communist. EVARISTO GILBERTO RODRIGUEZ, New Orleans, Louisiana, advised that a person he believed identical to LEE HARVLY OSWALD came into the Habana Bar between 3:30 AM and 4:00 AM and to the best of his recollection it was in September, 1963. The individual believed to be OSWALD was accompanied by an unknown white man, and RODRIGUEZ was unable to state whether this unknown man was Mexican, Cuban, Argentine, or a national of any other Spanish-speaking country. RODRIGUEZ stated the person believed by him to be OSWALD appeared to be drunk. The unknown individual ordered a Tequila and when told the price would be $.50 asked who the proprietor of the bar was and later commented, "He is an imperialist or a capitalist." RODRIGUEZ states that person believed to be OSWALD became sick and that the other individual ordered a lemonade for which he was charged $.25. Immediately thereafter, this unknown person and the individual believed to be OSWALD left the Habana Bar. RODRIGUEZ states about three or four days later he observed a group of people congregating on Canal Street and observed CARLOS BRINGUIER talking to two policemen. He also observed two police cars and a white male entering one of the police cars and on the sidewalk observed some yellow-colored handbills. He states this is all he could recall about this incident on Canal Street. RODRIGUEZ stated that on the following day BRINGUIER came into the Habana Bar and mentioned he had had some difficulty with a pro-CASTRO individual distributing handbills on Canal Street. RODRIGUEZ states at that time he did not know the identity of the man whom BRINGUIER had the difficulty with but now assumes the white male he observed entering the police car was LEE HARVEY OSWALD. RODRIGUEZ states he never told BRINGUIER or anyone that the man who was in the Habana Bar with a person he believed identical with OSWALD was being sought by the FBI. RODRIGUEZ states that he had not been talked to by any FBI Agent prior to the assassination of President KENNEDY. RODRIGUEZ could not identify persons depicted in photographs of OSWALD distributing handbills in front of the International Trade Mart, New Orleans, other than OSWALD. ARMANDA JARVIS, Barmaid at the Habana Bar, advised she had no knowledge whatsoever concerning OSWALD or anyone who was allegedly in the

presence of OSWALD. Mrs. CARLOS BRINGUIER states that her husband is on a speaking tour away from the City of New Orleans, which tour will terminate on May 31, 1964, after which her husband will return to New Orleans. During the latter part of July, 1963, information was received that approximately ten Cuban refugees had arrived in New Orleans, Louisiana, for the purpose of attending a training camp after which they would be trained at a training camp in Guatemala. A source reported that these refugees were disappointed after their arrival because they did not have training weapons and this group allegedly returned to Miami shortly after their arrival in New Orleans.

- P -

DETAILS:

At New Orleans, Louisiana

On May 1, 1964, it was determined through contact with Delta Airlines, New Orleans International Airport, Moisant Field, that ORESTES PENA had departed at approximately 12:15 PM on May 1, 1964 on a trip to Europe, and that PENA was scheduled to return to New Orleans on May 30, 1964.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 13, 1964

RUPERTO JERONIMO PENA, also known as RUPERTO JERONIMO PENA - ALFONSO, operator of the Habana Bar, 117 Decatur Street, furnished the following information in response to inquiries:

RUPERTO PENA advised that about a year or so ago two men bearing the following descriptions entered the Habana Bar about 8 or 9 o'clock one evening and they were heard to discuss matters pertaining to Cuba which left RUPERTO PENA with the definite impression that they were pro-CASTRO and pro-Communist:

One of the above two is described by RUPERTO PENA as a white male, age approximately 25, 5'7", 130 pounds, light brown complexion, black medium-long straight hair combed straight back who appeared to be of Mexican nationality and who also appeared to have a college education. RUPERTO PENA recalls he was wearing a sport coat but could not recall other details of his dress.

The other person was a Cuban, age 30, 150 pounds, 5'9", medium build, tan complexion, appeared to be a Cuban by his speech and also wore a sport coat, other details of his attire not being recalled by RUPERTO PENA.

RUPERTO PENA advised that he does not know the names of the above two persons or any other information about them but is quite certain that they were not seamen. He said he had not seen either of these two persons prior to the occasion he has described above. He did recall that they spoke favorably of FIDEL CASTRO and he recalls they mentioned that things were going well in Cuba under FIDEL CASTRO.

According to RUPERTO PENA he called either the FBI or Immigration and Naturalization Service at New Orleans on the following day to advise Federal authorities of the above incident. He relates he mentioned to the person to whom he spoke in Spanish that it was his opinion the above two persons were pro-CASTRO and pro-Communist. RUPERTO

On 5/11/64 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 100-16601

by SA WARREN C. DEBRUEYS and SA RICHARD E. LOGAN :gas Date dictated 5/13/64

4

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ENCLOSURE

PENA explained that he could not be positive if he called the FBI office or the Immigration office. He states that there are various phone numbers near the telephone including FBI, local police and Border Patrol and he selected one of those numbers and was under the impression he had called the FBI or Immigration regarding the above matter. He has no information concerning the residences of the above two persons nor any other additional information except as follows:

He then mentioned that about four or five days after the two above described persons were in the Habana Bar he observed them drive by on the street in front of the Habana Bar. He is able to recall that they were driving in either a Ford or Chevrolet, color not recalled and that the one who appeared to be a Cuban was driving and the other was seated along side of him. This car appeared suddenly in front of the bar but RUPERTO PENA was able to run outside on the street and obtain the license number of this car. He does not recall nor did he know at the time that he took the number whether the car carried Louisiana plates or the plates of some other state. He advised that immediately after he jotted down the number of that car he took the number to CARLOS BRINGUIER a Cuban who operates a store next door to the Habana Bar. According to RUPERTO PENA he explained to BRINGUIER that two men who had been in the Habana Bar several days previously and whose conversation indicated they were pro-CASTRO and pro-Communist in PENA's opinion, had just passed in front of the Habana Bar in a car. He also explained to BRINGUIER that he had previously called the FBI to tell them about the past appearance of the two persons described above in the Habana Bar and that he had related to the FBI the other details concerning the conversation of these two men and the fact that he, RUPERTO PENA, had told the FBI that he thought they were pro-Communist and pro-CASTRO. RUPERTO PENA explained that he requested BRINGUIER to call the FBI since BRINGUIER spoke English and he, RUPERTO PENA, does not speak English. He was not present when BRINGUIER called the FBI. RUPERTO PENA was unable to explain why he claims that

he did not know whether he called the FBI or Immigration and Naturalization Service except to state that he had originally called either the FBI or Immigration and Naturalization Service and must have been under the impression that he called the FBI. PENA stated he was able to recall that he advised BRINGUIER to call the FBI to furnish the additional information regarding the license plates.

RUPERTO PENA also mentioned that he had never seen LEE HARVEY OSWALD in the Habana Bar or any other location. He had no information about LEE HARVEY OSWALD being present in the Habana Bar with any other individual. Specifically he stated that the two persons whom he has described above as being in the bar were to his knowledge in the Habana Bar only on the one occasion described above and that the only other time he saw those two persons was the occasion when they appeared in front of the Habana Bar in an automobile as set forth above.

RUPERTO PENA also mentioned that he never advised CARLOS BRINGUIER that he had ever seen LEE HARVEY OSWALD in the Habana Bar or that the FBI had ever told him, RUPERTO PENA, that any person was pro-CASTRO or pro-Communist or that he had ever seen LEE HARVEY OSWALD in the presence of a person whom the FBI was seeking. Logically, according to RUPERTO PENA, he would have never been able to have told CARLOS BRINGUIER that either or both of the two men he has described above were ever seen by him or anyone else in the presence of LEE HARVEY OSWALD. In fact, RUPERTO PENA said that the two men about whom he allegedly called the FBI or Immigration a year or so ago have to his knowledge no connection whatsoever with LEE HARVEY OSWLAD. Mr. RUPERTO PENA does not recall what other persons may have been in the Habana Bar when the two men described above were in the bar. He stated that his brother, ORESTES PENA, the owner of the Habana Bar, does not know anything about the incident and that the barmaid, ARMANDA

JARVIS has no such knowledge.

Three photographs depicting LEE HARVEY OSWALD and a small group of persons standing in front of the International Trade Mart, New Orleans, at which time OSWALD was distributing pamphlets on the Fair Play for Cuba Committee were displayed to RUPERTO PENA and he was unable to identify any of the persons reflected in these photographs as persons he had seen previously or of whose identity he was aware.

RUPERTO PENA furnished the following background information regarding himself:

Name	RUPERTO JERONIMO PENA, whose name in Latin American countries would also include his mother's name; i.e., RUPERTO JERONIMO PENA - ALFONSO
Race	White
Sex	Male
Nationality	Cuban (Cuban passport # 10974)
Occupation	Manager, Habana Bar, 117 Decatur Street, and lives above bar.
Date of Birth	3/5/27
Place of Birth	Cuba
Alien Registration No.	A 11 286 712, arrived in U. S. 12/8/61 at Miami, Fla., as a Cuban exile.
Prior addresses	4 months New York City, 1962 at 166 - 82nd Street, Manahattan; prior to 12/8/61 resided in Cuba at Colon No. 253 in the Province of Matanzas

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Marital Status	Married
Wife	IRAZDA DELGADO de PENA, presently resides at Manguito, Matanzas
Parents	YRADA SOSA and SACARIO DELGADO who are residents of Manguito.
Occupation in Cuba	Merchant
Political Affliations In Cuba	Claims never aligned with any group connected with CASTRO and was pro-BATISTA.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date May 13, 1964

EVARISTO GILBERTO RODRIGUEZ, whose name as used in Cuba and other Latin American countries would include his mother's maiden name of ORTEGA, i.e., EVARISTO GILBERTO RODRIGUEZ-ORTEGO, in response to a request made to him on May 11, 1964, voluntarily appeared at the New Orleans Office on May 12, 1964, and furnished the following information:

RODRIGUEZ related that approximately in September, 1963, LEE HARVEY OSWALD was observed by him in the Habana Bar, 117 Decatur Street. He explained this statement as follows:

As best he could recall it was in September, 1963, at approximately 3:30 a.m. or 4:00 a.m., day of the week not recalled, that two white males entered the Habana Bar and sat at a table opposite the center of the bar, both facing the entrance to the bar on Decatur Street.

According to RODRIGUEZ based on photographs he had seen of LEE HARVEY OSWALD after the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY he was able to state that one of these two men he has described above was in his opinion LEE HARVEY OSWALD. He related that the person he believes to be OSWALD who entered the bar as stated above was accompanied by a white male, age about 32, a little taller than OSWALD and perhaps a little heavier than OSWALD. He described this man as being about 5'7", medium build with muscular biceps. He explained that this man was wearing a sleeveless slipon vest-like sweater, blue in color and was wearing a white, long sleeve business shirt with a tie, the color of which he does not recall. He was wearing a light sport coat which appeared to have a base color of grey interspersed with dull red lines, checkered in appearance. This man was wearing white pants, was light complexioned, wore no hat and no glasses. RODRIGUEZ was unable to recall the color of this man's hair; however, he did recall that he was able to speak Spanish very well. RODRIGUEZ was not able to state whether this man was Mexican, Cuban, Argentine or a national of any other Spanish speaking country. He related that the

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On 5/12/64 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 100-16601

by SA WARREN C. DEBRUEYS and SA RICHARD E. LOGAN :gas Date dictated 5/13/64

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person he believed to be OSWALD wore a short sleeve white sport shirt with an open collar, dark pants. He wore no glasses and no hat and apparently spoke no Spanish.

RODRIGUEZ then related that when these two persons entered the Habana Bar the party he believes was identical with LEE HARVEY OSWALD gave the appearance of being drunk and was assisted to the above mentioned table opposite the bar by the man that accompanied him. RODRIGUEZ related that the man who accompanied the person he believes was OSWALD was seated on the side of the table closer to the bar and the party he shall refer to herinafter as OSWALD was seated closer to the wall opposite the bar. At that time the owner of the bar, ORESTES PENA, was seated at the far end of the bar also facing the entrance on Decatur Street and from this position PENA could observe the backs of the party believed to be OSWALD and his friend.

RODRIGUEZ related that the man with "OSWALD" ordered a tequila in Spanish. RODRIGUEZ carried the tequila to the table where "OSWALD" and his companion were seated and gave the tequila to "OSWALD's" companion and told him "That will be 50 cents." "OSWALD's" companion who spoke Spanish asked RODRIGUEZ in Spanish who the owner was. RODRIGUEZ replied "He is a Cuban but an American citizen." RODRIGUEZ claims that "OSWALD's" companion then stated that "He is an imperialist or a capitalist." RODRIGUEZ claims he advised this man that he is an American who lives off of his business.

According to RODRIGUEZ all the conversation was in Spanish with "OSWALD's" companion. While he was having the described discussion with "OSWALD's" companion, "OSWALD" had begun to drink the tequila which was ordered by his companion and "OSWALD" had commenced to vomit after drinking a half portion of the tequila. "OSWALD's" companion attempted to assist "OSWALD" and ordered a lemonade. RODRIGUEZ claims he walked to the far end of the bar and spoke to ORESTES PENA advising "these two men" wanted a lemonade, and RODRIGUEZ

ENCLOSURE

mentioned to ORESTES PENA "we don't make lemonades here." RODRIGUEZ then said ORESTES told him to go ahead and make the lemonade with some lemons, sugar and water. RODRIGUEZ claims he went immediately behind the bar and made the lemonade and as he was carrying the lemonade back to the table, stopped at the end of the bar and asked ORESTES how much should he charge for the lemonade and ORESTES advised him "25 cents." RODRIGUEZ claims he carried the lemonade to the table where "OSWALD" and his companion were seated and gave the lemonade to "OSWALD's" companion and speaking to him in Spanish told him that the lemonade was 25 cents and the latter gave him 25 cents. Immediately thereafter "OSWALD" and his companion stood up at the table and "OSWALD" assisted by his companion left the Habana Bar and while leaving "OSWALD's" companion said in Spanish that "the bar will be closed tomorrow." About three or four days later in the afternoon when EVARISTO RODRIGUEZ was returning from a call to see a doctor with ORESTES PENA they drove to Canal Street apparently on Carondelet Street and had turned right on Canal Street and headed towards the Mississippi River. It was at that time that RODRIGUEZ and PENA observed a congregation of people located in front of a theater on Canal Street between St. Charles and the next street closer to the river from St. Charles. In this group of people RODRIGUEZ observed CARLOS BRINGUIER talking to two policemen. He also observed two police cars and a white male entering one of the two police cars. Also on the sidewalk were scattered some yellow handbills. RODRIGUEZ stated that ORESTES PENA was driving his 1959 Mercury yellow four-door sedan and proceeded without stopping to observe the congregation any further. He stated that this is all he recalls about this incident on Canal Street.

On the following day about 12:30 p.m., CARLOS BRINGUIER came into the Habana Bar and advised RUPERTO PENA and ARMANDA JARVIS, the barmaid, that he, CARLOS BRINGUIER, had been in some difficulty with a pro-CASTRO individual who

was distributing handbills on Canal Street. RODRIGUEZ mentioned, however, that at that time he did not know the man with whom BRINGUIER had difficulty on Canal Street was LEE HARVEY OSWALD. He stated that he now assumes that the white male getting in the police car at the time of the incident on Canal Street was LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

RODRIGUEZ explained that after President KENNEDY was assassinated the picture of LEE HARVEY OSWALD appeared on television and in the local newspapers. He believes that this occurred on the day after President KENNEDY was assassinated and that on the afternoon of that same day after seeing the picture of LEE HARVEY OSWALD he told CARLOS BRINGUIER that "OSWALD" had been in the bar previously and told him the story about "OSWALD" being in the bar with an unknown male that spoke Spanish and about "OSWALD" vomiting in the bar as he, RODRIGUEZ, has outlined the story during this interview.

RODRIGUEZ specifically stated that he never told BRINGUIER or anyone that the man who was in the Habana Bar with a person he believed identical with LEE HARVEY OSWALD was being sought by the FBI. He states he knows that he could not have made such a statement because he had no information at any time that the man he described above as being with "OSWALD" at the Habana Bar was wanted by the FBI. In fact he, RODRIGUEZ, had not been talked to by any FBI Agent prior to the date of the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY.

RODRIGUEZ was unable to recall what persons were in the Habana Bar on the morning that he allegedly saw "OSWALD" and a companion of "OSWALD's" in the Habana Bar other than ORESTES PENA. He reiterated that the person he believed to be identical with OSWALD was definitely drunk. This was the only occasion he had seen the man he believed to be OSWALD and the man that accompanied the latter except possibly on the occasion of the incident on Canal Street when he saw a man entering the police car who could have been LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

RODRIGUEZ was shown three photographs depicting LEE HARVEY OSWALD distributing handbills in front of the International Trade Mart, New Orleans, which photographs also included numerous other persons. The only person that RODRIGUEZ was able to identify in these photographs as someone he has seen previously was LEE HARVEY OSWALD. He claimed that he did not know the identity of any of the other persons in the photographs nor had he seen any of them previously.

RODRIGUEZ furnished the following background information regarding himself:

Name	EVARISTO GILBERTO RODRIGUEZ, or EVARISTO GILBERTO RODRIGUEZ ORTEGA
Alien Registration No.	A 15 391 115
Sex	Male
Race	White
Date of Birth	7/26/41
Place of Birth	Gibara, Oriente, Cuba
Height	5'7"
Weight	153 pounds
Hair	Black
Eyes	Brown
Complexion	Olive
Marital Status	Married
Wife	MARIA IRENE ORDAS CANTRERA, aka. MARIA RODAS de RODRIGUEZ, age 27
Residence	1239 Chartres Street, upstairs.
Nationality of Wife	Guatemalan
Date of Arrival in United States	1959 as seaman
Date of Arrival in United States as Resident Alien	January, 1963
Selective Service No.	10-133-41-325, Local Board No. 133.

RODRIGUEZ claimed to have been a seaman aboard the S.S. BARCELONA which sunk in the Gulf of Mexico, January 3, 1963; was picked up by a vessel named San Jose and taken to Costa Rica and subsequently returned to the United States by the firm which owned the S.S. BARCELONA.

RODRIGUEZ claimed he was never a member of the CASTRO government or the militia in Cuba; he claimed to be anti-CASTRO.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date May 13, 1964

ARMANDA JARVIS, wife of JIMMY JARVIS, advised she has been a barmaid for the last few years at the Habana Bar, 117 Decatur Street. She advised she has always been employed there during the daytime and her hours are 6 a.m. to 4 p.m. She stated she has never worked at nights or in the evenings at this bar. She advised she has never seen LEE HARVEY OSWALD in the past. She has never heard from anyone else at the bar that LEE HARVEY OSWALD had ever been there alone or with anyone else. She has never heard that anyone who had ever been seen in the presence of LEE HARVEY OSWALD had been in the bar or that anyone that the FBI was seeking and who had been in company with OSWALD had ever been in the Habana Bar. In short she claims she had no knowledge whatsoever concerning OSWALD or anyone who was allegedly in the presence of OSWALD.

ARMANDA JARVIS advised that she was naturalized as a United States Citizen on January 15, 1958, in United States District Court, Eastern District of Louisiana, New Orleans, Louisiana. She claims that she presently resides at 913½ Decatur Street, that her husband is a seaman and a member of the National Maritime Union. She furnished the date of her marriage as February 14, 1956, in St. Bernard Parish, Louisiana. She furnished the names of her parents as ARMANDA GONZALEZ FERRER and her father as PEDRO GONZALEZ. She claims her father is deceased and her mother resides in Cuba. She related she has previously worked at the Federal Barge Lines as a charwoman in St. Louis and St. Paul between 1955 and 1958.

ARMANDA JARVIS was shown three photographs depicting LEE HARVEY OSWALD distributing handbills in front of the International Trade Mart, New Orleans, which photographs include various other persons. After observing these photographs she was unable to identify any of the persons depicted there and advised that she does not recall ever seeing any such persons previously.

On 5/12/64 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 100-16601

by SA WARREN C. DEBRUEYS and SA RICHARD E. LOGAN :gas Date dictated 5/13/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 Date May 13, 1964

MARIA DEL CARMEN PEARCE, wife of CARLOS JOSE BRINGUIER, also known as CARLOS JOSE BRINGUIER-ESPOSITO, 501 Adele Street, Apartment F, St. Thomas Housing Project, furnished the following information:

Mrs. BRINGUIER advised that her husband, CARLOS BRINGUIER, was out of the city on a speaking tour which would terminate on May 31, 1964, after which CARLOS BRINGUIER would return to New Orleans. She advised that he was scheduled to return to New Orleans for a brief period of time to meet with a Cuban from Miami on May 23, 1964, but immediately planned to resume his lecture tour. Mrs. BRINGUIER advised that she would advise CARLOS BRINGUIER to call at the New Orleans Office on June 1, 1964, immediately after his return to New Orleans. In addition to the above, Mrs. BRINGUIER furnished the following schedule of CARLOS BRINGUIER's speaking tour:

Friday, May 8, 1964, Springfield, Illinois, Holiday Inn Motel.

Sunday, May 10, 1964, Minneapolis, Minnesota, meeting at YWCA, Benton Hall, 3 p.m., ALTA STEIMAN, 2939 Olive Avenue, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Monday, May 11, 1964, Rapid City, South Dakota, Sheraton-Johnson Hotel, with notation "Will contact Mr. POWELL, Sheraton-Johnson Hotel, AC 605, Telephone number 342-1210."

Tuesday, May 12, 1964, Scotts Bluff, Nebraska, meeting of VFW, with notation "Will contact LEO BROWN, P. O. Box 501, BROWN's telephone number 635-2471, building number 635-1711."

Wednesday, May 13, 1964, Sydney, Nebraska, meeting at the Fort Sydney Motor Hotel, with the notation "Our contact - Mr. LAWRENCE WAMSLEY, telephone 254-5863.

May 15, 16, and 17, 1964, San Angelo, Texas, The First Evangelical Methodist Church of America, 123

On 5/12/64 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 100-16601

by SA WARREN C. DEBRUEYS and SA RICHARD E. LOGAN :gas Date dictated 5/13/64

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East Avenue G, San Angelo, Texas.

Mrs. BRINGUIER then explained that her husband, CARLOS BRINGUIER, would be on a speaking tour with BILLY JAMES HARGIS, Director of the Anti-Communist Christian Crusade of Tulsa, Oklahoma. She furnished the following information regarding speeches to be made by CARLOS BRINGUIER as follows:

Monday, May 18, 1964, Brownwood, Texas, Browntowner Motor Inn Roof Garden, 7:30 p.m.

Tuesday, May 19, 1964, Cleburne, Texas, Liberty Hotel, 7:30 p.m.

Wednesday, May 20, 1964, Lufkin, Texas, Angelina Hotel, 7:30 p.m.

Thursday, May 21, 1964, Port Arthur, Texas, Woodrow Wilson Jr. High School Auditorium, 7:30 p.m.

Friday, May 22, 1964, Houston, Texas, S. P. Martel Auditorium, 3511 Yoakum Blvd., 7:30 p.m.

Saturday, May 23, 1964, Plano, Texas, Central Baptist Church, 2712 - 14th Street, 7:30 p.m.

Sunday, May 24, 1964, Garland, Texas, Central Baptist Church, Rev. MERLE MAYES, Pastor, 3 meetings, 11 a.m., 2 p.m., 7:30 p.m.

Monday, May 25, 1964, Dallas, Texas, Community Hall, 4125 West Clarendon Drive, Cockrell Hill.

Tuesday, May 26, 1964, Dallas, Texas, Oak Cliff Baptist Temple, 2108 South Beckley.

Wednesday, May 27, 1964, Midland, Texas, Corinth Baptist Church, 7:30 p.m.

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Thursday, May 28, 1964, Pampa, Texas, Robert E. Lee Jr. High School Auditorium, 7:30 p.m.

Friday, May 29, 1964, Clovis, New Mexico, Holiday Inn - Rooms B & C, 7:30 p.m.

Saturday, May 30, 1964, Odessa, Texas, Maranatha Baptist Church, 7:30 p.m.

Sunday, May 31, 1964, Plainview, Texas, Calvary Baptist Church, 2 p.m.

RE ALLEGED ANTI-CASTRO
TRAINING CAMP IN THE NEW ORLEANS AREA

NO 105-1095

On July 30, 1963, NO T-1, who is in a position to learn of some of the activities by anti-CASTRO and pro-CASTRO Cubans in the New Orleans area, advised that on late Wednesday night, July 24, 1963, the Border Patrol at New Orleans advised the Catholic Refugee Center that ten Cuban refugees had arrived in New Orleans from Miami. They were traveling in two automobiles and the cars had broken down on the Chef Menteur Highway. The Refugee Center arranged for them to stay at the Monterey Motel on the Chef Menteur Highway in New Orleans.

NO T-1 furnished the following additional information:

T-1 stated that on July 25, 1963, RUDOLPH DAVIS, who allegedly resides in the Parkchester Apartments in New Orleans and is believed to be of Cuban nationality, remarked at the motel that "This is all a mistake." DAVIS remarked that these individuals were going to work for him at a camp and that they were going to a training camp in Guatemala following this. T-1 stated that the training camp must be within two hours drive of New Orleans since DAVIS goes to the reported site and returns the same day. According to unverified information obtained by T-1 from remarks made by DAVIS and RAUL DIAZ, an employee of the Refugee Center who resides in the St. Thomas Housing Project in New Orleans, there are reported to be eighteen men at this training site under the guidance of VICTOR PANEQUE and that with the additional ten men, it would mean there are twenty-eight men at the site. T-1 further related that from the conversation heard, it appeared that possibly some of the individuals were going to Guatemala on Tuesday, August 6, 1963, means unknown. T-1 related there was no other information available to the source at this time regarding the location of the alleged training camp.

On July 30, 1963, Mr. JAMES A. YORK, Chief Patrol Inspector, U. S. Border Patrol, New Orleans, advised that at 10:55 p.m. on July 24, 1963, they received a call from the New Orleans Police Department for assistance. Two cars containing ten Cuban refugees from Miami had broken down

on the Chef Menteur Highway and the police needed the assistance of an interpreter. Such an interpreter was furnished and it was learned that these Cubans were penniless and that they were on their way to New Orleans to look for work. At the request of the Cuban Refugee Center, they were referred to the Monterey Motel and they had no further contact with them and did not obtain their names.

On August 14, 1963, contact was made with RAUL DIAZ, telephone number 529-3200, in the absence of Mrs. ELISE CERNIGLIA, who has been out of town on vacation for several weeks. RAUL DIAZ, who is an assistant of Mrs. CERNIGLIA, advised he has been ill for several weeks but was able to furnish the following information regarding some 11 Cubans who had come to New Orleans during the last days of July, 1963, ostensibly as a layover enroute to a training camp located in the general vicinity of New Orleans.

RAUL DIAZ advised he had been instructed either on July 28 or 29, 1963, to go out to the Motel Monterey on Highway 90 East, where there were some 10 or 11 Cubans allegedly registered. RAUL DIAZ related that he went out to the Motel Monterey as instructed and found some 11 Cubans, as well as one RICHARD DAVIS of the Parkchester Apartments in New Orleans, who was also present.

DIAZ learned that RICHARD DAVIS was attempting to get the Catholic Cuban Refugee Center, headed by Mrs. CERNIGLIA, to pay the cost of the motel bill and to furnish these Cubans with additional funds. DIAZ claims he told DAVIS that none of these Cubans would be qualified to receive Governmental assistance through the Catholic Cuban Refugee Center, as they were not registered as being located in this area.

According to DIAZ, these 11 Cubans were headed by a man named VICTOR PANEQUE, all of whom were from Miami. He understood from conversation that they had come to New Orleans for the purpose of going to a training camp in the vicinity of New Orleans to get military training.

DIAZ stated it was his further understanding that these people were to be given funds by RICHARD DAVIS, who allegedly has a summer home across the lake from New Orleans, but apparently DAVIS had used the money for some other purpose.

NO 105-1095

Inasmuch as DIAZ fell sick on the next day and was bedridden for approximately two weeks, he had no additional information. He advised that when Mrs. CERNIGLIA returned from her vacation, she would likely have some additional information.

On August 14, 1963, NO T-2 advised that T-2 had understood that a group of Cubans had come to New Orleans from Miami about two weeks ago for the purpose of being trained at a camp located on the other side of the lake from New Orleans. It is his understanding that these Cubans expected to have a complete training area, as well as equipment, but that when they arrived, they learned that their quarters were a summer cottage owned by RICHARD DAVIS of New Orleans, and that the only equipment was broomsticks to be used in training in place of weapons. T-2 also understood that DAVIS allegedly had funds for these people which he had derived from some unknown source, but when the Cubans arrived in New Orleans, DAVIS had no funds to give them.

NO T-2 explained two Cubans of this group, in particular one who was allegedly from Puerto Rico, were looking for DAVIS to harm him because he had apparently deceived them. For this reason DAVIS' whereabouts during the presence of these Cubans was unknown.

It was T-2's further understanding that these 11 Cubans joined about 9 others who were already at the summer house, and that the entire 20 had returned to Miami disappointed.

On September 12, 1963, Mrs. ELISE CERNIGLIA, head of the Catholic Cuban Center in New Orleans, who had been out of town for the previous several weeks on vacation, advised on or about July 24,1963 she had received a telephone call to the effect that some 10 Cubans had arrived in New Orleans from Miami. She explained that these 10 Cubans had been stopped by the New Orleans Police. She stated the police turned the Cubans over to the Border Patrol and when they learned they were Cuban refugees, she was contacted at the Catholic Cuban Center in New Orleans.

Mrs. CERNIGLIA stated she learned that these men had come to New Orleans allegedly through efforts of

NO 105-1095

RICHARD DAVIS, JR. She stated she had contacted DAVIS and he said that they were his men and that he had a company in Guatemala who was going to hire them. She stated that DAVIS requested financial assistance in their lodging since they were Cuban refugees. Mrs. CERNIGLIA stated she reluctantly found them lodging at the Monterey Motel on the Chef Menteur Highway in New Orleans and paid for the lodging there. She stated these men were not registered individually but had registered under the account of the Catholic Cuban Center in New Orleans.

Mrs. CERNIGLIA stated the only other pertinent information she had was that DAVIS allegedly had some type of business firm in the Pere Marquette Building in New Orleans which allegedly was to hire these people. She remarked that it was her understanding that all of these Cubans returned to Florida on the following Sunday after their arrival in New Orleans.

She had no information concerning the camp where they were to train outside of New Orleans but understood it was owned by someone in the same firm in which DAVIS was a member.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

RAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATIC

Date October 2, 1963

1

RUDOLPH RICHARD DAVIS, JR., 1570 Westbrook Street (Parkchester Apartments), New Orleans, voluntarily furnished the following information:

He advised he was born September 9, 1934 at Manhattan, New York, but had resided in Cuba between the ages of 2 and 26. He stated he had returned to the United States on January 12, 1961 from Cuba via Miami, after which he resided in New York City until August, 1961. Since the latter date he has been residing in New Orleans. He claims he is presently a Cuban alien with Alien Registration #A-12-280-713, however he has a special litigation current to re-establish his United States citizenship by birth.

He explained that he had become friendly with a university professor by the name of JOSE IGNACIO ROSCO some time ago in Cuba and added that ROSCO had been a professor at the University of Havana. In 1959 ROSCO formed a movement against CASTRO. In 1959 DAVIS told ROSCO that he would like to become a member of his movement in Cuba but about a week later ROSCO and his organization "went underground."

DAVIS mentioned that he left Cuba in January, 1961 and went immediately to New York City, where he had become acquainted with friends of his active in the Christian Democratic Movement (CDM)(Movimiento Democratica Cristiano)(MDC). He related he acted as a coordinator between this group and the New York Police Department. He stated he is definitely anti-CASTRO.

According to DAVIS, he came to New Orleans in August, 1961. He then related that sometime early in 1963 he had made friends with persons in the lumber business in Guatemala and had formed with them the Guatemalan Lumber and Mineral Corporation. This is a Louisiana corporation that has a contract with the Guatemalan Government to take mahogany out of Guatemala.

Having need of some men to work in Guatemala in cutting lumber for this firm, he had contacted LAUREANO BATISTA, who happens to be connected with MDC in Miami, to see if LAUREANO had some men he might send him for work in

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On 10/1/63 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 105-1095

by SAs WARREN C. deBRUEYS and DONALD C. STEINMEYER /lyc Date dictated 10/2/63

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this lumber company's business in Guatemala.

According to DAVIS, some 19 men were sent by LAUREANO BATISTA from Miami to New Orleans in response to DAVIS's request. Unfortunately these men, for some reason or another, came to New Orleans with the idea that they were going to be trained in New Orleans for a military operation and sent to Guatemala for additional training. He claims that when he advised of the real purpose of their travel to New Orleans, they were disappointed and some were angry with him.

DAVIS claims that these people were dressed in khaki military-type clothing and it was necessary to buy them regular clothes. He then explained that his corporation is made up of the following officers:

JOSEPH MILLA, President (a Guatemalan);

GUS de LaBarre, Vice President;

RUDOLPH RICHARD DAVIS, JR., Vice President;

FRANK de LaBarre, Secretary and Attorney for this company.

DAVIS stated that GUS and FRANK de LaBarre contributed to the food and clothing of these men and sent them across the lake from New Orleans for housing and any training they could give them in connection with their lumber cutting work in Guatemala. He stated that the home where they stayed in St. Tammany Parish is located in Lacombe, Louisiana, about a mile from Highway 190 West on a secondary road.

DAVIS stated that during the last days of July the FBI had seized some dynamite and other explosives stored in a Lacombe, Louisiana residence which material, according to the newspaper, was to be used against Cuba. He stated this action disturbed these Cuban refugees and

was probably partially responsible for the decision to return to Miami. Since they had come to New Orleans with the idea of receiving military training and additional military training in Guatemala, they were not willing to proceed to Guatemala to be employed in mahogany lumber cutting. For this reason their passage on Greyhound Bus was paid for by the Guatemalan Lumber and Mineral Corporation, New Orleans, Louisiana. DAVIS states this is the extent of the information he has concerning this matter and he attests he had no intention of giving these people any military training or using them in any military adventure against Cuba.

DAVIS stated he did not know any of these refugees personally but could recall the names of the following:

VICTOR PANEQUE;
LEODOVINO INTERIAN;
FERNANDO FERNANDEZ;
Man named FORNES.

Set forth below is a physical description and background information concerning RUDOLPH RICHARD DAVIS, JR. as furnished by him:

Name	RUDOLPH RICHARD DAVIS, JR.
Race	White
Sex	Male
Birth data	September 9, 1934 at Manhattan, New York (120 East 23rd Street)
Parents	RUDOLPH RICHARD DAVIS, SR., father (Cuban) LORRAINE ELIZABETH BLAIR, mother (U. S. citizen born in New Jersey)
Residence of parents	Apartment 5, Peniston and St. Charles, New Orleans, Louisiana
Height	5'11"
Weight	177 pounds
Hair	Dark brown
Complexion	Medium
Marital Status	Married
Present employment	General agent, Western Life Insurance Company, St. Paul, Minnesota 2001 Canal Street, New Orleans, Louisiana

Prior employment

November, 1962 through January, 1963 - In business for self selling Green Stamps, San Juan, Puerto Rico;
March, 1962 through November, 1962 - Agent for Occidental Life Insurance Company, 3308 Tulane Avenue, New Orleans;
September, 1961 through February, 1962 - Agent for New Orleans Life Insurance Company of the South, Maritime Building, New Orleans;
Approximately June to July, 1961 - New York Life Insurance Company, Brooklyn Branch, New York;
February, 1961 for approximately 6 months - Sugar broker with Keiser and Company, 120 Wall Street, New York City.

In addition to the above, DAVIS stated he is the delegate in New Orleans for MDC but has not done anything specific as a delegate other than having three meetings with small groups for the purpose of developing some activity in New Orleans such as the collection of clothing and money; however, this did not materialize.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 12/17/63

1 Mr. CARLOS BRINGUIER, 107 Decatur Street, telephonically contacted the New Orleans Office and advised that about August 2, 1963, two Cubans who had been in a training camp somewhere across the lake, location unknown, came into his store and wanted to go back to Miami. BRINGUIER stated that he arranged bus transportation for them, and that these two Cubans told him that an individual in the camp, FERNANDO FERNANDEZ BARCENA, was a CASTRO spy.

BRINGUIER said he later learned that some letters written by BARCENA had been intercepted, one of which was to the Cuban Embassy in Mexico City. BRINGUIER said that he believes that BARCENA was questioned by Agents in Miami, and that there was something about the activity of BARCENA in the "Miami Herald."

Mr. BRINGUIER advised that the above was being called to the FBI's attention at this time, since LEE HARVEY OSWALD had appeared at BRINGUIER's store on August 5, 1963, and offered to train guerillas.

BRINGUIER said he knew of no connection that OSWALD had with any Cubans, and that OSWALD made no mention of any Cuban training camp and gave no indication of knowing about a training camp or of being acquainted with any Cubans.

On 12/11/63 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 100-16601

by SA JOHN T. REYNOLDS :jas Date dictated 12/16/63

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New Orleans, Louisiana
May 15, 1964

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - R - CUBA

Reference is made to the Report of SA STEPHEN M. CALLENDER dated and captioned as above, at New Orleans, Louisiana.

NO T-1 and NO T-2, mentioned in the above referenced report, have furnished reliable information in the past.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New Orleans, Louisiana
May 15, 1964

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - R - CUBA

Reference is made to the Report of SA STEPHEN M. CALLENDER dated and captioned as above, at New Orleans, Louisiana.

NO T-1 and NO T-2, mentioned in the above referenced report, have furnished reliable information in the past.

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Date May 13, 1964

RUPERTO JERONIMO PENA, also known as RUPERTO JERONIMO PENA - ALFONSO, operator of the Habana Bar, 117 Decatur Street, furnished the following information in response to inquiries:

RUPERTO PENA advised that about a year or so ago two men bearing the following descriptions entered the Habana Bar about 8 or 9 o'clock one evening and they were heard to discuss matters pertaining to Cuba which left RUPERTO PENA with the definite impression that they were pro-CASTRO and pro-Communist:

One of the above two is described by RUPERTO PENA as a white male, age approximately 25, 5'7", 130 pounds, light brown complexion, black medium-long straight hair combed straight back who appeared to be of Mexican nationality and who also appeared to have a college education. RUPERTO PENA recalls he was wearing a sport coat but could not recall other details of his dress.

The other person was a Cuban, age 30, 150 pounds, 5'9", medium build, tan complexion, appeared to be a Cuban by his speech and also wore a sport coat, other details of his attire not being recalled by RUPERTO PENA.

RUPERTO PENA advised that he does not know the names of the above two persons or any other information about them but is quite certain that they were not seamen. He said he had not seen either of these two persons prior to the occasion he has described above. He did recall that they spoke favorably of FIDEL CASTRO and he recalls they mentioned that things were going well in Cuba under FIDEL CASTRO.

According to RUPERTO PENA he called either the FBI or Immigration and Naturalization Service at New Orleans on the following day to advise Federal authorities of the above incident. He relates he mentioned to the person to whom he spoke in Spanish that it was his opinion the above two persons where pro-CASTRO and pro-Communist. RUPERTO

Amended by NO airtel 5/20/64

On 5/11/64 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 100-16601

by SA WARREN C. DEBRUEYS and SA RICHARD E. LOGAN :gas 4 Date dictated 5/13/64

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person he believed to be OSWALD wore a short sleeve white sport shirt with an open collar, dark pants. He wore no glasses and no hat and apparently spoke no Spanish.

RODRIGUEZ then related that when these two persons entered the Habana Bar the party he believes was identical with LEE HARVEY OSWALD gave the appearance of being drunk and was assisted to the above mentioned table opposite the bar by the man that accompanied him. RODRIGUEZ related that the man who accompanied the person he believes was OSWALD was seated on the side of the table closer to the bar and the party he shall refer to hereinafter as OSWALD was seated closer to the wall opposite the bar. At that time the owner of the bar, ORESTES PENA, was seated at the far end of the bar also facing the entrance on Decatur Street and from this position PENA could observe the backs of the party believed to be OSWALD and his friend.

RODRIGUEZ related that the man with "OSWALD" ordered a tequila in Spanish. RODRIGUEZ carried the tequila to the table where "OSWALD" and his companion were seated and gave the tequila to "OSWALD's" companion and told him "That will be 50 cents." "OSWALD's" companion who spoke Spanish asked RODRIGUEZ in Spanish who the owner was. RODRIGUEZ replied "He is a Cuban but an American citizen." RODRIGUEZ claims that "OSWALD's" companion then stated that "He is an imperialist or a capitalist." RODRIGUEZ claims he advised this man that he is an American who lives off of his business.

According to RODRIGUEZ all the conversation was in Spanish with "OSWALD's" companion. While he was having the described discussion with "OSWALD's" companion, "OSWALD" had begun to drink the tequila which was ordered by his companion and "OSWALD" had commenced to vomit after drinking that portion of the tequila. "OSWALD's" companion attempted to assist "OSWALD" and ordered a lemonade. RODRIGUEZ claims he called to the far end of the bar and spoke to ORESTES PENA advising "these two men" wanted a lemonade, and RODRIGUEZ

mentioned to ORESTES PENA "we don't make lemonades here." RODRIGUEZ then said ORESTES told him to go ahead and make the lemonade with some lemons, sugar and water. RODRIGUEZ claims he went immediately behind the bar and made the lemonade and as he was carrying the lemonade back to the table, stopped at the end of the bar and asked ORESTES how much should he charge for the lemonade and ORESTES advised him "25 cents." RODRIGUEZ claims he carried the lemonade to the table where "OSWALD" and his companion were seated and gave the lemonade to "OSWALD's" companion and speaking to him in Spanish told him that the lemonade was 25 cents and the latter gave him 25 cents. Immediately thereafter "OSWALD" and his companion stood up at the table and "OSWALD" assisted by his companion left the Habana Bar and while leaving "OSWALD's" companion said in Spanish that "the bar will be closed tomorrow." About three or four days later in the afternoon when EVARISTO RODRIGUEZ was returning from a call to see a doctor with ORESTES PENA they drove to Canal Street approximately on Carondelet Street and had turned right on Canal Street and headed towards the Mississippi River. It was at that time that RODRIGUEZ and PENA observed a congregation of people located in front of a theater on Canal Street between St. Charles and the street closest to the river from St. Charles. In this group of people RODRIGUEZ observed CARLOS BRINGUIER talking to two policemen. He also observed two police cars and a white male entering one of the two police cars. Also on the sidewalk were scattered some yellow handbills. RODRIGUEZ stated that ORESTES PENA was driving his 1959 Mercury yellow four-door sedan and proceeded without stopping to observe the congregation any further. He stated that this is all he recalls about this incident on Canal Street.

On the following day about 12:30 p.m., CARLOS BRINGUIER came into the Habana Bar and advised RUPERTO PENA and ARMANDA JARVIS, the barmaid, that he, CARLOS BRINGUIER, had been in some difficulty with a pro-CASTRO individual who

//

OSWALD
105. 82555
SECTION 159
COPY 2

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
MIAMI	DALLAS	MAY 8	5/4-8/64

TITLE OF CASE	REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
( ) LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.	JAMES J. O'CONNOR	JMS

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - R - CUBA

REFERENCE: Bureau airtel to Miami and New Orleans, 4/28/64, enclosing letter dated 4/23/64 from J. LEE RANKIN, General Counsel, President's Commission, and a transcript of testimony of CARLOS BRINGUIER.

- P -

ENCLOSURES: To Bureau (3)

1. Copy of DIARIO LAS AMERICAS, 9/4/63.
2. Copy of DIARIO LAS AMERICAS, 9/6/63.
3. Copy of BOHEMIA INTERNACIONAL, 2/2/64.

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ENCLOSURE

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LEADS

MIAMI

At Miami, Florida

Will continue investigation of pending matters in this case.

ADMINISTRATIVE

Copy of this report is furnished to New Orleans for possible future assistance in investigation based on statements by CARLOS BRINGUIER, resident at New Orleans.

FERNANDO FERNANDEZ referred to in this report was subject of Bureau file 105-123103, Miami file 105-7959. On September 3, 1963 FERNANDEZ was given a ploygraph examination in the Miami Office. The examination revealed no deception in his denial that he is a Cuban G-2 agent or is in any way affiliated with the Cuban government.

Translation of DIARIO LAS AMERICAS and BOHEMIA INTERNACIONAL set forth in this report are by SOPHIE SALIBA, translator, Miami Office.

The English translation of CASTRO's speech made available by Mr. GEORGE VOLSKY, USIA, Miami, is contained in Daily Report #231, dated November 29, 1963, of the Foreign Broadcast Information Service covering Latin America. Mr. VOLSKY requested his copy be returned to him as it was the only copy in his office. The Bureau may desire to obtain a copy for the President's Commission from the Washington Office of the Foreign Broadcast Information Service.

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 105-82555

SERIAL NO. 3835

PAGE NO. C

NO. OF PAGES 1

SECTION NO.

159

CIA

REFERRAL

FD-204 (Rev. 3-1-[illegible])

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: JAMES J. O'CONNOR
Date: May 8, 1964

Office: Miami, Florida

Field Office File #: 105-8342

Bureau File #: 105-82555

Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - R - CUBA

Synopsis: Newspaper articles and investigation set forth concerning FERNANDO FERNANDEZ, mentioned by CARLOS BRINGUIER of New Orleans, Louisiana, in testimony to Counsel for President's Commission. Also set forth is article from magazine BOHEMIA INTERNACIONAL, issue of 2/2/64, wherein allegation is made that FIDEL CASTRO, during a speech on 11/27/63, committed a slip of the tongue in stating "The first time OSWALD was in Cuba....." Employee of USIA, Miami, stated that although all public speeches of CASTRO are monitored, no such slip of the tongue has been detected. He furnished translation of CASTRO's speech of 11/27/63; however no remark was noted implying that OSWALD visited Cuba.

- P -

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MM 105-8342

DETAILS: The following is based on request of the President's Commission on the Assassination of President KENNEDY as indicated in letter dated April 23, 1964, by General Counsel J. LEE RANKIN to Director J. EDGAR HOOVER.

It is to be recalled that testimony by Mr. CARLOS BRINGUIER, was taken by Staff Counsel WESLEY J. LIEBELER, of the Presidential Commission, at New Orleans, Louisiana, on April 8, 1964. As indicated on page 33 of the transcript of testimony by BRINGUIER - Cuban "spy" FERNANDO FERNANDEZ, then in New Orleans, Louisiana, by letter to CARLOS LECHUGA, former Cuban Ambassador to Mexico, warned him to be alert for the period prior to August 8 (1963), and, according to BRINGUIER, it was on August 5 (1963) that OSWALD attempted to infiltrate BRINGUIER's anti-CASTRO organization at New Orleans. BRINGUIER referred to copies of the Spanish language newspaper DIARIO LAS AMERICAS for dates of September 4 and 6, 1963, containing articles on FERNANDO FERNANDEZ.

DIARIO LAS AMERICAS is a daily paper printed at Miami, Florida.

MM 105-8342

The following is a translation of an article which appeared in the Spanish language daily, "Diario Las Americas", September 4, 1963, page 1, cols. 4-7, page 11, cols. 5-7:

SUPPOSED AGENT OF FIDEL CASTRO IS NOT DETAINED BY THE FBI

SECRET SERVICE OFFICIAL MAKES STATEMENTS TO "DIARIO LAS AMERICAS"; --ONE OF THE LEADERS OF THE CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENT SPEAKS. DETAILS OF THE CHARGES

A report by
BENJAMIN DE LA VEGA

Tuesday morning, the FBI told the "Diario Las Americas" that the Castro spy, FERNANDO FERNANDEZ BARCENA, "was not being detained by the Federal Bureau of Investigation."

This statement by the important investigative agency of the United States gives a new twist to the denunciation made public yesterday by the leader of the Christian Democratic Movement, LAUREANO BATISTA FALLA, who said that he had turned over the uncovered Communist agent to the FBI.

"MAKING INVESTIGATIONS"

In answer to other questions, the official of the Federal Bureau of Investigation who received the reporter said that "the pertinent investigations are being made" concerning the charges which have been made by the Christian Democratic Movement.

When asked about the statements made to the reporter yesterday by Mr. LAUREANO BATISTA FALLA to the effect that the FBI had told him that "it was not a crime for Castro agents to spy on the groups of Cuban exiles and that it is only a crime to spy against this country and not against the exiles who are violating United States neutrality laws", the FBI official smiled briefly and said, practically without moving a single muscle of his face:

"We have no comment to make on that. These are strictly personal statements by Mr. BATISTA FALLA." The official added with emphasis: "We investigate everything

which may hurt the security of the United States. Anyone who is acting as a foreign agent is immediately investigated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Castro agents are fully included in these investigations. But in order to arrest any person charged with these crimes, we must have the necessary proof."

"For his part, Mr. LAUREANO BATISTA FALLA, when questioned about the release of the supposed Castro spy, said:

"We gave sufficient proof to the FBI for his arrest. But among other reasons, we turned him over to that government office for fear that the Cuban exiles would make an attempt on the life of FERNANDO FERNANDEZ BARCENA."

So far the whereabouts of the confessed Castro agent are unknown, for at no time was he presented to the press as he should have been by the Christian Democratic Movement.

DIEGO VALERO SPEAKS

DIEGO VALERO, accused by FERNANDO FERNANDEZ BARCENA of being the leader of the Castro espionage network in Nassau, has stated that he cannot understand why this charge was made. As soon as VALERO, who is working for an English firm in Nassau, heard of the statements in which he was mentioned as a Castro agent, he flew to Miami to clarify his position to the investigative agencies of the United States.

DIEGO VALERO said: "I knew FERNANDEZ BARCENA some years ago, but I cannot understand why this charge against me has been made. When he came to Miami, he came to my house and I helped him in every way that I could. Last Saturday, when he was in Miami, he visited me at the hotel, and although he told me that he was disappointed in the anti-Castro fight, I had no indication that he was going to make this decision, and of course, I had no idea that he was in the service of CASTRO."

"As a matter of fact," added VALERO, "although I corresponded with him as I did with other friends, I never knew about his activities which he now claims in the interview to have told me. I repeat that I cannot understand why this charge was made, and if it were not for the time that I have had to waste in order to come to Miami to explain all this, the whole thing would make me laugh from now until the end of the week. I believe that Justice and Truth always win out, and that is why I have appealed to the United States

agencies and I have placed myself at their disposal, so that they can make all the investigations which they deem pertinent."

THE CHARGE

By ADOLFO G. MERINO U.P.I.

MIAMI, Sept. 3 (UPI)--The Federal Bureau of Investigation today questioned a "confessed spy" for Communist Cuba who says that the subversive and espionage activities for all America are directed by the Cuban ambassadors in the United Nations and in Brazil.

FERNANDO FERNANDEZ, young exiled journalist, made a complete "confession" of his presumed espionage activities in a recording which he gave to the Christian Democratic Movement, directed by LAUREANO BATISTA (no relation to the ex-dictator FULGENCIO BATISTA).

In the recorded statement, FERNANDEZ says that the so-called forces of National Liberation which are operating in Venezuela "receive arms from Mexico and Cuba, and that the transfer is made on the high seas."

He adds that the network of subversion and espionage extends from the United States as far as the Bahamas and the distant South American "Southern Cone", and that the leaders of the network are "Ambassador CARLOS LECHUGA, formerly in Mexico and now head of the Cuban delegation in the United Nations, and the newly-appointed Ambassador to Brazil, RAUL ROA KOURI, son of the Cuban Minister of Foreign Relations." He indicated that the strategic "Southern Cone" also has as its leader a journalist, "JOSE RODRIGUEZ MENDEZ, Cultural Attache to the Cuban Embassy in Brazil", and that in the Bahamas "lives the immediate superior of the Miami network, named DIEGO VALERO."

A specific task entrusted to FERNANDEZ, according to his statement, is that of investigating the activities of the Cuban exiles in Central America. His chief objective was to follow the activities of MANUEL ARTIME, one of the leaders of the unsuccessful invasion of the Bay of Pigs, who is connected with the so-called "Central American Plan".

The Christian Democratic Movement in exile presented a letter which it says was sent by FERNANDEZ prior to his arrest, to the then Cuban Ambassador in Mexico, LECHUGA, which says:

"I happen to have infiltrated a commando group which is preparing to undertake a big operation against Cuba. I have detailed information about the military plan. The attack is imminent and is leaving from Central America..."

FERNANDEZ said that he signed his confidential correspondence with the pseudonym of HENRY PRIETO, and he warned that "from now until August 8, it is vital to remain alert."

He said that he arrived in the United States on January 11, 1961, but he began to work specifically in the Network of Espionage and Subversion about a year ago. The recruiting was done in Kansas City, Missouri.

In Mexico, he added, IECHUGA's lieutenants were a Venezuelan named HENDEL CRUZAL, who takes care of getting supplies for the Communist terrorist group called Front of National Liberation." The other is "OSVALDO ANAYA, a Mexican."

He said that "from Mexico, arms and money are sent to the Venezuelan terrorists. The arms are transported in Cuban fishing boats to some point on the high seas, where contacts are made with Venezuelan boats and those of other nationalities, which introduce them clandestinely into that country."

He said that FIDEL CASTRO's watchword for the Venezuelan terrorists is "a rifle under each jacket. CASTRO's direct agent in Venezuela is a Cuban named CANALES."

He stated that the Cuban embassies in "Mexico and Brazil are assigned, among other things, the task of issuing false passports and identification documents. Money is distributed from these centers. The Network penetrates deeply into the "Southern Cone", where journalist JOSE RODRIGUEZ MENDEZ, Cultural Attache to the Embassy in Brazil", directs all the activities of subversion and espionage."

The Miami Office of the FBI refused to give any information on the questioning of FERNANDEZ.

MM 105-8342

The following is a translation of an article from the Spanish language daily, "Diario Las Americas", September 6, 1963, page 1, cols. 6-8, page 15, col. 7:

FERNANDO FERNANDEZ ADVOCATES COEXISTENCE WITH THE COMMUNIST REGIME OF FIDEL CASTRO

Cuban ex-journalist, FERNANDO FERNANDEZ, charged with being a spy by the Christian Democratic Movement of Cuban exiles, repudiated the taped confession of his activities in behalf of the Communist regime of CASTRO, and according to a statement to "The Miami Herald", he claimed that it had been obtained from him under threats and torture.

FERNANDEZ told the authorities of Miami that the members of the Christian Democratic Movement had tortured him by tightening a cord around his neck and placing a pistol at his head in order to force him to confess that he was an agent for CASTRO. U.S.

The members of the Movement insist, however, that the aforementioned confession was voluntary, and for that reason, he had been taken to the FBI four days ago and presented along with a taped recording of the above-mentioned confession. LAUREANO BATISTA, leader of the anti-Castro organization, who obtained the confession, declared that it had been made voluntarily and that there had been no coercion.

FERNANDEZ appeared voluntarily before the officials of the Intelligence Section of the Miami Police Department, and told them that he had been beaten and "tortured" at pistol point for twelve hours. He asked that charges of kidnapping, assault and battery be lodged against his supposed torturers.

In regard to his politics, FERNANDEZ, himself, describes himself as being neither "anti-American nor anti-Castro", and says that he favors "peaceful coexistence with Cuba", in spite of the fact that he came to Miami as a refugee in 1961.

He also said that he would like to return to Cuba to stay there and to suffer along with his parents, his sister and his aunt.

He stated that the confession in question was false and that it had been obtained from him under threat of death if he did not make it just that way; therefore, after hearing his charges, the authorities decided to present them to the

District Attorney's Office in case some legal action should have to be taken.

ARTHUR E. HUTTON, Assistant District Attorney, said Wednesday that he had informed the Intelligence officers who were to hear FERNANDEZ, and that there would then be an investigation to find out if any law had been violated.

--The members of the Christian Democratic Movement say that FERNANDEZ accompanied them to the FBI office of his own accord. FERNANDEZ was released Tuesday.

At no time have the FBI Agents or the Miami Intelligence officials said that the confession was true or that it was obtained under pressure, but it has been said that there would be an investigation to see whether the Movement took the law into its own hands in order to obtain a confession.

In regard to this matter, BATISTA said that they did not intend to continue the controversy, since they did their duty by turning FERNANDEZ over to the authorities in order to let the law take its course.

DENUNCIATION

In a report published by "The Miami News" on the case of the supposed Castro spy, it says that FERNANDO FERNANDEZ told the police of Miami that he had confessed to having engaged in espionage work for CASTRO only after he had been tortured for 12 hours by the exile leaders of the Christian Democratic Movement with a 45-caliber pistol aimed at his head.

According to his vague explanation, FERNANDO JOSE FERNANDEZ BARCENA, 34 years of age, tried to hinder the plans of the action groups among the exiles in order to prevent a "massacre".

"The exiles will not get anywhere in their fight against CASTRO because they do not have the proper conditions," FERNANDEZ summed up.

FERNANDEZ told the police that during his alleged ordeal of 12 hours he was subjected to "physical and mental" torture, and he finally invented a "false and exaggerated" story, which was his "confession".

He now said, "I was confused and I did not know what to do. I want to return to Cuba because I believe that FIDEL is going to stay in power, and I want to suffer along

with my people."

In the tape-recorded confession, which was turned over to the FBI, FERNANDEZ said that he had infiltrated the CIA as well as groups of exiles and that he was about to be sent to Cuba as an agent of that American agency.

In yesterday's explanation, he admitted having written a letter to Ambassador CARLOS LECHUGA in Mexico, warning him about the exiles' proposed plans for attack.

He also said that he had been "filled with anxiety" when he aroused suspicion upon infiltrating the group.

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The following information pertaining to FERNANDO FERNANDEZ was developed at Miami, Florida, during investigation conducted in August and September, 1963.

MM 105-8342
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On August 3, 1963, VICTOR PANEQUE BATISTA and ARIBERTO VALDES MOLLINEDA, Assistants to LAUREANO BATISTA FALLA, the Military Coordinator of the Movimiento Democrata Cristiano (MDC - Christian Democratic Movement), appeared at the Miami Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and advised as follows: FLA.

Approximately a month previously, FERNANDO JOSE FERNANDEZ BARCENA was brought to the MDC office by a relative named JULIO POWER. FERNANDEZ had recently arrived in Miami from Kansas City, Missouri, and desired to join the MDC. Certain members of the MDC soon noted that FERNANDEZ took an unusual interest in the activities of the MDC, and they became suspicious of his motives. MDC member HENRY INFANTE LEDEA was delegated by the MDC to develop a close association with FERNANDEZ, in order to learn of his activities and motives. INFANTE was successful in developing such a close association, and subsequently intercepted certain correspondence which had been entrusted to INFANTE by FERNANDEZ for mailing. Among the items of correspondence which were made available by the MDC to the FBI, either in original or copy form, was a letter written by FERNANDEZ to the Cuban Ambassador in Mexico, marked "Personal and Confidential". This letter, which was not mailed, was as follows: FLA. FLA.

"August 1, 1963

"Cuban Ambassador in Mexico

"Your Excellency:

"I have by chance infiltrated in a commando group which is preparing to engage in a serious operation in Cuba. I have some detailed reports on this military plan.

"The attack, which is imminent, is leaving from Central America.

"It is possible to prevent it, and for that purpose, a comrade and I, who wish to return to serve (or "again to serve") the Revolution of Dr. FIDEL CASTRO, offer our services.

"Obviously, we are not in Mexico now. This letter has reached you through friendly hands.

"My comrade and I wish to return to Cuba. We ask you to intercede for us. Also, what way can we use to return? Is it possible to get diplomatic asylum in some Embassy in Central America? Is it possible to escape by some clandestine means.

"In short, we await instructions.

"It is vital for you to remain alert from now until the 8th in order to receive our communication.

"Our code name will be: HENRY PRIETO.

"We can assure you that this demoniacal commando plan has very serious implications and consequences. And we wish to warn you in time and to prevent it.

"Wait for more news from us.

"Very truly yours,
HENRY"

MDC members PANEQUE and VALDES, on the occasion of their visit to the FBI Office, Miami, on August 3, 1963, advised that for several weeks prior to that date, certain members of the MDC had been in New Orleans, Louisiana, in contact with RICHARD R. DAVIS, JR., the MDC delegate in New Orleans. Included in the group at New Orleans were FERNANDO FERNANDEZ, PANEQUE and VALDES. PANEQUE stated that FERNANDEZ speaks excellent English, and in order to entrap FERNANDEZ, PANEQUE and others drew up a fictitious anti-CASTRO plan of action, which they requested FERNANDEZ to translate into English. PANEQUE made available a copy of the plan, which was translated by FERNANDEZ as follows:

"Caracas, Venezuela. July 23 1963

"Captain LEOVINO INTERIAN
c/o RICHARD R. DAVIS, JR.: Delegate in New Orleans
1570 Westbrook Dr.
New Orleans 22, La.

"Dear LEOVINO:

"I am sending you these orders in the English language, in order to avoid any kind of problems in security. Once you have opened this personally (if you do not receive the envelope sealed, do not trust the contents), I ask you to get in touch with our Delegate there as soon as possible, so that he, personally, will translate this Spanish, if you do not have any other person you can trust at the camp.

(Translator's note: English starts here)

"We have acquired the necessary financial resources as well as military bases, so that we can now hit

"Castroland with everything we have. I have received a check for $9,575.00 from Mr. DAVIS and his friends, and with this money, we have paid for two Mustang's (P-51) and one B-26 Bomber. All with their bombs and ammunition.

"Zero hour for the comendo raid shall be August 10, 0400 hours, objective Charlie Chan, 17 men in all, all armed with submachine guns, (300 rounds each) 5 hand granades, and one 12 gauge riot shot gun, this with 85 shells each.

"Charlie Chan is the code name for the phisical elimination of every russian son of a bitch who might happen to be living in the hotel Rosita de Hornedo, first ave. and O street in Miramar, Habana, Cuba. The commandos will take the lobby of this hotel, cut all telephone communications, and proceed, in 14 minutes to kill every russian that is at that particular time living in the hotel. They shall immediately be evacuated by the U.S. Navy, via U.D.T. (Underwater Demolition Teams) and submarine U.S.S. BARRACUDA. This sub is right now stationed 28 miles north of Habana, patroling the Key West Strights and waiting for the code word, wich shall be 'GO TIGER, GO, GO, GO.'

"At the same time, our air group 'ANTONIO MACEO' will hit the refineries of BELLOT in Habana bay, and the NARANJITO power station, thus leaving the city without electric power or oil, I have received a guaranteee if we can do this, the O.E.A., will immediately demand the overthrough of the red regime of Cuba.

"The men under your command will leave your base on August 1st, 0700 hours, and shall proceed to Nicaragua via ocean fishing boat. I shall be waiting for your arrival and take personal command from that point on. GOOD LUCK and GOD BLESS YOU

"BATISTA
Comander in Chief"

PANEQUE stated that unquestionably, the anti-CASTRO plan referred to by FERNANDEZ in his correspondence directed to the Cuban Ambassador in Mexico was information FERNANDEZ had gathered while translating the above plan of action drawn up by the MDC.

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 105-82555

SERIAL NO. 3835

PAGE NO. 15

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CIA

REFERRAL

FERNANDO FERNANDEZ to the Miami Office of the FBI, stating FERNANDEZ had chosen to come to the FBI voluntarily.

Interview of FERNANDO FERNANDEZ was conducted by the FBI at Miami, Florida, on September 1, 3 and 6, 1963, and the following information elicited:

FERNANDEZ was born April 20, 1929, in Cuba and entered the United States in January, 1961, taking up residence at Kansas City, Missouri, where he attended the Kansas City University and was self-employed in an employment agency wherein he imported Mexican women as maids to the Kansas City area, and this activity resulted in investigation by the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS). Fearing arrest by INS, FERNANDEZ left Kansas City and came to Miami, Florida, about July, 1963, where he became affiliated with the anti-CASTRO Christian Democratic Movement (MDC).

Although the expressed aim of the MDC was to return to Cuba, FERNANDEZ became disillusioned with MDC's inability to undertake meaningful action against the CASTRO regime and he conceived a plan to trade information regarding MDC military operations in order that he could obtain asylum in Cuba. He said his principal motive in desiring return to Cuba was to avoid arrest by the INS, resulting from his activity in bringing Mexican aliens into the United States.

Shortly after his affiliation with MDC at Miami, about July, 1963, he traveled with a group of MDC members to New Orleans, Louisiana, to receive commando training

at a farm about 30 miles north of New Orleans. About 18 men were involved in the training, which consisted of guerrilla tactics, but the equipment was inadquate and it appeared to FERNANDEZ that the MDC was conducting a racket by exhibiting the "commandos" in training to wealthy Americans who were asked to contribute to the anti-CASTRO cause. He said that while at camp near New Orleans, he was given a letter by the MDC members which set forth a military plan entitled "CHARLIE CHAN Operation." He said this operation provided for a commando landing party to assault a hotel in Cuba, killing Russian diplomats at the hotel, and then returning to the United States through assistance of underwater demolition teams operating off the U.S. Submarine BARRACUDA.

FERNANDEZ said he realized the plan was absurd and that the MDC was totally unqualified to carry it out. FERNANDEZ said that while at the MDC camp he became increasingly aware of the inability of the MDC organization in the movement against CASTRO, and in general became despondent for the success of the anti-CASTRO cause. He said since he was already fearing arrest by INS, he decided to make other plans to return to Cuba and he therefore wrote a letter to CARLOS LECHUGA, Cuban Ambassador to Cuba, in which he told LECHUGA he was a member of an anti-CASTRO organization, and had information concerning an imminent attack on Cuba and would provide the information to the Cuban Government if he could himself return to Cuba. He said he reasoned that the "CHARLIE CHAN" plan would not materialize and therefore in divulging it to the Cuban Government, he would not betray the MDC.

FERNANDEZ stated after he returned to Miami with the MDC, he began to make arrangements to return to Cuba. He said he decided to leave clandestinely by boat and spoke of his plan to other members of the MDC, many of whom expressed their own desire to return to Cuba because of relatives there and disillusionment about life in exile.

FERNANDEZ said he intended to depart from Miami for Cuba on August 31, 1963, but had insufficient funds to obtain supplies for the trip. He said that on the morning of September 1, 1963, several members of the MDC placed him under house arrest at the MDC headquarters in Miami, and he was told that the members, including MDC leader LAUREANO BATISTA, were then acting in the capacity of a tribunal which could impose the death sentence on FERNANDEZ. FERNANDEZ stated under duress and threats of murder by MDC members, he confessed to being a Cuban intelligence agent and was released by the MDC after they had him sign a document in which he stated no duress was used to secure the confession.

During interview by the FBI, FERNANDEZ maintained that his confessions to the MDC were false and that he made them in order to obtain his release. He denied he ever acted as a Cuban intelligence agent or that he was a Communist, and stated his purpose in desiring to return to Cuba was to reunite with his family in spite of the CASTRO regime to which he is ideologically opposed. He admitted having written to CARLOS LECHUGA as alleged by the MDC and said his purpose was to exchange information with the Cuban government for safe return to Cuba.

On October 4, 1963, FERNANDEZ advised a Special Agent of the FBI that subsequent to the considerable derogatory publicity disseminated by various news media concerning his purported confession as a Cuban agent, he has lived in fear of reprisals by Cubans in the Miami area who believe he attempted to betray their cause. He said because of this and his concern for his family in Cuba, he again decided to attempt to arrange his legal return to Cuba, and in furtherance thereof wrote to CARLOS LECHUGA of the Cuban Mission to the United Nations in New York and also to the Czechoslovakian Embassy in Washington, D.C.

FERNANDEZ said he thought LECHUGA was the Cuban Ambassador to Mexico when he had written the letter regarding the plans of the MDC.

FERNANDEZ said he had not received a reply from his letter to CARLOS LECHUGA, but the Czechoslovakian Embassy, Washington, D.C., by letter dated September 30, 1963, acknowledged his communication and advised that no information relating to his status had been received from Cuba.

On October 16, 1963, FERNANDEZ advised he was attempting to be relocated in the United States through the assistance of the Catholic Relief Service at Miami.

On October 22, 1963, information was received from FERNANDEZ he was then residing at the YMCA at 826 S. Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

Record of the U.S. District Court, Chicago, Illinois, Docket #63CR664, reflects that on February 20, 1964, FERNANDEZ was sentenced in Federal District Court, Chicago, to serve five years on each of three counts of violation of Section 1324 (a) IV, Title 8, U. S. Code. At that time FERNANDEZ had entered a plea of guilty to the charge of encouraging and inducing the illegal entry of aliens into the United States. Execution of sentence was suspended and FERNANDEZ was placed on probation for three years. FERNANDEZ was restricted by the court to remain within the jurisdiction of the Northern District of Illinois, unless he obtained permission from the Probation Department.

With respect to the training camp of the MDC near New Orleans, Louisiana, where FERNANDEZ stated he had been in August, 1963, FERNANDEZ advised the camp was on a farm believed known as the Gus Labar Walhend, about 30 miles north of New Orleans.

It is also noted that following the interrogation of FERNANDEZ by the MDC on September 1, 1963, which interrogation was partially conducted by MANOLO DE CANAL, Spanish Radio Station Commentator in Miami, details of FERNANDEZ' confession were broadcast from Miami radio stations. This publicity included allegations that 8 individuals located in the United States; Nassau, Bahamas; Mexico and Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, were known to FERNANDEZ as CASTRO agents. Six of the eight individuals who were alleged to be CASTRO agents, voluntarily presented themselves for interviews on September 3 and 4, 1963, to deny the allegations and clear their names. These individuals were DIEGO VALERO of Nassau, Bahamas;

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JULIO POWER of Hialeah, Florida; CLAUDIO RODRIGUEZ and PEPE MENENDEZ of Miami, Florida, and HENRY BRUZUAL of Mexico City. BRUZUAL presented himself in the office of the American Embassy in Mexico City, for the purpose of clearing his name, as well as that of GUSTAVO OSMAYA, whose name had also been included as an alleged CASTRO agent. The only two individuals who did not present themselves to deny the allegations of FERNANDEZ were CARLOS LECHUGA of the Cuban Delegation to the United Nations and JOSE RODRIGUEZ MENENDEZ, described as a Cuban Embassy officer in Rio de Janeiro.

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Also related to the confession given by FERNANDEZ to the MDC, is advice from the Office of the State Attorney, Miami, Florida, that on September 5, 1963, FERNANDEZ appeared at that office and furnished a sworn statement charging his civil rights were violated by a Cuban group that forced him by threats and violence to give a false statement implicating himself as a CASTRO spy.

It is noted that testimony by CARLOS BRINGUIER to Counsel for the Commission reflects on page 46 of his transcript that an article by Professor HERMINIO PORTELL-VILA, appearing in the February 2, 1964, issue of the magazine BOHEMIA INTERNACIONAL, contained a statement that FIDEL CASTRO was said to have made in a speech at the University of Havana on November 27, 1963. The statement was quoted as "The first time that OSWALD was in Cuba....."

BOHEMIA INTERNACIONAL, printed in Venezuela, is distributed at Miami, Florida, by Spanish Publications, 739 N.W. 29th Street.

The following is a translation of an article from the Spanish language magazine, "Bohemia Internacional", February 2, 1964, pages 16, 17, 53:

CHANGE OF DISGUISE

FLA. DC CUBA

By HERMINIO PORTELL VILA

On December 27 and 28, with a surprising and alarming uniformity many United States dailies published the news that the so-called "Fair Play for Cuba Committee" was disbanding or was ceasing to exist. It is evident that the publicity directors for those defenders of FIDEL CASTRO RUZ and his government prepared a single press release, called their friends and comrades on various newspapers and gave them the signal that the time had come to publish the obituary for the "Fair Play for Communist Cuba", because it seemed to be involved in something that was more serious than all the other complications which it had had: namely, its connection with LEE HARVEY OSWALD, supposed assassin of President KENNEDY, which would henceforth be a heavy leaden weight on the Committee, on CASTRO, and to some extent, on KHRUSHCHEV, himself, because of the disrepute of the crime, which, in addition, is very prejudicial to International Communism in these times of "peaceful coexistence".

I am sure that the Communists decided to do away with the "Fair Play for Cuba Committee" because it suits them to do so at this time, but they have already made plans to set it up again under some other name such as "Cuban-American Friends", "Free Cuba under Castro", or something like that.

The release given to the United States press places a great deal of emphasis on the fact that for some time no one has been going to the office at 799 Broadway, New York, even though the rent, light and telephone have been paid until the end of December, 1963. We are also told that VINCENT THEODORE LEE, incumbent Secretary General of the Committee, had left the organization before the assassination of President KENNEDY (though at the time he made statements to the effect that he had nothing to do with OSWALD), and that when RICHARD GIBSON, his predecessor, resigned, he began to work for the government of Algerian BEN BELLA, which is, in itself, a revelation. As for ROBERT (RED) TABER, the

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journalist with a prison record, one-time member of the staff of the Columbia Broadcasting System, visitor in the Sierra Maestra, who was the founder of the "Fair Play for Communist Cuba", he is back in the United States after having spent some time in Communist Cuba, with a uniform and machine gun, in the service of CASTRO.

The "Communist Cuban apparatus" in the United States is very extensive, influential and diversified. It has always had plenty of financial support, furnished through CASTRO's delegation to the UNO, and also sent via Canada and Mexico, two countries which are used by Communist Cuba to smuggle propaganda and to transfer funds. "Fair Play" operated in accordance with the "apparatus" in question, which has not disappeared; quite to the contrary, it is even more to be feared now than it ever was, according to Mr. J. EDGAR HOOVER, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI).

On Wednesday, April 6, 1960, "The New York Times" published a full-page ad on page 33, Section C, which notified the general public of the formation of the "Fair Play for Cuba Committee", with WALDO FRANK and CARLETON BEALS as co-presidents, and with a long list of sponsors, more or less known for their leftist tendencies, among them, ROBERT (RED) TABER, TRUMAN CAPOTE, Negro writer JAMES BALDWIN, and the violent Negro racist, ROBERT F. WILLIAMS, later a fugitive to Communist Cuba when the United States law was after him for common crimes. Friday, April 21, 1964, the "Fair Play" published another full-page ad in "The New York Times" with propaganda in favor of the Communist government of Cuba. According to statements made under oath to the investigators of the United States Senate, those ads were paid for at the regular rate of the New York daily, more than four thousand dollars a page. As for one of them, it has been proved that this was paid for with a check sent by the dictatorship of CASTRO to the deceased professor, MANUEL BISBE ALBERNI, at that time Cuban Ambassador to the UNO. The check for $3,500 was endorsed by the professor in favor of RAUL ROA KOURI, now Ambassador from Communist Cuba to Brazil, and at that time attached to the Cuban delegation to the UNO, and was then endorsed again in favor of Dr. CARLOS A. SANTOS BUCH, in such a way that the amount could be obtained in cash. In all that, the aforementioned Cubans worked hand in hand with ROBERT (RED) TABER, who had been sentenced to prison several times for armed robbery, kidnapping, carrying weapons, etc.

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The investigations carried on by the United States federal authorities could not prove all the aid received from Communist Cuba by the "Fair Play"; but if one bears in mind that the comrades on "Prensa Latina" received hundreds of thousands of dollars worth, it is to be presumed that its "cut" was quite large, because just look at all the publicity which "Fair Play" gave throughout the United States since 1960! As incidental wages, WALDO FRANK collected thousands of pesos for praising CASTRO, as did JEAN PAUL SARTRE. CARLETON BEALS became CASTRO's paid writer, as did TABER also... And the others?

During the course of 1960-1961, I was a visiting professor at the University of Florida in Gainesville, where there was a branch of the "Fair Play" in operation. It boasted that it had 21 branches in the United States and 4 in Canada, with a membership of 6,000. The New Orleans branch was not among them at that time, because it was not formed until two years later, when LEE HARVEY OSWALD, the presumed assassin of President KENNEDY, returned to the United States after his contacts with the Communist Cuban Ambassadors in Moscow, FAURE CHOMON and CARLOS OLIVARES. Concerning this last-mentioned fact, the Communist dictatorship of Cuba says nothing, although the Kremlin has turned over to the United States a file with the documents referring to OSWALD in the Soviet Union. During his speech of November 27, 1963, at the University of Havana, when CASTRO said "the first time that OSWALD was in Cuba", his tongue was under the influence of "Peralta" cognac, and he revealed something which is very important.

"Fair Play", with the aid of JUNE COBB, organized excursions of "students" and agitators from the United States to visit Communist Cuba, with all expenses paid. It published bulletins and announcements; it distributed propaganda received from Communist Cuba; it deceived the unwary; it kept CASTRO informed of those things which interested him concerning the United States; and it held in Canada and in the United States a large number of meetings in favor of the dictatorship in Communist Cuba and against the Cuban emigres, persecuted by the Castristas... It probably did much more before it had among its collaborators LEE HARVEY OSWALD, whose imprudent acts left the trail which was discovered at the time of the assassination of President KENNEDY, and which led to the main office of the "Fair Play for Communist Cuba", so that its usefulness under that name and with its present directors came to an end on

November 22, 1963. The five thousand dollars with which OSWALD returned from Mexico probably had the same origin as the money which paid for the ads in "The New York Times", in other words, the Communist dictatorship which prevails in Cuba.

In March of 1961, a group of students at Harvard University invited me to debate with writer WILLIAM WORTHY, member of the "Fair Play for Communist Cuba", and I went there to engage in the debate with him. The moderater or judge of the debate was writer TRUMAN WINTER (guest of Communist Cuba during the festivities of July 26, 1963, four months prior to the assassination of President KENNEDY), and I found that each time that I had WORTHY in a corner after refuting his lies, TRUMAN WINTER came to his aid so that the audience could not get the whole truth. "Fair Play" did not thrive in the University of Florida, but it did at Columbia University, at the University of Chicago, at the universities in California, at the University of Pennsylvania, and at Antioch College (where Mrs. PAINE, LEE HARVEY OSWALD's protectress studied), and at Yale University, etc. During another debate at Brown University, in Rhode Island, my opponent was a DINO GERMANI, enthusiastic defender of CASTRO's horrors, and also connected with "Fair Play". The greatest success of "Fair Play" in regard to influencing United States students took place at the University of Indiana, where it succeeded in getting a group of young people to take the side of the Soviet Union and Communist Cuba at the time of the crisis of October, 1962, involving Russian nuclear weapons set up in Communist Cuba.

The dailies have published several letters from LEE HARVEY OSWALD to "Fair Play", sent during the course of several months in the year 1963. It is said that this is all the correspondence between OSWALD and the defenders of Castroism in the United States, who had TABER, FRANK and BEALS as their leaders. Any one who wishes may be satisfied with that information; but the letters are innocuous and they did not publish the answers from VINCENT THEODORE LEE to OSWALD. Besides, the information from the anti-Communist underground movement which operates right under the nose of RAUL ROA GARCIA, in the Ministry of State in Havana, shows that OSWALD's relations with the "Fair Play for Communist Cuba" began before July, 1962, when he returned from the Soviet Union, and that they had been sponsored by CASTRO's diplomatic agents in Moscow, at the time that OSWALD was there.

If OSWALD could have escaped to Cuba by way of Mexico after committing the crime in Dallas, it would have been easier for "Fair Play" to cover up the matter of its contacts with the supposed assassin; but the fact is that the plans for the flight failed, and OSWALD was arrested, and subsequently, assassinated in turn, without its having been possible to obtain a complete confession from him about his activities and his contacts.

At any rate, OSWALD had left behind him, in New Orleans and in other places, some data about his relations with the "Fair Play for Communist Cuba", which it was not possible to eliminate. BRINGUIER, the representative of the Revolutionary Student Directory in New Orleans, is endowed with an excellent memory, and recalls that strange individual who had wanted to infiltrate the ranks of the anti-Communist Cubans in order to serve the "apparatus" of Communist Cuba in the United States. But the thread got all tangled up, much to the despair of the leaders of the "Fair Play".

For more than two years, the United States Senate Judiciary Committee had been investigating the activities of the "Fair Play". The results of its investigations are published in some ten volumes, replete with documents, statements and conclusions compromising to the organization which defends the Communist tyranny prevailing in Cuba. More than once, during the course of these investigations, the press of the "useful fools" criticized the activities of the Judiciary Committee and said that this was a "witch hunt". References to the deceased Senator McCarthy, who had denounced the machinations of the Communists for several years, filtered into those statements in an attempt to discredit them. With arrogantly provoking and even insulting poses, the members of the "Fair Play for Communist Cuba" answered the Judiciary Committee when they appeared before it. Ingenuous and misinformed people allowed themselves to be misled by that propaganda to the point that they believed that the "Fair Play" was a victim of injustice. The Senators and Representatives who carried on those investigations, as well as their legal and police advisers, had sounded the alarm long in advance and had pointed out the danger of the Cuban Communist "apparatus" in the United States; but no one paid any attention to them, in spite of the seriousness of their revelations.

However, after the assassinations in Dallas, it was possible to see that the Judiciary Committee was not wrong in its suspicions and in its charges, and that the "Fair Play for Communist Cuba" was not a simple group of individuals, mistaken in their evaluation of the true situation in Cuba.

The Communists are very skillful in escaping and evading their responsibilities, because of the very fact that they lack scruples. Thus, the "Fair Play for Communist Cuba" has suddenly ceased to be a useful tool for their plans. The blood of President KENNEDY, assassinated in Dallas by a member of the "Fair Play", who had renounced the United States, the country of his birth, in a very specific manner, and who had later, mysteriously decided to return to the United States, flowed on November 22, 1963, as far as the office at 799 Broadway, New York. In Moscow, OSWALD had told the United States Embassy that he wanted to have nothing to do with the United States and that he was joining the Soviet Union. In Havana, ROBERT (RED) TABER told French journalist, VICTOR FRANCO, that he wanted to have nothing to do with the United States and that he was joining Communist Cuba. Both later changed their minds and returned to the United States. Why and for what? The answer which OSWALD gave is in the whole series of activities which he carried on in the United States, in Mexico and in Communist Cuba since July, 1962, until the crimes in Dallas occurred.

We can be sure that the Communists are not now renouncing their machinations. The "Fair Play for Communist Cuba" is not really disappearing; it will only change its name, its headquarters and its leaders, and will reappear in another disguise. For that is the way the Communists intrigue, as they serve Soviet Imperialism, with a disguise, especially when they pretend to be dedicated to "peaceful coexistence".

(Captions under photographs on page 17 are taken directly from the text translated above.)

On May 6, 1964 Mr. GEORGE VOLSKY, writer and researcher, U.S. Information Agency (USIA), Miami, Florida, stated he and several other members of USIA, listen to the speeches of FIDEL CASTRO broadcast from Cuba, and he is certain that CASTRO, while on the radio, has not made any "slip of the tongue" in making a statement such as "The first time OSWALD was in Cuba....."

Mr. VOLSKY said he did not know what source HERMINIO PORTELL-VILA might have for making such an assertion in the February 2, 1964 issue of the magazine BOHEMIA LIBRE. He said the possibility existed that CASTRO could have made such a comment in an off-hand manner to some private group, but such occurrence had not come to the attention of the Miami Office of USIA. He said his office was especially alert for any statements of CASTRO which might show a link between the CASTRO regime and the assassination of President KENNEDY and no such statements have been detected although every public speech of CASTRO is monitored.

Mr. VOLSKY made available the English translation of the speech by FIDEL CASTRO, made on the night of November 27, 1963 at Havana University. He said the translation is based on monitoring the radio broadcast and would therefore include any "slip of the tongue."

Mr. VOLSKY explained the notation at the beginning of the speech translation indicates the broadcast was made at 0229 Greenwich Mean Time (GMT) on November 28, 1963, which was 9:29 PM on November 27, 1963, in Havana.

Approximately the first third of the speech was devoted to observations on the assassination and only that first third of the translation is here set forth:

CASTRO TALKS TO UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

Havana Domestic Radio and Television in Spanish 0229 GMT 28 November 1963--F

(Live speech by Prime Minister Fidel Castro at Havana University commemorating the anniversary of the martyred students of 1871)

(Text) "Students, days back while we were making a visit, a customary visit when the opportunity permits us, to be University of Havana, we thought while we talked with the students, a group of students, that on this 27 November it would be a good time to discuss a number of problems from this university rostrum, problems which are of interest to us, of interest to our country, our economy, and to you.

Subsequently a number of events took place, or better said, an incident of international character of great importance and above all very revealing of the state of discomposition of imperialist society took place causing the attention of our people and our country to be focused on an analysis of it and causing us to give the required attention to that event. Subsequently, yesterday to be exact, for other reasons, we had a meeting with high school students. On that occasion some of the subjects we had thought to discuss here today were brought up by those students. What I mean by this is that 27th November has come, not with the characteristics we would have liked, that is without problems other than in a purely technical, student, academic fields and with a subject which has not already been partly discussed. That is why I feel that I am not going to be very satisfied under the circumstances, because I had thought that this was the day to discuss all the things that have to do with technology, economy, education (applause) and all those things. However on the other subjects something must be said at any rate. They are the subjects which we would rather not have spoken about here. I am going to refer as briefly as possible in something like a passing reference to the problem related with the assassination of the President of the United States and how events have gradually been unmasking all the maneuver, all the filthy, unscrupulous background behind that episode, the plot against peace, the sinister conspiracy which becomes more evident every day in the plot and in the idea of those responsible for that deed. Every day world public opinion receives more and more evidence which bares, which completely unmasks the maneuver carried out against the world and particularly against our country.

Aside from a number of strange things which every day become more strange and which every day make the story, the lies, the insinuations which they try to build around Kennedy's death, aside, as we said, from a number of events on which the world is now thinking--and all the world is thinking and the more it thinks on them the harder put it is to find explanations for them. Today, for example, a shooting champion who can be called a firing specialist, an Olympic shooting champion--I think he is named Hubert Hammarer, that is how it is pronounced but it is written differently here because they give the pronunciation and then write it differently--declared in Vienna that it is unlikely that a marksman equipped with a repeating carbine with a telescopic sight can hit the target three consecutive times in the space of five seconds when he is firing at a target that is moving at a distance of 180 meters at a speed of 15 kilometers per hour.

An entire series of details are beginning to be distinguished. When we read this cable we recalled some experience on these matters, particularly on matters of rifles with telescopic sights. When we landed in Cuba we had half a hundred rifles with telescopic sights and we had prepared those rifles very well. We had practiced very much with those rifles. We know perfectly all the characteristics of that type of rifle because, also, we had them with different powers. One of the difficulties of the rifle with telescopic sights is that once one fires on a target, the target is lost. It is necessary to find it again quickly, as a result of the shot, only from the effects of the shot, particularly when the rifle has to be levered because at first it was said that it was an automatic rifle. Then it was said that it was not automatic, or semiautomatic, or repeater.

That type of weapon--it is really very difficult to fire three consecutive shots with a weapon of that type--but above all, difficult to hit the target, almost impossible. We were reminded of certain shooting contests held in various countries, Mexico for example. There is a contest for shooting fans that is performed with a lamb which is released at one point and runs through the hills. I believe it runs some 200 meters and while it is moving one is permitted to fire three times at it. The best marksmen, having enough time and being calm while the animal is running the 200 meters, very rarely hit it twice. It is very difficult and it is very extraordinary when they can hit it three times while taking a lot of time and being absolutely calm and quiet. In general this was not done with rifles with telescopic sights but with rifles with what they call Lyman sights, which is the type of sight used by the North American Garand rifles, and with some shooting rifles that have a small circle for a sight in the center of which the target is placed.

To fire with speed one fires much better with that type of rifle than with a telescopic sight because one does not lose sight of the target. And according to the cables they were talking about a rifle with a 4 by 18-power (sight--ed.). That is a rifle that brings the target very close. The more powerful the sight the more sensitive it is to any movement and the target gets lost. There is also the circumstance--and all this seems to indicate that the rifle may have appeared there as part of the plot, that they may have placed the rifle, which is not precisely the weapon for shooting 80 meters nor for firing three shots.

A telescopic sight is a weapon used for firing 300, 400, 500, and even 600 meters and even more. And the comrades who came in the Granma--many of them--could hit a plate at 600 meters, with a rifle, sitting down, and not snapping off shots. It is the rifle of a marksman for distance firing. It is really strange that one who is going to make an 80-meter shot from a window would purchase a rifle with a telescopic sight when any other type of weapon without a telescopic sight would have been much more appropriate for a shot at that distance. That is one of the strange circumstances that are already beginning to be seen.

Another detail that called my attention is that the rifle was purchased by mail for 12.28 or something that that; that is, 12 dollars. A good sight like that one, alone, is worth the 12 dollars and more. In what part of the world do they sell high-powered rifles with telescopic sights through catalogues for 12.28? We bought a few of those rifles and we know what they are worth, and we had the need to buy many sights and we know what the sights cost. That was another strange fact.

But a series of things which are really strange began to accumulate. It is supposed that a man has a rifle with a telescopic sight in order to fire with safety from a distance and assure accuracy agains a fixed target or against a moving target. When you fire against a moving target the telescopic sight becomes a hindrance. This weapon is used to fire accurately from a distance. In other words the individual who would try to use a telescopic sight would do so in an attempt to get accuracy and safety. In this case, against a moving target, 80 meters away, accuracy was not sought and the curious thing is that safety was also not sought.

Because it is very strange, and this is what reveals that a fanatic was not involved here, in my opinion. And in these matters one must always base oneself on opinion, on suppositions. But in the first place it is undeniable that a fanatic--probably it would be the first time in history that a fanatic--probably it would be the first time in history that a fanatic has used a telescopic sight.

It would be the first time in history. Fanatics have used revolvers, pistols, hand grenades, but never telescopic sights. And what is more, in general, fanatics do not operate from a fifth floor window. In general, fanatics confess and explain why they acted, immediately. It is a psychological reaction by a fanatic.

Here we have the strange case that the accused, the alleged assassin, fires from his place of employment. Nobody who intends to escape--that is if he is not a fanatic--somebody who is paid, who intends to escape, is willing to perpetrate such a crime from the very place he works. A place where he would be identified within five minutes. A place where within five minutes he would be fiercely pursued everywhere. He would have sought a roof on another building. He would have rented an apartment along the route. He would have situated himself with his telescopic sight rifle at a distance which would have allowed him to escape.

It is very strange that a person at his very place of work, where he would be identified in five minutes, would carry out an act of this type from such a place and at the same time attempt to escape. There is no logic in this. There is no sense in this. Such a series of strange circumstances as these. Then to use that type of rifle from there. To try to escape knowing that he would be immediately identified. All these are the contradictions, the illogical and inexplicable things which both show that either a guilty person was invented, that a guilty person was fabricated, or that the perpetrator of the crime--because these two things fit here--either this person is not guilty and was turned into a guilty person by the police, or this person is the one who fired and then all his actions have no other logical explanation or would have no other explanation that that of a person who kills, thinks he will escape, but at the same time would be perfectly identified as the doer of the crime.

There would only be one meaning to this: a person who is perfectly prepared to carry out the act with a promise he would escape, who was assigned a series of previous activities and steps to compromise or not to compromise, but to have the blame fall, insinuate the responsibility, on those on whom the perpetrators were very interested on having the blame fall.

Because since our last appearance we have obtained new data here. A report in the newspaper EXCELSIOR in Mexico states that this man had visited the Cuban Embassy (corrects himself--ed.) the Cuban Consulate and the Soviet Union Consulate to obtain a transit visa through Cuba to the Soviet Union. We immediately checked with our consular officials.

The newspaper version is very objective and explains how this man had walked away displeased, slamming the door, because he was not given a visa. We asked for information and it was established that it was true that on 27 November (as heard) he appeared at our consulate in Mexico. (corrects himself) in September. Then, he had requested a visa. He was told that such a visa could not be granted by a consul without authority from the Foreign Ministry. In turn, the Foreign Ministry did not issue such transit visas unless the nation of final destination did not in turn issue a visa.

What is more we receive many requests for visas in our consulates from many people and ingeneral our functionaries are very cautious, very conservative in this respect because we have to suppose that the enemy is constantly trying to send agents here and this is why we take many steps and we do not grant visa to anyone requesting one. We must know their antecedents perfectly. Accordingly, the funcationary refused him the visa.

Now, Saturday night, the other day, scarcely 24 hours after Kennedy's death, agents of the Mexican federal police arrested the employee--she has Mexican citizenship--from our consulate and also the employee's husband. Why did they arrest him? What was the purpose of arresting him? (corrects himself--ed.) They arrested her? They arrested her to question her and treated her in a brutal manner. They maltreated her. They imputed that she had supposed relations with the suspect of Kennedy's assassination. They tried to get some information by means of coercion. We did not know about this. I was unaware of this when I spoke. I understand it was Saturday night.

This shows how everything was shaping up. The police agents alleged that they questioned her with an eye toward the visit which this Mr. Oswald made to the Cuban consulate. How did they know? Who told them? Where were they told this? Because we did not know about it. Because it was a routine matter. No one in the Foreign Ministry, none of the functionaries had even identified that individual who appeared as an alleged suspect as one of the hundreds of persons who appeared to request a visa.

Hence, the American police knew about it. Hence the Dallas police reported it. Why did they know it? Why did they report it? Why had not this appeared in the newspapers yet? And it did appear in a Mexican newspaper two or three days later? Here we can see clearly see the warp and the woof. What purpose did this man have in going to the Cuban Consulate in Mexico? What pretext did he use? Request a transit visa? If he wanted to travel to the Soviet Union he could have gone by way of England which is closer and he had more facilities, by way of France, by way of many nations in Europe. Why did he show up in Mexico to make a longer trip and requested a transit visa to the Soviet Union, by way of Cuba?

In the hypothesis that this man would have been the real slayer, it would be clear that the intellectual perpetrators of the murder were preparing the gambit (cuartade) carefully. They sent this man to request a visa from Cuba. Just imagine! just imagine! Mr. Kennedy had been shot by an individual who was known. It was know where he worked. He had been in the Soviet Union and the President of the United States turned out to have been murdered by this person just after he had returned from the Soviet Union by way of Cuba. It was the ideal gambit. All the ideal conditions to put in the head of North American public opinion (pounds the lectern--ed.) the suspicion that it had been a communist and an agent--how would they say it--of Cuba and of the Soviet Union.

It is very strange that anybody who had been in the Soviet Union, who when he was there the first time passed through Cuba. If he had been given a passport with no trouble if he had money to go to Mexico, why did he have to come to Cuba except for the only and exclusive purpose of leaving a trial, or spinning a web? Why did he get angry when he was told that it was impossible? Why did he slam the door? Why did he leave? No friend of Cuba, no communist does this when he visits our consulates. Nobody behaves in that crude manner and of course we have no other background for the accused. We have no other antecedents than those that are published by the press.

We will never categorically declare that somebody is guilty of something if we do not have irrefutable proof of it. However, basing ourselves on hypothesis, if he was the true executioner of the deed, his trip to Mexico, his alleged interview with the press where he presented himself as a defender of Cuba shortly before the events, his supposed brawl with alleged counter-revolutionaries, in all that the perfectly planned gambit could be seen. Then everything is perfectly explainable. Somebody who was offered the chance to escape, fired, left a trial, was identified, and disappeared they would then say he came to Cuba, that he had been in Cuba before the assassination because as can be seen that if he was the guilty one, he did try to escape.

Afterwards he was arrested and he smiled before the television cameras. He did not confess. He denied everything. He did not permit the use of a lie detector, and gentlemen the surprising, the incredible, what increases the suspicion that the entire world has, is that barely 36 or 48 hours later in the basement of a jail surrounded by police agents, he was murdered. He did not speak one word more.

God. Why? a gangster a gambler, owner of a nightclub with entertainment, nakedness and everything, with a reputation as a tough, a killer, managed to place himself in front of the assassin, or better said in front of the supposed assassin, this individual known for what he was by all the police, a gambler, an owner of an immoral amusement center, a man with a record known by these same police. How could these police confuse him with a newspaperman, with a reporter, there were all the policemen knew him perfectly? How could that character remain there passing himself off as a newsman? He fired calmly. And what did he claim later the most ridiculous, the most absurd thing? This gambler, this man of crime? This gangster with a known record declared that he did it to prevent the widow of the President from having to return to Dallas to the trial. It was very difficult to make anyone believe that an act of that type was for revenge, for vengeance against the guilty. If he were the one who was really guilty. The electric chair was waiting for him. How can one believe anyone had tried to take justice into his own hands? This only happens when there is no justice, when the guilty party in a crime that arouses indignation is not punished. In this case they murdered a man for whom the electric chair was waiting. In effect they murdered a dead man, they murdered a dead man. That is what this gangster did. How could he make anyone believe that he did it for emontional reasons?

Never before, perhaps, has a greater scandal been heard. Never before, perhaps, have even in the worst gangsters acted as basely, as stupidly, as scandalously. And this demonstrates that the persons guilty for the death of Kennedy needed and urgently had to eliminate the accused at any cost. They were imperatively required to for some reason. Possibly so that he would not talk. They had to eliminate him, and they calmly eliminated him. Once the alleged assassin was elimirated the Dallas police and Justice authorities declare the case closed, as if it were the matter, not of the President of the United States, but of a dog killed in the street. They declare the case closed within 48 hours. The case was closed when the case was becoming less closeable, when the case was becoming more mysterious, when the case was becoming more suspicious, when the case was becoming more worthy of investigation from the judicial and criminal point of view. I am certain that no judge who acts objectively as such, would close any case under circumstances in which the principle suspect is murdered.

Of course, we carefully read the cables that gave the news of the second assassination, particularly the UPI reports. Immediately, the same emphasis UPI had placed in presenting Oswald as a pro-communist, as a Castro-communist, as a Castro admirer, was placed in presenting this Mr. Jack Ruby as a Kennedy admirer, a great admirer of Kennedy.

TEXAS

The first thing it does, what the UPI immediately begins to do immediately, is to give the version that it wanted, to try to present a case of murder caused by emotion, a case of sentimentalism, patriotism.

The UPI does a poor service to the man who was the President of its country by presenting this gangster, this gambler, this man of vice, this base subject as a great admirer of Kennedy, as such an extraordinary admirer that he was ready to face the electric chair in order to avenge his death; an individual who only exploited vice, gambling, and immorality all his life.

Why come now with those incredible attacks of morality from a depraved and degenerate individual? Why come now with those altruistic feelings? The UPI tried to give that impression in its first cable. They went and questioned his sister and she said that he could not sleep since the assassination of the President. They interrogated the family and elaborated the theory, that is, they interrogated the sister of this Mr. Ruby in order to elaborate the entire theory that it was because of emotional and sentimental reasons. UPI did not hesitate in attributing such a admirer to the murdered President of the United States. How unscrupulous! how dishonest! what a scandal! The same emphasis they used to present the other as an admirer of Castro, they immediately use to present this one as an admirer of Kennedy.

That is how imperialism works. That is how reaction works. That is how they make up their campaigns and their lies but everything appears to indicate that this shot has backfired (applause). There are other reports. The doctors that attended the assassinated President now report that they cannot say for sure that there were one or two bullets which ended his life, and that they cannot establish which are the entry and exit wounds from the bullet or bullets. There is also what Connally said in an interview he granted the newsmen from his bed in the hospital. Among other things he said "what was demonstrated in Dallas was the hate that exists in our society. The same hate that placed a bomb in Birmingham killing five children." That was said by the other wounded man who was with Kennedy.

It is going to be very difficult to continue to dress this doll. It is going to be very difficult to continue to maintain what they have been maintaining. We even think that it is unlikely that there will be no investigation. It is very difficult to conceive that there are not enough North Americans, regardless of their political positions or their ideology, who with an elemental sense of decency, shame, and prestige will demand that events be made clear, that all these strange circumstances be explained.

It will be very difficult, and only at an extraordinary loss of prestige for the United States can those guilty of the assassination be concealed, nor can the true reasons, the true purposes, and the guilty intellectual and organizing authors of the crime remain in secret and in mystery. But they themselves, the ones who forged these plans against peace, against Cuba, against the Soviet Union, against humanity, against the progressive sectors, including the liberal ones of the United States, the ones who were guilty, are very unlikely to remain in secret and mystery until the end.

That is why we should await calmly but not confidently--and not confidently-- so you can see what dangers threaten humanity, what dangers imperil the peoples, what a lack of scrupules, how much evil exists, and how much cynicism is embodied in the imperialist society, among the most reactionary elements of that society.. How many dangers, how many sinister plans, that is why I say wait calmly but not confidently because it is one more example, one more lesson.

Meanwhile, let us see how those who organized that maneuver will stew in their own juice, because even the Olympic champions of marksmansbip are giving their opinions throughout the world. In any event, our fatherland was threatened once more. We saw how a finger was pointed at us, how weapons of aggression were pointed at us. We saw how they tried to dump a downpour of infamy on Cuba and its revolution. It has been placed in evidence. We have seen the behavior of individual people once more. Our revolution emerges with reason on its side and with a higher sense of morality from this test and from all other tests to which it is submitted, because before the eyes of the world it is clear, and it will be clearer each time, how the U.S. reactionaries wanted to make our country and the world the victims of their criminal designs, even at the price of the assassination of their own president in that country.

This episode more and more resembles an FBI novel, a gangster episode, rather than a political incident. All the circumstances, the scandalous manner with which the two assassinations were carried out, reminds us of the gangster films we saw so many times filmed precisely in Hollywood. Not lacking in the minutest detail, the one in charge of liquidating or lynching the accused was no less than a gambler from Chicago. How will they be able to explain those things to the world? How will those who have proceeded with such lack of respect for world opinion, who have shown such lack of human sensibility, be able to defend that shameful thing? With this I conclude the reference we have been compelled to make to clarify some aspects in connection with those events."

Approximately the first third of the speech was devoted to observations on the assassination and only that first third of the translation is here set forth:

Retyped
L. Anderson

SECRET

CUBA

29 November 1963

CASTRO TALKS TO UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

Havana Domestic Radio and Television in Spanish 0229 GMT 28 November 1963--F

(Live speech by Prime Minister Fidel Castro at Havana University commemorating the anniversity of the martyred students of 1871)

(Text) Students, days back while we were making a visit, a customary visit when the opportunity permits us, to be University of Havana, we thought while we talked with the students, a group of students, that on this 27 November it would be a good time to discuss a number of problems from this university rostrum, problems which are of interest to us, of interest to our country, our economy, and to you.

Subsequently a number of events took place, or better said, an incident of international character of great importance and above all very revealing of the state of discomposition of imperialist society took place causing the attention of our people and our country to be focused on an analysis of it and causing us to give the required attention to than event. Subsequently, yesterday to be exact, for other reasons, we had a meeting with high school students. On that occasion some of the subjects we had thought to discuss here today were brought up by those students. What I mean by this is that 27th November has come, not with the characteristics I would have liked, that is without problems other than in a purely technical, student, academic fields and with a subject which has not already been party discussed. That is why I feel that I am not going to be very satisfied under the circumstances, becaused I had thought that this was the day to discuss all the things that have to do with technology, economy, education (applause) and all those things. However on the other subjects something must be said at any rate. They are the subjects which we would rather not have spoken about here. I am going to refer as briefly as possible in something like a passing reference to the problem related with the assassination of the President of the United States and how events have gradually been unmasking all the maneuver, all the filthy, unscrupulous background behind that episode, the plot against peace, the sinister conspiracy which becomes more evident every day in the plot and in the idea of those responsible for that deed. Every day world public opinion receives more and more evidence which bares, which completely unmasks the maneuver carried out against the world and particularly against our country.

Aside from a number of strange things which every day become more strange and which every day make the story, the lies, the insinuations which they tries to build around Kennedy's death, aside, as we said, from a number of events on which the world is now thinking--and all the world is thinking and the more it thinks on them the harder put it is to find explanations for them. Today, for example, a shooting champion who can be called a firing specialist, an Olympic shooting champion--I think he is named Hubert Hammarer, that is how it is pronounced but it is written differently here because they give the pronunciation and then write it differently--declared in Vienna that it is unlikely that a marksman equipped with a repreating carbine with a telescopic sight can hit the target three consecutive times in the space of five seconds when he is firing at a target that is moving at a distance of 180 meters at a speed of 15 kilometers per hour.

An entire series of details are beginning to be distinguished. When we read this cable we recalled some experience on these matters, particularly on matters of rifles with telescopic sights. When we landed in Cuba we had half a hundred rifles with telescopic sights and we had prepared those rifles very well. We had practiced very much with those rifles. We know perfectly all the characteristics of that type of rifle because, also, we had them with different powers. One of the difficulties of the rifle with telescopic sights is that once one fires on a target, the target is lost. It is necessary to find it again quickly, as a result of the shot, only from the effects of the shot, particularly when the rifle has to be levered because at first it was said that it was an automatic rifle. Then it was said that it was not automatic, or semi-automatic, or repeater.

That type of weapon--it is really very difficult to fire three consecutive shots with a weapon of that type--but above all, difficult to hit the target, almost impossible. We were reminded of certain shooting contests held in various countries, Mexico for example. There is a contest for shooting fans that is performed with a lamb which is released at one point and runs through the hills. I believe it runs some 200 meters and while it is moving one is permitted to fire three times at it. The best marksmen, having enough time and being calm while the animal is running the 200 meters, very rarely hit it twice. It is very difficult and it is very extraordinary when they can hit it three times while taking a lot of time and being absolutely calm and quiet. In general this was not done with rifles with telescopic sights but with rifles with what they call Lyman sights, which is the type of sight used by the North American Garand rifles, and with some shooting rifles that have a small circle for a sight in the center of which the target is placed.

To fire with speed one fires much better with that type of rifle than with a telescopic sight because one does not lose sight of the target. And according to the cables they were talking about a rifle with a 4 by 18-power (sight--ed.). That is a rifle that brings the target very close. The more powerful the sight the more sensitive it is to any movement and the target gets lost. There is also the circumstance--and all this seems to indicate that the rifle may have appeared there as part of the plot, that they may have placed the rifle, which is not precisely the weapon for shooting 80 meters nor for firing three shots.

A telescopic sight is a weapon used for firing 300, 400, 500, and even 600 meters and even more. And the comrades who came in the Granma--many of them--could hit a plate at 600 meters, with a rifle, sitting down, and not snapping off shots. It is the rifle of a marksman for distance firing. It is really strange that one who is going to make an 80-meter shot from a window would purchase a rifle with a telescopic sight when any other type of weapon without a telescopic sight would have been much more appropriate for a shot at that distance. That is one of the strange circumstances that are already beginning to be seen.

Another detail that called my attention is that the rifle was purchased by mail for 12.28 or something that that; that is, 12 dollars. A good sight like that one, alone, is worth the 12 dollars and more. In what part of the world do they sell high-powered rifles with telescopic sights through catalogues for 12.28? We bought a few of those rifles and we know what they are worth, and we had the need to buy many sights and we know what the sights cost. That was another strange fact.

But a series of things which are really strange began to accumulate. It is supposed that a man has a rifle with a telescopic sight in order to fire with safety from a distance and assure accuracy against a fixed target or against a moving target. When you fire against a moving target the telescopic sight becomes a hindrance. This weapon is used to fire accurately from a distance. In other words the individual who would try to use a telescopic sight would do so in an attempt to get accuracy and safety. In this case, against a moving target, 80 meters away, accuracy was not sought and the curious thing is that safety was also not sought.

Because it is very strange, and this is what reveals that a fanatic was not involved here, in my opinion. And in these matters one must always base oneself on opinion, on suppositions. But in the first place it is undeniable that a fanatic--probably it would be the first time in history that a fanatic--probably it would be the first time in history that a fanatic has used a telescopic sight. It would be the

first time in history. Fanatics have used revolvers, pistols, hand grenades, but never telescopic sights. And what is more, in general, fanatics do not operate from a fifth floor window. In general, fanatics confess and explain why they acted, immediately. It is a psychological reaction by a fanatic.

Here we have the strange case that the accused, the alleged assassin, fires from his place of employment. Nobody who intends to escape--that is if he is not a fanatic--somebody who is paid, who intends to escape, is willing to perpetrate such a crime from the very place he works: A place where he would be identified within five minutes. A place where within five minutes he would be fiercely pursued everywhere. He would have sought a roof on another building. He would have rented an apartment along the route. He would have situated himself with his telescopic sight rifle at a distance which would have allowed him to escape.

It is very strange that a person at his very place of work, where he would be identified in five minutes, would carry out an act of this type from such a place and at the same time attempt to escape. There is no logic in this. There is no sense in this. Such a series of strange circumstances as these. Then to use that type of rifle from there. To try to escape knowing that he would be immediately identified. All these are the contradictions, the illogical and inexplicable things which both show that either a guilty person was invented, that a guilty person was fabricated, or that the perpetrator of the crime--because these two things fit here--either this person is not guilty and was turned into a guilty person by the police, or this person is the one who fired and then all his actions have no other logical explanation or would have no other explanation that that of a person who kills, thinks he will escape, but at the same time would be perfectly identified as the doer of the crime.

There would only be one meaning to this: a person who is perfectly prepared to carry out the act with a promise he would escape, who was assigned a series of previous activities and steps to compromise or not to compromise, but to have the blame fall, insinuate the responsibility, on those on whom the perpetrators were very interested on having the blame fall.

Because since our last appearance we have obtained new data here. A report in the newspaper EXCELSIOR in Mexico states that this man had visited the Cuban Embassy (corrects himself--ed.) the Cuban Consulate and the Soviet Union Consulate to obtain a transit visa through Cuba to the Soviet Union. We immediately checked with our consular officials.

CUBA
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It is going to be very difficult to continue to dress this doll. It is going to be very difficult to continue to maintain what they have been maintaining. We even think that it is unlikely that there will not be enough reaction in the United States so that there will be no investigation. It is very difficult to conceive that there are not enough North Americans, regardless of their political position or their ideology, who with an elemental sense of decency, shame, and prestige will demand that events be made clear, that all of these strange circumstances be explained.

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That is why we should await calmly but not confidently--and not confidently--so you can see what dangers threaten humanity, what dangers imperil the peoples, what a lack of scrupules, how much evil exists, and how much cynicism is embodied in the imperialist society, among the most reactionary elements of that society. How many dangers, how many sinister plans, that is why I say wait calmy but not confidently because it is one more example, one more lesson.

Meanwhile, let us see how those who organized that maneuver will stew in their own juice, because even the Olympic champions of marksmanship are giving their opinions throughout the world. In any event, our fatherland was threatened once more. We saw how a finger was pointed at us, how weapons of aggression were pointed at us. We saw how they tried to dump a downpour of infamy on Cuba and its revolution. It has been placed in evidence. We have seen the behavior of individual people once more. Our revolution emerges with reason on its side and with a higher sense of morality from this test and from all other tests to which it is submitted, because before the eyes of the world it is clear, and it will be clearer each time, how the U.S. reactionaries wanted to make our country and the world the victims of their criminal designs, even at the price of the assassination of their own president in that country.

This episode more and more resembles an FBI novel, a gangster episode, rather than a political incident. All the circumstances, the scandalous manner with which the two assassinations were carried out, reminds us of the gangster films we saw so many times filmed precisely in Hollywood. Not lacking in the minutest detail, the one in charge of liquidating or lynching the accused was no less than a gambler from Chicago. How will they be able to explain those things to the world? How will those who have proceeded with such lack of respect for world opinion, who have shown such lack of human sensibility, be able to defend that shameful thing? With this I conclude the reference we have been compelled to make to clarify some aspects in connection with those events.

SOME ASPECTS IN CONNECTION WITH THESE EVENTS.

FBI

Date: 5/15/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, WFO (105-37111) (P)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA
(OO:DL)

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR ADD. DISSEMINATION.

ReButel call to WFO, 5/13/64.

Enclosed for the Bureau are five copies and for Dallas, Miami and New Orleans one copy of a LHM dated and captioned as above containing interview results of Dr. HERMINIO PORTELL-VILA as requested by retel call.

He was interviewed on both occasions by SAs JAMES F. MORRISSEY and GENE L. BURGE at WFO.

PORTELL-VILA also furnished the following info; said he was only furnishing this to the Bureau for its own info; explained that while he had the greatest respect for the Bureau, he did not feel the same about the Presidential Commission from the standpoint of the security of info pertaining to source of his info.

He said that he received a communication in late 1961 from a person in Cuba whom he described only as a notary whom he knew, and who had handled some of his personal and family affairs. This person was part of an underground movement in Cuba which was attempting to pass on info of value against CASTRO through various outlets to people whom they believed sympathetic

ENCLOSURE

3 - Bureau (Encs. 5)
1 - Dallas (100-10461)(Enc. 1) (RM)
1 - Miami (105-8342) (Info) (Enc. 1) (RM)
1 - New Orleans (100-16601) (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM)
1 - WFO

JFM:jmm C. C. Wick
(7)

REC-13

AIRTEL

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

JUN 9 1964

SOVIET

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

to the liberation of Cuba from CASTRO. He felt this movement was composed of professional people for the most part. He said he was supplied info which was confined to those matters handled exclusively within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Havana; that for this reason the source in his opinion is not the Notary, but is a person who is inside the Ministry, close to ROA, whose position allows him or her access to confidential matters. He said he did not know whether this person in the Ministry (if it is such a person) is male or female; suspects it is female. Since the info has fallen generally in the category of the Ministry's functions, he felt that the person had very little dealings with the CASTRO brothers.

He estimated that he receives items of interest to him concerning activities in Cuba in the foreign affairs field on the average of once every two months; has recently received such an item. Interpretation of the messages lies in the use of 15 or 20 key words which were prearranged with him in initial contacts. He is not a member of this movement, just a person in sympathy with anti-CASTRO activities. The messages reach him through communication outlets in Mexico or Spain. These he would not divulge. He believes the messages started in early January, 1962.

PORTELL-VILA thought that the source probably knew him; may have been a former student; thought PORTELL-VILA with his writing connections would be a good medium through which to pass such info.

He said the greater percentages of the reports are good.

Concerning the reliability of the source, he said that he contacted a person whom he knew in Cuba and who was referred to PORTELL-VILA as a person who could be contacted concerning the reliability of the source. This person has the family name of GUERRA, is about PORTELL-VILA's age; a retired diplomat for about five years on pension; at one time accredited to the Holy See from Cuba; and is familiar with some activities at the Ministry. PORTELL-VILA said that before he left Cuba he had a working agreement with GUERRA that they would try to keep in touch to follow activities in Cuba through GUERRA. When he inquired of GUERRA about the reliability of this unknown source, mainly asking if it was

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 105-82555

SERIAL NO. 3836

PAGE NO. 3

NO. OF PAGES 1

SECTION NO.

159

CIA

REFERRAL

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D.C., 20535

May 15, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - R - CUBA

Re: Dr. Herminio Portell-Vila

It will be recalled that Dr. Herminio Portell-Vila, 4740 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C., was interviewed on February 17, 1964, concerning one of his articles which appeared in the December 22, 1963, issue of the Spanish language weekly magazine "Bohemia Libre", published in New York City. The article was entitled "President Kennedy's Strange Assassination." Portell-Vila explained at that time that the material for the above article was obtained from public source material such as American newspapers and magazines, and foreign language newspapers and publications.

As will be recalled, Portell-Vila was a former Professor of History at the University of Havana who came to the United States in 1960 as a political refugee from the Castro Regime.

On May 13, 1964, Dr. Portell-Vila advised that he had received a message from an unknown source within Cuba which indicated in part that the files pertaining to Lee Harvey Oswald's relations in Moscow, Russia, with two Cuban Ambassadors there, were turned over to the Castro brothers on November 24, 1963, just two days after the assassination. The message was dated November 24, 1963, and he received same before the twelfth of December, 1963.

Around the time of its receipt, he gave the original of this part to Mrs. Mariade Arensberg, Secretary of the Cuban Freedom Committee, 1737 H Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. He believed she passed it on to an unknown Government agency, adding that he believed she had contacts in the State Department.

Portell-Vila said that he did not have a copy of this part of the message but reconstructed it from memory as follows:

3836

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

EXPEDIENTE RELACION OSVALDO CON CONCHESO EN ARCHIVO MARIN HERRERA ENTREGADO HOY HERMANOS SIAMESES.

He interpreted this as follows:

File of relations of Oswald with Concheso (Cuban Embassy in Moscow) from files of Marin Herrera (Ministry of Foreign Relations, Havana), handed today to the Castro brothers.

He pointed out that there may have also been a preposition or two contained in it, but that the above was its contents as far as he could remember. It was pointed out to him that there did not appear to be any mention of the Cuban Ambassadors to Russia as his initial information would indicate. He then said that the names of the two ambassadors were included after "Concheso" in the message. One ambassador was designated by the word Oliva, as he recalled. He could not recall how the name of the other ambassador was designated.

Dr. Portell-Vila then said that his interpretation of the message is based on the prearranged meaning of certain words in the message. According to him, "MARIN HERRERA" was a reference to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Havana, because the building in which the ministry is located was built some 45 or 50 years ago by Mr. Marin Herrera. It had other owners later on until Cuba bought it. "CONCHESO" is a reference to the Cuban Embassy in Moscow because the first Cuban Ambassador to Moscow, in 1942, was a Mr. Concheso. "OSVALDO" is Oswald in Spanish, a Christian name. "HERMANOS SIAMESES" is a reference to the Castro brothers, Fidel and Raul. He said that the two ambassadors to whom reference is made are Carlos Olivares and Faure Chomon, who were the Cuban Ambassadors in Moscow during the period that Oswald was in Russia.

The above message with his interpretation of same constitutes Portell-Vila's entire information dealing with possible contact of Oswald with Cuban diplomats in Russia. He said that he has not heard of any information in this

respect from any other source, nor of contacts with Cubans by Oswald except what he had read in newspapers or other public source media, or previously reported concerning a speech of Fidel Castro on November 27, 1963, wherein Castro made a comment which suggested that Oswald may have previously made at least one visit to Cuba.

Regarding his source, and as previously pointed out, Portell-Vila said that the actual identity of the source is unknown to him, but the source is part of an underground movement in Cuba. Regarding the source's reliability, Portell-Vila said that the information furnished by the source in the past has been reliable for the greater part. He said that he had made inquiry through means available to him within Cuba concerning the reliability of the source, and was informed that he could consider the informant reliable. He said he could not and would not elaborate further, even under legal process, as to the mechanics used in his obtaining this information, nor concerning the identity of the person attesting to the reliability of the informant, because he feared that disaster would befall those involved.

He explained that this information was probably furnished to him as a person whose background attested that he was anti-Castro, and whose position and contacts in this country, exemplified best by his writing articles for "Bohemia Libre," marked him as a person who could put any information against Castro to use, or place it in the proper official hands for exploitation.

On May 14, 1964, Dr. Portell-Vila exhibited a copy of his article which appears in Spanish in the December 22, 1963, edition of "Bohemia Libre." It is entitled, "El Extrano Asesinato Del Presidente Kennedy" (President Kennedy's Strange Assassination). It starts on page twenty of this magazine. It is the article previously referred to above, and which Dr. Portell-Vila said was the product of research of public source material, and his interpretative analysis of same.

On the same date he also exhibited a copy of his article which appears in Spanish in the February 2. 1964, issue of the magazine "Bohemia Internacional," a Spanish language magazine which is printed in Venezuela, according to Portell-Vila. It is entitled "CAMBIO DE DISFRAZ" (Change of Disguise) and starts on page sixteen. It pertains generally to Oswald and the Fair Play for Cuba Committee aspect of the assassination. Again, according to Portell-Vila, as in the case of his previous article on the assassination, the material is the result of research and interpretative analysis on his part of public source material where Oswald is concerned, with the exception of a brief reference to Oswald's being in contact with the previously named Cuban Ambassadors in Moscow, Russia. The message from the unknown source in Cuba previously described is the source for this reference in the article.

With respect to this reference in the article, and by way of explanation, it is to be noted that a translation of Dr. Portell-Vila's article appearing in the February 2, 1964, issue of "Bohemia Internacional," is contained in the report of Special Agent James J. O'Connor, dated May 8, 1964, at Miami, Florida, under the Lee Harvey Oswald caption. Therein, Portell-Vila, on the topic of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, stated in part:

> During the course of 1960-1961, he was a visiting professor at the University of Florida in Gainesville, where there was a branch of the "Fair Play" in operation. It boasted that it had 21 branches in the United States and four in Canada, with a membership of 6,000. The New Orleans branch was not among them at the time, because it was not formed until two years later, when Lee Harvey Oswald, the presumed assassin of President Kennedy, returned to the United States after his contacts with the Communist Cuban Ambassadors in Moscow, Faure Chomon and Carlos Olivares. Concerning this last-mentioned fact, the communist dictatorship of Cuba says nothing, although the Kremlin has turned over to the United States a file with the documents referring to Oswald in the Soviet Union.

This is the part of the article to which Portell-Vila was referring above, the source of which is the message from his unknown source in Cuba.

It is also indicated in the same translation of his article, that he further states that:

> Besides, the information from the anti-communist underground movement which operates right under the nose of Raul Roa Garcia, in the Ministry of State in Havana, shows that Oswald's relations with the "Fair Play for Communist Cuba" began before July, 1962, when he returned from the Soviet Union, and that they had been sponsored by Castro's diplomatic agents in Moscow, at the time Oswald was there.

As previously pointed out, Portell-Vila in his interview of May 13, 1964, indicated that his only information in this regard was the message from his source in Cuba, and on May 14, 1964, he stated that the article expressed his interpretative analysis of this information.

It is noted that the translation also states that:

> During his speech of November 27, 1963, at the University of Havana, when Castro said "the first time that Oswald was in Cuba", his tongue was under the influence of "Peralta" cognac, and he revealed something which is very important.

It will be recalled in this respect that Portell-Vila advised during his February 17, 1964, interview that he read in a November 29, 1963, publication that in a speech on November 27, 1963, Fidel Castro, whether through a slip of the tongue or as the result of the influence of liquor, made a comment which suggested that Oswald may have previously made at least one visit to Cuba. He conjectured that this trip of Oswald could have taken place while he was in Mexico last year or perhaps while he was in Russia. He said at the time he had no additional information in this regard.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - DeLoach
1 - Conrad
1 - Rosen
1 - W.C.Sullivan
1 - Malley

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: May 15, 1964

FROM : A. H. BELMONT

SUBJECT: PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

Attached hereto is a copy of the Director's testimony before the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy on May 14, 1964, which was furnished to us by the Commission.

Copies of this have been made available to Messrs. J.P.Mohr, C.D. DeLoach, A. Rosen, J. R. Malley, I. Conrad, W. C. Sullivan and me for the purpose of reviewing it for accuracy, typographical errors, reporting errors, etc. Following this review by the above-mentioned persons, such corrections as appear necessary will be made and the Director will be advised.

This volume of testimony also contains the testimony of John McCone and Richard Helms of Central Intelligence Agency. We will not review their testimony for other than information purposes.

Enclosure
AHB:hmm
(8)

NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 11 1964

Memo 5/19/64

62-109090-168
Rec. 112
6/12/64

ENCLOSURE
199 JUN 15 1964

169

11 JUN 12 1964

PERS. REC. UNIT

DOCUMENT FILED IN

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: 5/19/64

FROM : A. H. Belmont

cc Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Malley
Mr. Sullivan

SUBJECT: DIRECTOR'S TESTIMONY BEFORE THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Attached is a copy of the transcript of the Director's testimony before the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy. This transcript has been examined for accuracy, including misspellings and typographical errors on the part of the court reporter. It is noted that apparently the court reporter did not record the Director's testimony accurately in some instances. We have made as few changes as possible, in order to preserve the intent and accuracy of the Director's testimony.

This testimony was gone over by Messrs. Mohr, Malley, Branigan, M. A. Jones, Gheesling, Rogge, and me, on a word-by-word basis. In addition, Assistant Directors Sullivan, Rosen, DeLoach and Conrad have read the testimony and furnished their suggestions.

It is planned that I will personally go over these changes with Mr. Rankin of the Commission.

Enclosure

AHB:CSH (5)

memo 5/21/64

See 62-109090-1[illegible] for original - [illegible]

REC 112

6/12/64 STM

168

11 JUN 1[illegible]

ENCLOSURE

PERS. REC. UNIT

FD-263 (Rev. 5-1-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
CHICAGO	DALLAS	5/22 /64	5/11 - 12/64

TITLE OF CASE

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

REPORT MADE BY: DENNIS W. SHANAHAN — TYPED BY: rsl

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - R - CUBA

REFERENCES: Report of SA DENNIS W. SHANAHAN dated 4/28/64 at Chicago.
St. Louis airtel to the Director dated 5/6/64.

- P -

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21 MAR 1 1973

COVER PAGE

- A* -

APPROVED — SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

COPIES MADE:

10 - Bureau (105-82555)

4 - Dallas (100-10461)

2 - Chicago (62-6115)

MAY 23 1964

SOVIET SECTION

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency				
Request Recd.				
Date Fwd.				
How Fwd.				
By				

Notations

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: SA DENNIS W. SHANAHAN Office: Chicago, Illinois
Date: May 22, 1964

Field Office File #: 62-6115 Bureau File #: 105-82555

Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - R - CUBA

Synopsis: ROBERT ALLEN FELDE, Chicago Police Officer and former United States Marine, does not recall OSWALD.

- P -

DETAILS: AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date May 20, 1964

1

ROBERT ALLEN FELDE, 4448 North Mobile Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, advised that he is a Patrolman with the Chicago Police Department and has been with this Department since 1961. He stated that he formerly resided at 3616 North Lamon Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

FELDE advised that he had been a Sergeant in the United States Marine Corps from 1956 to 1958, serial number 1615775, and had been stationed during his entire tour of duty at Camp Pendleton, California. He stated that he had been assigned to a heavy equipment section in 1956 and in 1957 and 1958, had been with the Military Police at Camp Pendleton. FELDE stated that he had no recollection whatsoever of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and to the best of his knowledge, had never met OSWALD in or out of the Marine Corps.

He advised he had not been aware that his name had been mentioned in "Life" magazine in the issue dated February 21, 1964.

On 5/12/64 at Chicago, Illinois File # CG 62-6115

by SA DENNIS W. SHANAHAN/rms Date dictated 5/18/64

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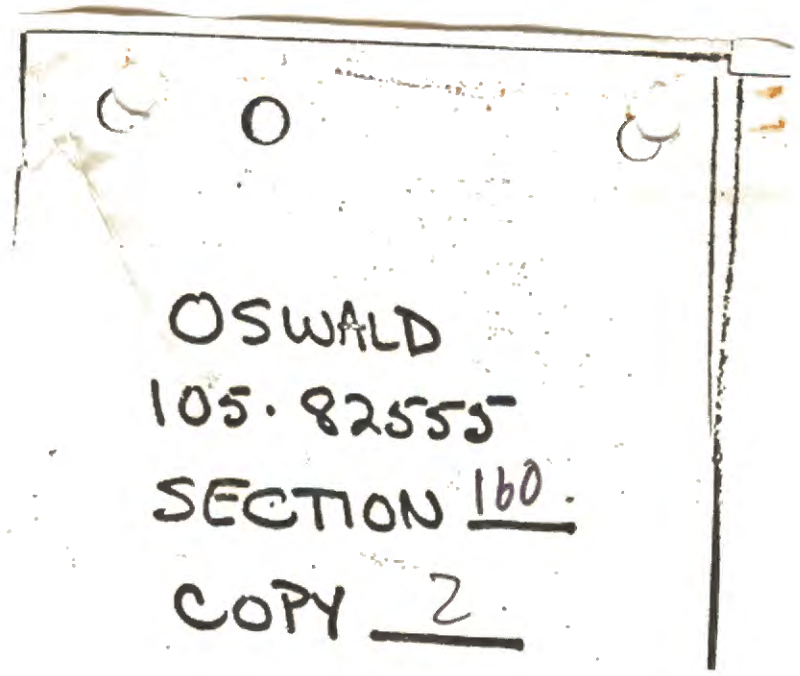
OSWALD
105-82555
SECTION 160
COPY 2

160

REVIEWER _____

SEARCH SLIP
NATIONAL STOLEN PROPERTY ACT

SEARCHER [illegible]

ARTICLE Auto C.J. 766
FILE 62-82555-2281
PRR in Memo from SIFAR Legat Rome 3/17/64

ARTICLE Auto C.J. 766
FILE 62-109060-1230
PRR in Tel From SAC in N.Y., D.L., CG. 11/23/63

ARTICLE Auto C.J. 766
FILE 62-82555-761 p. 2
PRR in Rebulet from U.S. Attorney CG.

ARTICLE Auto C.J. 766
FILE 62-109060-435
PRR in Tel. From SAC DL.

ARTICLE Auto #C.J. 766
FILE 62-82555-454 p. 661
[illegible] Auto From SA [illegible] C. Dolcourse DL

ARTICLE _____
FILE _____

ARTICLE Auto C.J. 766
FILE 62-109060-1569
PRR in Tel from SAC in CG, DL, PH, NY, 11/24/63

ARTICLE _____
FILE _____

ARTICLE Auto C.J. 766
FILE 62-82555-2298
PRR in report from Director to [illegible]

ARTICLE _____
FILE _____

ARTICLE Auto C.J. 766
FILE 62-109060-1271
PRR in Tel [illegible]

ARTICLE _____
FILE _____

FBI

Date: 4/22/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO DIRECTOR FBI (62-109060)

FROM SAC DALLAS (100-10461)

SUBJECT ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS;
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re Bureau airtel to Dallas 4/9/64.

Enclosed are ten copies of a letterhead memorandum furnishing information originally requested in Bureau airtel to Dallas 2/24/64 which enclosed President's Commission letter dated 2/21/64.

For information of Bureau, descriptive data regarding Exhibit D 161 in re Bureau airtel has been changed to read "Invoice No. 8934, Century Arms, Inc." This change is based on the exhibit itself and information recorded page 13, report SA DENNIS W. SHANAHAN, Chicago, dated 3/20/64, captioned LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka, IS - R - CUBA.

In addition, the date appearing in Exhibit D 165 has been changed to "2/7/63."

The date each exhibit was obtained, if known, is included in the letterhead memorandum.

3838

(3)- Bureau (Enc. 10)
2 - Dallas

REC 29

17 APR 6 1964

ENCLOSURE

ST-101

5/21

PEW:vm
(5)

CC- Wick

FILE REVIEW

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

It is to be noted the documents referred to in the enclosed letterhead memorandum revealed two separate and distinct rifles are involved. The 6.5 M/M Mannlicher Carcano Italian rifle, Serial No. C2766 (C10), was imported from Italy and stored along with other rifles in a bonded warehouse of Harborside Terminal Company, Incorporated, Jersey City, New Jersey, on 10/26/60 and no part of the shipment removed until 8/29/62. The 6.5 Italian carbine rifle, Serial No. 2766, shipped from Century Arms, Inc., St. Albans, Vermont, to Aldens of Chicago, on 7/5/62, was exported from Canada 7/1/62 and received by Aldens 7/12/62.

In view of this information, no further investigation is being conducted or requested UACB.

Bureau is in possession of all photographs to be furnished the President's Commission in connection with the enclosed letterhead memorandum other than it is noted photographs of exhibits D 17, D 18, D 19, D 77, and J 1 were previously furnished the President's Commission.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas, Texas
April 22, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

The following is submitted pursuant to a request of the President's Commission to obtain the originals or photographic copies of all documents relating to K 1 (C 10) as well as a 6.5 Italian carbine rifle bearing Serial Number 2766 which was included in a shipment of 6.5 Italian carbine rifles made on July 5, 1962, from Century Arms, Incorporated, of St. Albans, Vermont, to Aldens of Chicago, Illinois:

RE: 6.5 M/M Mannlicher-Carcano
Italian Military Rifle,
Model 91/38, Serial Number C2766
(Exhibit C 10, also identified as K 1)

Mr. Louis Feldsott, President, Crescent Firearms, Incorporated, 2 West 37th Street, New York, New York, advised his company was organized to handle importation of foreign surplus rifles, especially those of an Italian origin, and the purchases of these rifles were made by him personally in Italy from the Italian Ministry of Defense.

The guns purchased were packed by a Crescent company agent in Italy in the presence of Italian authorities and at that time the serial number for each rifle was checked. The rifles were packed in cartons of ten each and a Crescent company shipping slip bearing the serial number for each rifle was attached to the outside of each rifle carton. Other copies of the shipping slip bearing the rifle serial numbers were forwarded to the Crescent company in New York City. Adam Consolidated Industries, 400 5th Avenue, New York, New York, was the importer of the rifles and stored them in the bonded warehouse upon their arrival in the United States. The rifles were subsequently cleared by Freedman and Slater Company, New York, New York, who are customs brokers.

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21 MAR 1 1973

Since the rifles were used and in need of repair, they were subsequently trucked by Mr. Fred Rupp under Crescent company instructions to Perkasie, Pennsylvania, where Rupp serviced the rifles and shipped them to purchasers as directed by the Crescent company.

Office Copy of Ten Shipping
Slips Reflecting Carton Numbers
(Exhibit D 173)

Office Copy, Crescent Firearms, Incorporated, shipping slip No. 3620 pertaining to carton No. 3376, lists a rifle having Serial Number C2766 as the third gun in the carton. This list was prepared at the time the rifles were packed in Italy.

Bill of Lading Number 18 for
Motor Ship Elettra Fassio
(Exhibit D 174)

This Bill of Lading, dated September 29, 1960, pertains to a shipment of 520 cartons of obsolete rifles to Adam Consolidated Industries, Incorporated, 404 5th Avenue, New York 18, New York, by S.N.T. Fratelli Gondrand. The rifles are further described as "No. 1700 Mod. 38 Cal. 6.5" and "No. 3500 Mod. 91 Cal. 6.5." The port of loading is indicated as Genoa and the port of discharge is New York. This Bill of Lading contains cartons "3305/3436" among the cartons listed.

Copy of Inventory List Reflecting
Carton Numbers Attached to Above
Bill of Lading Number 18
(Exhibit D 175)

This inventory list indicates carton No. 3376 contains ten serial numbers including "C2766."

Copy of Notice Dated October 10, 1960, with Estimated Date of Arrival of Shipment from Genoa to Adam Consolidated Industries, Incorporated (Exhibit D 177)

This notice is on the letterhead of Norton, Lilly and Company, Incorporated, 26 Beaver Street, New York 4, New York, and advised a shipment of 520 cartons of obsolete rifles shipped on Bill of Lading Genoa No. 18 via Elettra Fassio was due about "10-15."

Copy of Warehouse Entry Form from Freedman and Slater, Incorporated, No. 52737, dated October 24, 1960 (Exhibit D 176)

This exhibit on Customs Form 7502 Treasury Department pertains to a shipment of 520 cartons of rifles exported from Italy September 29, 1960, at Genoa on Bill of Lading No. 18 via Elettra Fassio. The importer of record is Adam Consolidated Industries, Incorporated, 404 5th Avenue, New York City, and the warehouse is "Harborside Terminal Warehouse." Included are cartons numbered "3305/3436" with the date imported given as "10-17-60."

Copy of a Bill of Lading Dated October 25, 1960, from Adam Consolidated Industries, Incorporated (Exhibit D 178)

This memorandum pertains to 520 cartons of rifles consigned to Harborside Terminal Company, Incorporated, 34 Exchange Place, Jersey City, New Jersey, via Waterfront Transfer Company, Custom House License No. 290, "in bond cargo." The cartons listed include "3305/3436" and the memorandum makes reference to Bill of Lading No. 18 Genoa dated September 29, 1960.

Exhibits D 173 through D 178 were made available by Louis Feldsott, President, Crescent Firearms, Incorporated, 2 West 37th Street, New York City, on March 13, 1964.

Warehouse Receipt Dated November 9, 1960, of Harborside Terminal Company (Exhibit D 189)

The billing copy of this receipt referring to Lot No. 91594 pertains to 520 cartons of rifles "38 E 91 I 6.5 Calibre" with charges for storage to Adams Consolidated from October 26, 1960. Also shown on this instrument is five deliveries to "Rupp" with dates and delivery order numbers. The warehouse receipt indicates a balance of 86 cartons remained as of May, 1963.

Five Delivery Orders Numbered 89138, 14473, 03408, A01640, and A00642 (Exhibit D 190)

The above delivery orders of Harborside Terminal Company, Incorporated, Jersey City, New Jersey, show Fred Rupp signed for deliveries against the account of Adams Consolidated, 404 5th Avenue, New York, New York, on August 29, 1962; October 4, 1962; October 16, 1962; October 24, 1962; and October 31, 1962. Only Delivery Order No. 89138 listed specific cartons of rifles obtained by Rupp.

Exhibits D 189 and D 190 were furnished by Frederick Peterson, President, Harborside Terminal Company, Incorporated, Exchange Place, Jersey City, New Jersey, on March 9, 1964.

Copy of Sales Invoice No. 03408 from Adams Consolidated, 404 5th Avenue, Dated October 16, 1962 (Exhibit D 179)

This invoice appears to be identical with Delivery Order No. 03403 listed under Exhibit D 180 other than it does not bear the notation "70 10-16-62 J. M. Krasnolutsky" and the initial "L" in the upper right corner. This instrument reflects the sale of 70 cartons of rifles "38 E 91 I 6.5 Calibre" to Fred Rupp "Via: Rupp." The signature "Fred Rupp" appears at the bottom as the person receiving the merchandise.

Exhibit D 179 was furnished by Louis Feldsott, President, Crescent Firearms, Incorporated, New York City, on March 13, 1964.

Klein's Purchase Order for
One Hundred Rifles Effective
January 15, 1962
(Exhibit D 163)

On April 15, 1964, William J. Waldman, Vice President, Klein's Sporting Goods, Incorporated, 4540 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois, furnished the following information regarding the above Purchase Order which was directed to Crescent Firearms, 2 West 37th Street, New York, New York: This Purchase Order is the bottom page of a multi-page document containing data from various purchases, and in this case, all relating to Italian Mannlicher-Carcano rifles. The center of the page contains a series of vertical columns each bearing the designation "A/R." Mr. WALDMAN noted that on an unused Purchase Order blank, in addition to a bottom page similar to this exhibit, there would be other pages with their leading edges extending to the vertical lines of each of the "A/R" columns. Each subsequent page in the Purchase Order blank would be narrower in width than the succeeding page and as a result would make reference only to one specific vertical column and the data contained thereon.

Mr. Waldman advised the "Effective 1/15/62" appearing on the above exhibit is correct and the date is utilized for administrative purposes only by his firm and indicates when the Purchase Order was first initiated. This date does not indicate in any way the date the order was placed, shipped, billed, or invoiced.

This particular Purchase Order is only concerned with the column headed by Order No. 1243 dated January 24, 1963, and the vertical line drawn through the column makes reference only to a shipment of 100 of the described rifles which he commented is the shipment containing rifle bearing Serial Number C2766. The figures "200 and 400" in adjoining columns have no reference to the shipment of 100 rifles which contained the rifle having Serial Number C2766. Mr. Waldman advised this Purchase Order as shown makes reference only to an order and subsequent shipment of 100 Italian Mannlicher-Carcano rifles, Klein's Catalog No. C20-T749. The bottom of the Purchase Order indicates the shipment of 100 rifles consisting of ten packages was received February 21, 1963, via Lifschultz Freight under Bill of Lading No. 3041342 which weighed 750 pounds. He also noted this form under the column "Accounting Department" and "Extension" bears Klein's Extension No. 85000 which indicates the receipt of the one hundred rifles was recorded for accounting purposes on February 22, 1963.

Exhibit D 163 was furnished by Mr. Waldman on March 12, 1964.

Original Sale Order, Crescent Firearms, Incorporated, No. 3178, Dated February 7, 1963 (Exhibit D 172)

This instrument shows a sale to Klein's Sporting Goods, Incorporated, 4540 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois, on Customer's No. 1243 consisting of "100 ea. T-38 6.5 It. Rifles" at $8.50 each. This sales order shows ten cases were shipped December 12, 1963, via Lifschultz and that one of the cases bore number "3376."

Exhibit D 172 was furnished by Louis Feldsott, President, Crescent Firearms, Incorporated, New York City, on March 13, 1964.

Page from Record Book of
Mr. Fred W. Rupp Indicating
Shipment on February 12, 1963
(Exhibit D 151)

Fred W. Rupp, Rural Free Delivery Two, Mink Road, Perkasie, Pennsylvania, advised he has a subcontract with Crescent Firearms, Incorporated, New York City, to clean various types of Italian-made rifles and he periodically obtained these guns from Harborside Warehouse Terminal, Jersey City, New Jersey. He said his records do not show the serial number of any individual gun handled by him. The only record he has is the carton number record of the cartons he ships from his place of business to various customers designated to him by Crescent Firearms, Incorporated, New York City. His shipping book reveals that on February 12, 1963, on Crescent Firearms, Incorporated, Order No. 3178, he turned over carton No. 3376 to North Penn Transfer Company, Lansdale, Pennsylvania, for shipment, however, his records do not reflect to whom the shipment was made because the Bill of Lading furnished to him by North Penn Transfer Company is sent to Crescent Firearms, Incorporated, New York City.

Exhibit D 151 was furnished by Mr. Fred W. Rupp, Perkasie, Pennsylvania.

Bill of Lading No. 3178,
Crescent Firearms, Incorporated
(Exhibit D 171)

The memorandum copy signed by I. Moore as agent shows ten cartons or cases of guns or rifles weighing 750 pounds were consigned collect to Klein's Sporting Goods, 4540 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois. The name of the carrier is shown as "NPT" of Lansdale, Pennsylvania, and the route is indicated as Lifschultz Freight.

This exhibit was furnished by Louis Feldsott, President, Crescent Firearms, Incorporated, New York City, March 13, 1964.

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Photostat of Undated Bill of Lading No. 3178 (Exhibit D 152)

This exhibit is the shipping order copy containing the same information as Exhibit D 171 with the exception that it indicates the shipment concerned was received at Ottsville, Pennsylvania, and has the stamped number 394857 in the upper middle of the page.

This exhibit was furnished by Arthur N. Anders, President and General Manager, North Penn Transfer, Incorporated, Route 202 and 63, Lansdale, Pennsylvania.

North Penn Transfer, Incorporated, Delivery Receipt for Shipping Order No. 3178 (Exhibit D 153)

The above instrument bearing North Penn Transfer, Incorporated, Pro. No. A394857, pertaining to ten cartons or cases of guns or rifles, weighing 750 pounds, shows the shipper as Crescent Firearms, Incorporated, Ottsville, Pennsylvania, Shippers No. 3178, and the consignee as Kelins Sporting Goods, 4540 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois, with the connecting carrier indicated as "LIFS FF." A receiving stamp indicates this shipment was received by Lifschultz Fast Freight, February 13, 1963.

This exhibit was obtained from Arthur N. Anders, President and General Manager, North Penn Transfer, Incorporated, Route 202 and 63, Lansdale, Pennsylvania.

Consignee Memo Pro No. A394857 Dated February 12, 1963 (Exhibit D 168)

This instrument was issued by North Penn Transfer, Incorporated Lansdale, Pennsylvania, and indicates receipt by Lifschultz Fast Freight, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, February 13, 1963. This item also bears the stamped number "41342."

Delivery Receipt No. 3-041342
Dated February 13, 1963
(Exhibit D 169)

This instrument was issued by Lifschultz Fast Freight, 28 North Franklin Street, Chicago, Illinois, for a shipment of ten cartons or cases of guns or rifles weighing 750 pounds. The shipper is Crescent Firearms, Pottsville, Pennsylvania, and the consignee is Klein's Sporting Goods, 4540 West Madison Street, no city shown. This receipt bears the perforated number 48969 and was received at Klein's Sporting Goods, Incorporated, on February 21, 1963.

Cashier's Copy, Chicago
Run Sheet, No. 48969, Dated
February 21, 1963
(Exhibit D 170)

The above run sheet of Lifschultz Fast Freight, driver Jones, No. 293, trailer No. 43, shows a delivery was made to Klein's Sporting Goods consisting of ten pieces weighing 750 pounds on Bill No. 041342.

Exhibits D 168 through D 170 were furnished by Merrill Brown, Lifschultz Fast Freight, Chicago, Illinois, November 25, 1963.

Invoice No. 3178,
Crescent Firearms, Incorporated,
Dated February 7, 1963
(Exhibit D 165)

This invoice shows 100 "T38 6.5 lt. rifles" were sold to Klein's Sporting Goods, Incorporated, Chicago, Illinois, on the basis of Order No. 1243 via North Penn Transfer - Lifschultz. The invoice bears the stamped date of "Feb 20 1963" and a vouchering stamp indicating the invoice was paid March 4, 1963.

Five Pages of "Customers Invoice" of Crescent Firearms, Incorporated (Exhibit D 164)

The above accompanied the shipment of rifles to Klein's Sporting Goods, Chicago, Illinois, on invoice No. 3178. There is one "Customers Invoice" for each carton shipped and on it is listed the serial number of each of the ten rifles contained in the carton. "Customers Invoice" No. 3620 which pertains to carton No. 3376 reveals rifle No. C2766 is listed as No. 3.

Exhibits D 164 and D 165 were furnished by William J. Waldman, Vice President, Klein's Sporting Goods, Incorporated, Chicago, Illinois, on March 12, 1964.

Photostat Copy of List Prepared by Mitchell Scibor, Klein's Sporting Goods (Exhibit D 167)

This list is described as a copy of a record made by Scibor upon opening the gun cases on February 22, 1963. The notation "RR 1243" indicates the receiving report number which detailed the method of travel of the guns. The date "2-22-63" indicates when the gun cartons were opened. The bold-face numbers are control numbers assigned to each rifle with the serial number of each listed thereafter as it is taken from the carton and checked for accuracy. Control No. "836" shows a weapon having Serial Number C2766

Exhibit D 167 was furnished by Mitchell Scibor, Klein's Sporting Goods, Chicago, Illinois, on November 23, 1963.

One Check and Attached Klein's Voucher No. 28966 (Exhibit D 166)

Check No. 28966 of Klein's Sporting Goods, Incorporated, 4540 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois, dated March 1, 1963, in the amount of $850 is payable to Crescent Firearms, Incorporated, 2 West 37th Street, New York, New York, and it is drawn on the First National Bank of Chicago, Illinois. The voucher bearing No. 28966 bears the date "2-7" and refers to payment of invoice No. 3178 in the amount of $850.

Exhibit D 166 was furnished by William J. Waldman, Vice President, Klein's Sporting Goods, Incorporated, Chicago, Illinois, on March 12, 1964.

Photograph of Roll of Microfilm from Klein's Sporting Goods, Incorporated, Chicago, Illinois, Which Contains Photograph of Envelope, Order Form, and Order Blank for Italian Carbine, Serial Number C2766 (Exhibit D 77)

This roll of microfilm is further described as Filmfill No. 83, 269688-270596, General Files, and contains photographs of various business documents.

Exhibit D 77 was made available by William J. Waldman, Vice President, Klein's Sporting Goods, Incorporated, Chicago, Illinois, on November 23, 1963.

Photographs Made from Microfilm (Exhibit D 77) of Envelope, Order Form, and Order Blank from Klein's Pertaining to Italian Rifle, Serial Number C2766 (Exhibit J 1)

The envelope postmarked Dallas, Texas, March 12, 1963, is addressed to Klein's and bears the return address of A. Hidell, Post Office Box 2915, Dallas, Texas. The order form which accompanied the envelope is a small advertisement of Klein's. This item is an order

for item No. "C20-T750" and indicates the sum of $19.95 is the purchase price. This order form was signed A. Hidell with the address of Post Office Box 2915, Dallas, Texas. Klein's Sporting Goods "Order Blank" bearing the machine date of March 13, 1963, on transaction No. 270502 reflects the purchase of one Italian carbine 6.5 W/4X Scope, Control Number VC 836, Serial Number C2766, at a cost of $19.95. The item number is shown as C20-T750 which was shipped "PP" on March 20, 1963, to the purchaser who was listed as A. Hidell, Post Office Box 2915, Dallas, Texas. The total amount enclosed is shown as "21.45" "MO" which included $1.50 for postage or handling charge.

According to William J. Waldman, Vice President, Klein's Sporting Goods, Incorporated, the money order received in payment of the above rifle was deposited at the First National Bank of Chicago on March 15, 1963, in company account No. 50-91144.

Exhibit J 1 was made available by Mr. Waldman on November 23, 1963.

United States Postal Money Order Payable to Klein's (Exhibit D 19)

Money Order No. 2202130462, in the amount of $21.45, issued at Dallas, Texas, March 12, 1963, is payable to Klein's Sporting Goods and the purchaser is shown as A. Hidell, Post Office Box 2915, Dallas, Texas. This money order is endorsed in favor of The First National Bank of Chicago, Illinois, by Klein's Sporting Goods, Incorporated, Account No. 50-91144.

Exhibit D 19 was made available by Special Agent John H. Grimes, United States Secret Service, Washington, D. C., November 24, 1963.

Application for Post Office Boxes Signed by Oswald (Exhibit D 17)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

The application dated October 9, 1962, signed Lee H. Oswald, directed to Postmaster W. B. Hudson, reveals box No. 2915 was opened October 9, 1962, and was closed on May 14, 1963. This item is also identified as Q 34.

Change of Address
Order by Oswald
(Exhibit D 18)

POD Form 3575 addressed to Postmaster, Dallas, Texas, signed Lee H. Oswald with the effective date of May 12, 1963, changed the address of Oswald from Post Office Box 2915, Dallas, Texas, to 4907 Magazine Street, New Orleans, Louisiana. This form bears the date stamp of "5-14-63." This exhibit is also further identified as K 18.

RE: 6.5 Italian Carbine Rifle,
Serial Number 2766, Shipped From
Century Arms, Incorporated, St. Albans,
Vermont, to Aldens of Chicago, July 5, 1962

Empire Wholesale Sporting
Goods, Limited, Invoice No. 1078
(Exhibit 156)

The invoice of Empire Wholesale Sporting Goods, Limited, 360 Craig Street, West, Montreal, Quebec, dated June 29, 1962, reflects the sale of 700 used Italian rifles made in Italy to Century Arms, Incorporated, 54 Lake Street, St. Albans, Vermont. Also included in this invoice were 600 rifles of a different make.

Exhibit D 156 was furnished by James Ouimet, owner, Century Arms, Incorporated, St. Albans, Vermont, March 11, 1964.

Original List of Serial Numbers
of 700 Carcano Italian Carbines
Received by Century Arms, Incorporated,
from Empire Wholesale Sporting Goods,
Montreal, Quebec, Canada. Serial
Number 2766 Appears on Last Page of
Numbers (Exhibit D 103)

The above list accompanied Empire Wholesale Sporting Goods, Limited, invoice No. 1078. The top of the first page bears notations "Carcano" "Case #'s," and "Italian Carbines." It is noted on pages one through six there are 25 serial numbers listed to each case. On page seven there are listed 50 serial numbers to each case. In addition, the top of the last page bears a notation "Italian Carbine 46"."

Exhibit D 103 was obtained from James Ouimet, owner, Century Arms, Incorporated, St. Albans, Vermont, November 23, 1963.

Photostat Copy of Canadian
National Railways Straight
Bill of Lading Dated June 29, 1962
(Exhibit D 180)

This document pertains to a shipment from Empire Wholesale Sporting Goods, Limited, Montreal Quebec, consigned to Century Arms, Incorporated, 54 Lake Street, St. Albans, Vermont. The shipment is described as 41 cases of used guns (1300) and "No further use except for ornamental purposes CLASSIFICATION No.: 73080."

Exhibit D 180 was furnished by William Sucher, owner, International Firearms Company, Limited, 1011 Bleury Street, Montreal, Canada.

In connection with efforts to obtain documentary exhibits from Empire Wholesale Sporting Goods, Limited, Montreal, Canada, it was learned the concern is not active. It is operated by a Mr. Itkovitch, a brother-in-law of William Sucher, owner of International Firearms Company, Limited, Montreal, and is reported as probably fully owned by the latter company.

William Sucher on March 12, 1964, advised he has bought hundreds of thousands of rifles overseas as Italian Government surplus and he does not maintain the serial numbers of these rifles. Many were collected from battlefields and places of improper storage and they were in very poor condition. They were usually bought by the

pound rather than units. Upon arrival in Canada, defective parts were removed and salable rifles were sometimes composed of parts of three or more weapons. Sucher advised the Mannlicher-Carcano rifle was manufactured in Italy from 1891 until 1941 however in the 1930's Mussolini ordered all arms factories to manufacture the Mannlicher-Carcano rifle. Since many concerns were manufacturing the same weapon, the same serial number appears on weapons manufactured by more than one concern. Some bear a letter prefix and some do not. Sucher stated at times he has prepared a listing of serial numbers of rifles in a given shipment for customs purposes and that listing was thereafter transmitted with the shipment. International Firearms Company, Limited, did not maintain a copy of the serial numbers of the rifles and no such listing is required by law.

Sucher located a record of documents listed as Exhibit D 156 which invoice was paid by Century Arms, Incorporated, on August 6, 1962, and Exhibit D 180. He advised there are no additional records of this shipment in the possession of his company and he is sure the serial numbers of the individual weapons involved were not recorded at the point of shipment as he is certain his purchase was on a per pound basis.

Photostatic Copy of Consumption Entry No. 7[illegible]. Bureau of Customs (Exhibit D 158)

The above Treasury Department form dated July 6, 1962, shows the port of entry as St. Albans, Vermont, and the "Term Rec'd No." as "3." The importer of record is indicated as A. N. Deringer, Incorporated, St. Albans, Vermont, for account of Century Arms, Incorporated, St. Albans. The country of importation is Canada with the importing vessel or carrier shown as Central Vermont Railway, Incorporated. The date of exportation and importation is given as July 1, 1962. The shipment pertains to 700 used Italian rifles and 600 used English rifles.

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Photostatic Copy of Examination and Appraisal of Entry No. 77 (Exhibit D 159)

The above document dated July 6, 1962, which is to be attached to the invoice, reflects the merchandise was examined and released under immediate delivery permit No. 3 on July 3, 1962.

Exhibits D 158 and D 159 were furnished by Mark K. Gardner, United States Customs Agent in Charge, St. Albans, Vermont, March 11, 1964.

Century Arms, Incorporated, Order No. 8934, Dated June 29, 1962, Reflecting Sale of 700 6.5 Caliber Italian Carbines to Aldens, 5000 West Roosevelt Road, Chicago, Illinois (Exhibit D 102)

The above order refers to Aldens Order No. 82803 and bears a handwritten notation that it was shipped July 5, 1962.

Exhibit D 102 was furnished by James Ouimet, owner, Century Arms, Incorporated, St. Albans, Vermont, November 23, 1963.

Memorandum for Bill of Lading from H. P. Welch Company, Dated June 29, 1962 (Exhibit D 157)

The above memorandum of H. P. Welch Company home office, 400 Somerville Avenue, Somerville, Massachusetts, relates to a shipment from Century Arms, Incorporated, St. Albans, Vermont, to Aldens, 5000 West Roosevelt Road, Department G 33, Chicago, Illinois, consisting of 25 cases containing 700 rifles. It also refers to Order No. 82803, Catalog No. 33-3541M.

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Exhibit D 157 was furnished by James Ouimet, Century Arms, Incorporated, St. Albans, Vermont, March 11, 1964.

Photostatic Copy of H. P. Welch Company
Shipping Order Dated June 29, 1962
(Exhibit D 181)

This Shipping Order pertains to a shipment of 25 cases containing 700 rifles from Century Arms, Incorporated, St. Albans, Vermont, consigned to Aldens, Chicago, Illinois. It bears the stamped impression "E. Ward Truck No. 499 Jul 5 1962." Elmer Ward is the company driver who picked up this shipment at St. Albans on July 5, 1962, and took it to the company terminal at Burlington, Vermont. This order also bears the stamped number "3686."

Exhibit D 181 was made available by Albert C. Penney, Office Manager, H. P. Welch Company, 400 Somerville Avenue, Somerville, Massachusetts, March 17, 1964.

Duplicate of H. P. Welch
Company Waybill No. B-3686
Dated July 6, 1962
(Exhibit D 160)

This waybill indicates a collect shipment from Century Arms, Incorporated, St. Albans, Vermont, to Aldens of Chicago, Illinois, consisting of 25 cases containing 700 rifles and refers to Order No. 82803.

Exhibit D 160 was furnished by Abe Shindel, Manager, H. P. Welch Company, Burlington, Vermont, March 11, 1964.

Yellow Duplicate Copy of
H. P. Welch Company Waybill
No. B-3686
(Exhibit D 182)

This copy bearing No. "7" in upper right corner dated July 6, 1962, pertains to a shipment from Century Arms, Incorporated, St. Albans, Vermont, to Aldens, Chicago, Illinois, consisting of 25 cases containing 700 rifles under Order No. 82803.

The stamped notation "T-MCLEAN 7526" indicates the shipment was loaded on a McLean trailer and transported to Somerville, Massachusetts, the same date by a Welch Company driver where it laid over until Monday, July 9, 1962. On July 9, 1962, the shipment was unloaded from truck No. 7526 at the Somerville terminal of the Welch Company and reloaded on company truck No. 344739 operated by driver J. Dillon as noted by a stamped impression in the upper left corner of the waybill. The shipment was then transferred by Dillon on July 9, 1962, to Eastern Express Company terminal at 260 Western Avenue, Allston, Massachusetts, where it was again unloaded as the Eastern Express Company was to transport the shipment to the consignee at Chicago, Illinois. The signature "Conway" in the lower left corner indicates receipt of the shipment by Eastern Express Company.

Exhibit D 182 was obtained from Albert C. Penney, Office Manager, H. P. Welch Company, 400 Somerville Avenue, Somerville, Massachusetts, on March 17, 1964, who also furnished explanations for the entries.

Photostat of Customer's Copy
of H. P. Welch Company Waybill
No. B-3686
(Exhibit D 183)

This copy of the waybill dated July 6, 1962, bears a penciled notation "191947."

James Mooney, Office Manager, Boston Terminal, Eastern Air Express Company, 260 Western Avenue, Allston, Massachusetts, on March 17, 1964, advised the number "191947" is the waybill number assigned by his company to this shipment. His company's manifest has been destroyed and he has no records to show the date of receipt by

his company or the date shipped to the consignee in Chicago. The shipment was signed for by Charles Conway, Dock Supervisor, when received by his company.

Exhibit D 183 was furnished by Mr. James Mooney on March 17, 1964.

Delivery Receipt from
Eastern Express, Incorporated
(Exhibit D 201)

This receipt, dated July 9, 1962, bearing Pro. No. 191947, pertains to a shipment from Century Arms, Incorporated, St. Albans, Vermont, to Aldens, 5000 West Roosevelt Road, Department G 33, Chicago, Illinois, consisting of 25 cases containing 700 rifles on Order No. 82803. It also refers to "Welch B 3686 7/6." The receipt also bears a receiving stamp of Aldens, Incorporated, dated July 12, 1962.

Exhibit D 201 was furnished by James Damron, Assistant Terminal Manager, Eastern Express, Incorporated, 7526 State Road, Beford Park, Illinois.

Invoice No. 8934,
Century Arms, Incorporated
(Exhibit D 161)

This invoice dated June 29, 1962, pertains to a shipment made to Aldens, 5000 West Roosevelt Road, Department G 33, Chicago, Illinois, their Order No. 82803, consisting of 700 6.5 Italian carbines. The invoice bears a block stamp showing the date received as July 9, 1962. Additional stamps indicate the invoice was received in the "Invoice Unit" and the "Accounting Dept." on July 13, 1962. The invoice also bears the handwritten numerals in the upper right corner of "145352."

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Aldens Checking Slip
No. 293779
(Exhibit D 162)

This document dated July 12, 1962, refers to a shipment having waybill No. 191947 received from Century Arms, Incorporated, via Eastern Express consisting of 25 packages. The catalog number is given as 33 B 3541 and the total received is "700." The bottom of the slip near items "received by" and "checked by" bears the date of July 12, 1962.

Exhibits D 161 and D 162 were furnished by Albert Lesko, Manager, Accounting Department, Aldens, Chicago, Illinois, March 5, 1964, who advised these two items are the only records still available at his company and the serial numbers of the rifles received are not available.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

REC 29 101-3838

April 30, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

FBI

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated February 21, 1964, and my letter dated March 27, 1964, relating to the 6.5 millimeter Mannlicher-Carcano Italian military rifle, serial number C2766, and to your request for this Bureau to obtain the originals or photographic copies of all documents relating to this rifle as well as an Italian carbine rifle, serial number 2766.

Enclosed for your assistance are two copies of a twenty-page self-explanatory communication from our Dallas, Texas, Office dated April 22, 1964. This communication describes in a systematic manner the documents obtained by this Bureau in accordance with your request. The documents relating to the rifle bearing the serial number C2766 are described first followed by data on the rifle bearing serial number 2766.

In addition, there are enclosed two photographic copies each of thirty-six documents relating to the above rifles arranged in the same sequence as described in the enclosed Dallas communication.

For your information, copies of exhibits D 17, D 18, D 19, D 77 and J 1 have been previously furnished to you and were consequently not duplicated for this particular request. The originals or copies of the

1 - SAC, Dallas (100-10461) (info)
105-82555
1 - 62-109060 (Assassination of Pres. Kennedy)
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

RDR:vhn
(15)

1 - Mr. I.W.Conr
1 - Mr. W.C.Sull
1 - Mr. R.E.Leni
1 - Mr. J.C.Cadi
1 - Mr. R.A.Fraz

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

enclosed documents obtained by this Bureau are being retained in our Laboratory under the indicated exhibit identification numbers.

This concludes inquiries by this Bureau pursuant to the requests set forth in your letter dated February 21, 1964.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (74)

NOTE:

Commission by relet in addition to the above request desired considerable technical data relating to the assassination rifle, C2766. This information was furnished the Commission by Bureau letter 3/27/64 at which time the Commission was apprised of the fact that the additional document request made by them was involved in nature requiring seven Bureau offices to conduct investigation including investigation in Canada. Sufficient information has been developed to show the carbine bearing serial number 2766 is dissimilar to the assassination rifle.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN, General Counsel

MAY 20 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

As a result of my letter of March 26, 1964 with respect to background materials on the Fair Play for Cuba Committee and certain other subversive groups, it was agreed that your Agency would await further instructions from this Commission.

The Commission would now appreciate your providing the following information on the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, "JURE", "DRE", Alpha 66, and 30th of November Movement:

1. Copies of all reports supplied from your Dallas and Fort Worth offices during the year 1963 with respect to persons believed active in those groups.

2. Summaries of activities throughout Texas of such groups with particular reference to names and places during the period January 1, 1961 to January 1, 1964.

3. A general summary of activities of such groups outside of Texas during the year 1963 with particular reference to activities in Chicago, Michigan, Las Vegas, Los Angeles, Miami, New Orleans, New York, Puerto Rico and San Francisco.

The Commission would also appreciate your providing copies of all reports from your Dallas and Fort Worth offices for the year 1963 which pertain to persons believed active in the Communist Party or Socialist Workers Party.

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

REC 45 - 3839

MAY 21 1964

XEROX MAY 27 1964

Finally, the Commission would like you to provide copies of all reports of investigations in Texas during 1963 arising out of activities of the John Birch Society or Minute Men or relating to members of those organizations engaged in subversive activities.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

5-22-64

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Bland
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Wannall
1 - Mr. Lenihan

AIRTEL

To: SACs, Dallas (100-10461)(Enc.)
El Paso (105-1264) (Enc.)
Houston (105-1291) (Enc.)
San Antonio (105-2909)(Enc.)

REC 45

From: Director, FBI (105-82555) - 3839

Subject: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - R - CUBA
BUDED: 6-1-64

Enclosed for each office is a copy of a letter from the President's Commission which is self-explanatory. The full names of the 3 organizations abbreviated in the second paragraph of the Commission's letter are as follows:

"JURE" - Junta Revolucionaria Cubana;
"DRE" - Directorio Revolucionaria Estudiantil;
Alpha 66 - Second National Front of Escambray (Operation Alpha 66).

In connection with the instant Commission's request, the Dallas Office should respond to items 1 and 2 and to the request in the last paragraph of page 1 and the paragraph on page 2 as outlined in the enclosure. The El Paso, Houston and San Antonio Offices should respond to item 2 and to the request in the paragraph on page 2 of the enclosure as such requests pertain to the territory covered by each office.

Item number 3 in the enclosure is being handled at SOG.

In responding to item 2 in the enclosure, each office should prepare a letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination to the President's Commission setting forth data in each office's files responsive to this request.

SEE NOTE PAGE 2

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

REL:jdd
(19)

53 JUN 22 1964

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

MAILED 19
MAY 22 1964
COMM-FBI

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Airtel to Dallas, El Paso, Houston, San Antonio
Re: Lee Harvey Oswald
105-82555

In responding to the Commission's requests for copies of reports pertaining to the organizations or individuals concerned, each office should check its indices and files and furnish the Bureau a complete listing of all communications that have been forwarded to the Bureau for the period involved in order that such communications can be located in Bureau files. In addition, each office should forward to the Bureau copies of all communications in its files that are responsive to the instant request of the Commission but which are not currently in the Bureau's possession. These will include inter-office communications, memoranda to the SAC of each office, and correspondence from other agencies and the public.

This matter must be given the immediate attention of each office and data responsive to the Commission's request should reach the Bureau no later than 6-1-64 and earlier if possible.

NOTE:

The Commission by letter 5-20-64 has requested it be furnished reports and summaries of data in possession of the 4 Texas offices. These requests largely pertain to Fair Play for Cuba Committee as well as anti-Castro organizations. Commission is also interested in obtaining data re members active in the Communist Party & Socialist Workers Party in Dallas and Fort Worth along with information regarding individuals active in the John Birch Society or Minutemen in the State of Texas. Inasmuch as some of the data requested may not have been furnished to the Bureau, desirable each of the offices concerned furnish Bureau a complete accounting of all data in files of each responsive to these requests.

FBI

Date: 5/22/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via _____ AIR MAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re Bureau airtel to Dallas, 5/15/64, enclosing two copies of a letter from the President's Commission dated May 13, 1964, requesting certain investigation regarding the photograph of the house of Major General EDWIN A. WALKER, which has been marked as Commission Exhibit 5 and as FBI Inventory Number 309; and, Dallas airtel to Bureau, 5/20/64, enclosing an affidavit of SA IVAN D. LEE reflecting procedures used by him in the taking of certain photographs of the rear of Major General EDWIN A. WALKER's residence, together with photographs taken by him on February 1, 1964.

Enclosed are 10 copies of a letterhead memorandum containing the requested investigation.

The investigation set forth in the enclosed letterhead memorandum was conducted by SA IVAN D. LEE, with the exception of the physical observation of the rear of Major General EDWIN A. WALKER's residence on May 18, 1964, which was made by SA's LEE and ROBERT M. BARRETT, and the interview with Mr. BEN B. PASSMORE, which was conducted by SA EMORY E. HORTON.

Enc. (10)
RDC/cs
(5)

NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 19 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
58 JUN 22 1964 Agent in Charge

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO DIRECTOR, FBI (62-1077)

DATE: 5/19/64

ATTENTION: FBI ANNEX

FROM SAC, WFO

SUBJECT: TRANSLATION MATTERS

ReBulet dated 5/14/64, requesting expeditious translation of Hungarian language article appearing in the "Magyar Elet," dated 5/2/64.

Translation and portion of aforementioned newspaper herewith being transmitted to Bureau, attention FBI Annex.

3 - Bureau (Enc. 5)
1 - WFO

SS:eaf
(4)

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

103

REC-46

3840

NOT RECORDED
26
1 MAY 1964

SENT

64 JUN 1 1964

TRANSLATION FROM HUNGARIAN

"Magyar Elet" (Hungarian Life)
MARTON KISS KERECSENDI, Editor
501-A Bloor St., W.
Toronto, Ont., Canada

Issue dated 5/2/64

DALLASI TUDOSITAS (Report From Dallas)

Since the time of the Texas tragedy the "Magyar Elet" has often exchanged letters with one of its Dallas friends and has always received the information that they don't know any more in Dallas than what is known in the rest of America. Complete obscurity surrounds the great crime. Recently however we did receive from Dallas information which had not yet received publicity.

As is well known, LEE OSWALD was first charged with killing Policeman TIPPIT. The one eye witness to this crime said that the police murderer was of short stature, stout and shaggy haired. This description did not fit OSWALD. Another witness by the name of REYNOLDS heard the shot and looking out on the street saw the murderer running away. REYNOLDS was killed the first part of this year. The one blamed for this murder was able to furnish an alibi. A dancer stated she was with the one charged at the time of the murder. Later this woman was jailed as a user of narcotics and she committed "suicide." She was a dancer in JACK RUBY's nightclub.

The above unusual item comes from a committee of private individuals organized for the investigation of the affair. According to signs the government appointed committee does not wish to keep the public informed, and this is why this special investigating committee was organized. But we must note that confused public opinion now receives all news with suspicion, whether it comes from the government's committee or the one of private individuals.

3 COPIES DESTROYED
21 MAR 1 1973

105-12555-3910

ENCLOSURE

...OSSZ A KOMMUNISTA IDŐJÁRÁS

Merre vezet a sorozatosan csődbe jutott szovjet mezőgazdaság útja?

...erengő kor... 1933-tól szá... ...országot ... ...masabb idő... ...szovjet gaz... ...k szívesen ...paradicsom... ...lített mező... ...ság beletö... ...Munkabérét ...részint ter... ...a, az elvég... ...nnyisége és ... A vérengz... ...rendszer is ...tett, mert ...olhoztagok ...eldolgozgat... ...kis kertek...

...csom tulaj... ...kben a kis ...lt.

...evezett Szta... ...niúden kol... ...nára engedé... ...vezett „ház... ...alatt.

...ag elméle... ...órát dolgo... ...k, hogy „sza... ...tájinak szem... ...kolhoz-ház...

...gy két bor... ...disznót aso... ...al, vagy kes... ...enyészthetett, ...in tíz dara...

...szor szerinti ...parosít, nyu...

...tojás-ellátáson ...háztáji ja... ...ampal, több... ...dási kedv...

...kek adát mö... ...en szovjet ...erin háztáji ...kezemény...

mennyiségek kerültek ki: A Szovjetunió hústermelésének 46 %-a, zöldségfélék 49 %-a, tejtermékek 49 %-a, burgonya 46 %-a, a tojástermelés 80 %-a.

Nem titok, hogy a közös tulajdonból való nagyarányú „zabrálás" okozta a háztáji gazdaságok fellendülését. Ebben is rekordot állított fel a kolhozparaszt. Az ukrajnai kukoricatermelés csődjét a háztáji 'gazdálkodásnak' tulajdonította a Presidium 1961-ben.

A parasztok a közös kolhoz-kukoricán táplálták jószágaikat, majd mikor a kukorica csövesedett, maguk is ezen éltek.

■ SZEGÉNY KOLHOZ, GAZDAG KOLHOZ

Mikor a párt úgy látta, hogy a gépállomások politikai szolgálata már nem szükséges és a szovjet paraszt beletörődött sorsába, a gépállomásokat megszüntették, hogy a hatalmas adminisztrációs és üzemfenntartási költségeket csökkentsék. Bejelentette Hruscsov 1959-ben, hogy a gépeket eladják a kolhozoknak, már amelyek képesek a gépek árát megfizetni.

Ez a határozat dimbortotta ki a „gazdag kolhoz" és a „szegény kolhoz" fogalmát. A gazdag kolhozokat a jobb talaj, a városokhoz való közelség és más, szerencsés körülmények, nagyobb állatállomány alakította ki. A gépek megvételével ezek még gazdagabbak, a szegény kolhozok pedig még szegényebbek lettek. Ez volt a „Hruscsov-reform", mely a földműves lakosság két rétegét még hangsúlyosabbá tette.

■ SZOVHOZOK ÉS AGRÁR-VÁROSOK

A harmadik réteget jelentette a Szovhozok, az állami gazdaságok népe. Ezek bérért dolgoztak „mint az ipari munkások. Egy ideig úgy tűnt, hogy ezek a gazdaságok lesznek a hruscsovi gazdálkodás ideális termelési egységei. Kazakhsztánban 100 millió holdnyi szűzföldet törtek fel az elmult tíz év folyamán.

Ezeken a területeken csak állami gazdaságokat létesítettek. A lakosságot úgynevezett agrár-városokba telepítették.

Hatalmas bérházakban, házbizalmiak, tö... bizalmiak és pártbizalmiak alatt — a háztáji zabrálásra nem maradt lehetőség. Ujabb tanulságok a pártnak!

Sokan azt hitték, hogy az általánosan elterjedt kolhozból való lopások a törvényesen megengedett háztáji gazdálkodást is megszűnéssel fenyegetik. Ha nincs háztáji telek és állatállomány, akkor a lopott takarmányt, élelmet nehéz értékesíteni. Viszont a szovhozok termelése katasztrofális eredményeket hozott.

■ MI LESZ HOLNAP?

1956-58 óta a szovjet termésátlagok rohamosan lecsökkentek. Az élelmiszerárakat fel kellett emelni. A fontosabb élelmiszerek... ségletek 30 %-... ...kedtek. Lényeges... ...és így ...nn...

DALLASI TUDÓSÍTÁS

- A Magyar Élet a texasi tragédia óta többször váltott levelet egyik dallasi barátjával, de mindig azt a felvilágosítást kapta, hogy ott sem tudnak többet, mint Amerika többi részében. A nagy bűnügyet teljes homály burkolja... Legutóbb mégis érkezett olyan felvilágosítás Dallasból, mely máshol nem kapott nagy nyilvánosságot.

Ismeretes, hogy Lee Oswaldot először Tippit rendőr megölésével vádolták. Ennek a bűntettnek egy szemtanúja volt, aki szerint a rendőrgyilkos alacsony, zömök, bozontos hajú ember volt. Ez a leírás nem felelt meg Oswald külsejének. Egy Reynolds nevű másik tanú a lövés hallatára nézett ki az utcára és látta elrohanni a tettest. De ezt a Reynoldsot az év elején megölték. Akit emiatt a gyilkosság miatt vádoltak, alibit tudott bizonyítani. Egy táncosnő azt vallotta, hogy együtt voltak a bűntett idején. Utóbb ez a nő kábítószer használata miatt börtönbe került és ott „öngyilkos" lett. Jack Ruby lokáljában volt táncosnő...

Fenti különös hír attól a bizottságtól ered, mely magánszemélyekből alakult az ügy vizsgálatára. A kormány által kinevezett bizottság a jelek szerint nem kívánja tájékoztatni a közönséget — ezért alakult ilyen magán-bizottság. De meg kell jegyezni, hogy a megzavart közvélemény ma már minden hírt kétkedéssel fogad, akár állami, akár magánbizottságtól ered.

sem állt be az élelm... gyasztásban. A Szov... vezetői a lakosság el... lenségét már nem ... ugyanolyan eszközök ... törni, mint Sztalin ... rája alatt. Ezért drá... táért kénytelen kap... országok kapitalista ... löitől megvásárolni ... miszer-feleslegeket. T... jó-flották szállítják ... kikötőkbe az amerika... nát.

1964 február első ... összeült Moszkvában ... jetunió Kommunista... nak Központi Biz... hogy a gabona-probl... hetőségeiről tárgyalj... lovcsenko földmüv... miniszternek ezen a g... elhangzott érvelését ... kedve fogadta a vil...

„Ha a földművelőn... egyéni előnye a t... ből — mondotta ...enko — ha több ... kája nem biztosít ... jövedelmet szám... egyéni érdeke nem ... termés eredményé... kor nem várhatu... több munkát." (C... dás, 1964. febr. 10...

Mi lesz a szovjet ... dasággal? Mi követk... nap? Ezt ma senki ... még sejteni, de az b... hogy az eddigi g... módszerek alapján ... pok megszámláltatt...

A hatalmat proble... nünket, magyarokat ... is közelről érdekel. A ... vidékek dolgos, föl... népe kicsiben ugy... kálvária járta végig... ja ma is, ami a sz... részségnek jutott.

TRUE COPY

Dear Mr. Hoover:

An Hungarian woman I work with receives the paper I have enclosed. She has made me aware of life in a Communist country above & beyond theory.

I have circled an article "Dallasi Tudositas." I neither speak nor read Hungarian. She translated this article to me as such: There were 2 witnesses to the police officers fatal shooting after Kennedy's assasination. The one witness described the killer of the officer as a short, hefty man with bushy hair (which does not fit Oswald) Also the 2nd witness, Reynolds was killed the first part of this year. Reynolds named a man as the killer who was furnished an alabi. by a dancer who worked for Ruby.

My natural questions: Is this an accurate translation into English? If so, is it true? If it is true why does an Hungarian paper publish this when the American papers do not?

If it is true, I have the convicton the FBI knows of it & has investi gated its implications. What I would object to is the fact that comparing Congressional Records, Nuclear Test Ban Treaty etc etc to my newspaper (which is the most informative locally) I often find pertinent facts misconstrued or ignored. I am sure if every American read the preamble to the treaty they would be upset by the stated intent.

I do not repeat things I consider inaccurate or gossip or illogical and also if I feel the fact could undermine the faith in our form of government. I did want to point out that I truly feel the facts involving Oswold, Ruby etc should be made public. I presume after Ruby is tried & after Warren's commission has finished their investigation the records will be public. I have heard & read that these facts are being withheld only to "keep the peace" & not upset the public by its Communist implications. I do not think this could be true because of the general opinion that it was a plot or conspiracy.

Also, we Americans have so much faith in the ability of the FBI, that we still can not understand why a commission was set up as it would surely duplicate your work.

DEC 26 1964

1 DEC 20/64
ltr, adv 12/21/64

I also read Mrs. Oswald is the daughter of a Colonel in the Soviet Intelligince Agency. Knowing that in a Communist country no one goes anywhere unless for a purpose or as a member of the party, this coupled with the relative association present some implications of premeditation.

Regardless, the rumors are out the true facts ascertained should be made public - if not involving "security" problems. The truth is much better than speculation.

Thank you.

Elaine Wagner
508 Patterson Ave
Glendale

Letter postmarked May 8, 1964
Glendale, California

Dear Mr. Goodell:

One Hungarian woman I work with receives the paper I have enclosed. She has made me aware of life in a Communist country above & beyond theory.

I have circled an article "Dallas Tudositas". I neither speak nor read Hungarian. She translated this article to me as such. There were a witness to the police officers fatal shooting after Kennedy's assassination. The one witness described the killer of the officer as a short, heavy man with bushy hair (which does not fit Oswald) Also the 2nd witness. Reynolds was killed the first part of this year. Ruby named a man as the killer who was killed on Nov. 24 (?) by a dancer who [illegible] for Ruby.

My natural questions do this [illegible] translation into English? If so

American people do not?

If it is true, I have the conviction that the FBI knows of it & has investigated its implications. What I would object to is the fact that comparing Congressional fact Nuclear test ban treaty to etc. to my newspaper (which is the most informative locally I often find pertinent facts misconstrued or ignored. I am sure if every American read the preamble to the treaty they would be upset by the stated intent. I do not regard things I consid inaccurate or gossip or illogical and as if I felt the fact could undermine the faith in our form of government. I do want to point out that I truly feel the facts involving Oswald, Ruby etc should be made public. I presume after Ruby is tried & after Warren's

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plot or conspiracy.

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faith in the ability of the FBI, that we
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your work.

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Intelligence Agency. Knowing that in a
Communist country no one goes anyw
where unless for a purpose or as a
member of the party. This coupled wi
the relative association present som
implications of premeditation.

Regardless, the rumors are out

The true facts contained should be made public — if not involving "security" problems. The truth is much better than speculation.

Thank you.

Jaime Wagner
304 Patterson Ave
Glendale

DEC 26 1964 X 55 -38411

May 21, 1964

Miss Elaine Wagner
508 Patterson Avenue
Glendale, California

Dear Miss Wagner:

Your letter of May 8th and enclosure have been received.

The motives prompting your forwarding this newspaper and your observations are very much appreciated, and you may be assured this Bureau is making every effort to continue to discharge its responsibilities with the highest degree of thoroughness and dispatch.

For your information, our report concerning the assassination of President Kennedy and related matters has been forwarded to the Presidential Commission. The Commission has been charged with the responsibility of making a finding in this case. Further dissemination of this material, therefore, will rest with the Commission.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover
Director

RTD. R. Rm 5730 1964 COMM-FBI

DCL:sls (3)

NOTE: The newspaper "Magyar Elet (Hungarian Life)" is not identifiable in Bufiles. Correspondent forwarded an issue dated 5/2/64. It is published at 501-A Bloor Street, West, in Toronto, Ontario, Canada, and its Editor is Marton Kiss Kerecsendi. The clipping in question states that witnesses to the murder of President Kennedy do not fit the description of Oswald, according to a committee of private individuals organized for investigation of the affair.

One prior letter has been received from correspondent 4-11-64, in which she was most commendatory regarding the Director and his book "Masters of Deceit." Bulet 4/20/64 thanked her and sent general publications on the subject of communism. (94-5-54310) No other references.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room

64 JUN 1 1964

MAIL ROOM TYPE UNIT

FBI

Date: 5/21/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, MIAMI (105-8342) (P)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

ReBuairtel to Miami, 5/15/64, requesting status of efforts by Dr. LUIS CONTE AGUERTO to contact JOSE FRA ALONSO in Cuba regarding allegation that Mexican named "DUGLAS" was involved in assassination.

On 5/20/64, Dr. LUIS CONTE AGUERO advised that no information has been received from FRA as result of broadcasts made by CONTE in his nightly radio program to Cuba.

[redacted] has advised that he personally heard the messages on CONTE's program to X del FRAC requesting additional information. Source heard broadcasts during period of 4/22 - 26/64.

Dr. CONTE still expects to receive letter from FRA. He explained that, according to HUMBERTO HERNANDEZ, personal friend of FRA at Miami Beach, PEDRO PEREZ, the letter writer for FRA, was recruited by Cuban Government to cut sugar cane and will return to Havana in near future. Dr. CONTE states PEREZ is the source of information regarding the Mexican named "DUGLAS" and that PEREZ is a member of the group headed by FRA. Dr. CONTE believes PEREZ obtained his information by contacts at the University of Havana or with individuals employed at the university.

Dr. CONTE said he broadcast request to X del FRAC at least five times requesting follow-up information.

3) - Bureau
1 - Miami
(4)

EX-106

REC-86 105-82555-3842

MAY 22 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

79 MAY 28 1964

SOVIET SECTION

Miami will keep in touch with Dr. CONTE but there is no assurance any further contact will be received from X del FRAC. Miami will by 6/1/64, in absence of any other development, interview HUMBERTO HERNANDEZ, 1555 Pennsylvania Ave., Miami Beach, for information to evaluate the "DUGLAS" story.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (105-82555) DATE: 5/18/64

CONFIDENTIAL

FROM : Legat, Mexico (105-3702) (P)

Classified by 2040
Exempt from G.D.S. Category II
Date of Declassification Indefinite 1/13/77 DWC

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

ENCLOSURES

Enclosed herewith to the Bureau are twelve (12) copies of a letterhead memorandum, dated and captioned as above.U

REFERENCES

Bureau cable dated 4/30/64, No. 68; letter to the Director from the President's Commission General Counsel, J. LEE RANKIN, dated 4/24/64.U

ADMINISTRATIVE

On the basis of a specific request from the President's Commission, as recorded in referenced letter investigation was conducted in Mexico City in an effort to determine whether or not any verification could be obtained with respect to the allegation that LEE HARVEY OSWALD had visited "some museums" in Mexico City.U

SOURCES

The confidential source abroad, referred to in the enclosure, is the Legal Attache, Mexico City file 105-3702, which furnished the basis for inquiry.U

[redacted]C

The confidential source abroad who conducted inquiry at the National Museum of Natural History is [redacted]U

ST-101 X-ref pg 2 3rd & 4th par. - 3843

5 - Bureau (Encs. 12)
(1 - Liaison Section)
(2 - Dallas, 100-10461)
1 - Mexico City
RLL:jhk
(6)

REC-6 105-82555-3843 Special Agent in Charge
18 MAY 22 1964
CONFIDENTIAL

1 - ENCLOSURE

61 JUN 2 1964

SOVIET SECTION

EXP PROC

MC 105-3702

CONFIDENTIAL

CLASSIFICATION

The enclosed letterhead memorandum is classified "CONFIDENTIAL" in order to protect Bureau [redacted] and investigative activity by Bureau personnel in connection with this case. U

LEAD

MEXICO CITY OFFICE

At Mexico, D. F., Mexico

Will continue to pursue and report all investigative leads relating to this case. U

X 2cc Comm by 5/26 let
1cc C/A of 4 5/25 + proposed By Liaison
2cc letter of 5/25
2 cc returned by RB
2 cc filed
Remainder destroyed
RB

CONFIDENTIAL

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

CONFIDENTIAL

May 18, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

BASIS FOR INQUIRY

The inquiries recorded hereinunder were conducted on the basis of information received from a confidential source abroad to the effect that LEE HARVEY OSWALD was alleged to have visited "some museums" during the time he was in Mexico City from September 27 to October 2, 1963.

INQUIRIES AT PRINCIPAL AND MOST ACCESSIBLE MUSEUMS

The information which follows was provided by a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past and who explained that, while he had made a thorough survey of personnel at the various museums mentioned, all located in Mexico City, he had not always been able to obtain the names and in some instances the complete names of individuals interviewed, because of their sensitivity to questions concerning their identities and insistence upon receiving an explanation as to the manner in which their names would be utilized prior to furnishing same. He explained that he had desisted from inquiring further concerning their full names when he encountered resistance in connection therewith.

MUSEUM OF NATIONAL HISTORY
(MUSEO NACIONAL DE HISTORIA)

Photographs of OSWALD were displayed to the following persons at the Museum of National History located near the Chapultepec Castle, Chapultepec Park, without locating anyone who could recall his having visited the museum at any time:

Declassified

COPIES DESTROYED
21 MAR 1 1973

Group 1
Excluded from Automatic
Downgrading and Declassification

AGUSTIN ZARATE, ticket salesman and collector mornings
RAYMUNDO ESPINOSA, ticket salesman and collector afternoons
LUIS BANDA, guide
SALVADOR BRAVO, guide
JOSE BRITO, guide
LUIS ESTRADA, caretaker
JESUS BLANCAS, caretaker
LUIS ARELLANO, caretaker
JUAN MARTINEZ, caretaker
NICOLAS JIMENEZ, caretaker
RAMON AVILA, caretaker
ALBINO TEPUJE, caretaker
JOAQUIN M. OCAMPO, caretaker
ANTONIO MUNGUIA, caretaker
ARTURO LANGLE, Assistant Director
BERTOLDO TORRES ALDANA, caretaker of parking area
BARTOLOME CASTILLO, elevator operator
Eight other individuals who have business concessions in the area of the museum and whose complete names were not obtained.

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF ANTHROPOLOGY AND HISTORY
(MUSEO NACIONAL DE ANTROPOLOGIA Y HISTORIA)

The foregoing museum is located in the heart of Mexico City near the Government Square (Zocalo) at Calle de la Moneda No. 13. Photographs of LEE HARVEY OSWALD were shown to the following personnel thereof without locating anyone who could recall his having been a visitor at that establishment:

Mr. FLORES, guide
Mr. AVILA, guide
Mr. GUZMAN, ticket seller
Mr. HAYDES, ticket seller
Mr. POMPA, librarian
JUAN BALTAZAR, caretaker and security
Mr. VARELA, caretaker
AGUSTIN MIJARES, caretaker
FRANCISCO CARDENAS, caretaker

MARCIAL ROJAS HERNANDEZ, caretaker
Miss SOFIA GOMEZ, director of Office of Public Relations, sale of post cards, booklets, official publications, etc.

Most of the persons interviewed were able to recognize the photographs of OSWALD from having seen them in the newspapers, but they were unable to remember his having visited the museum.

BENITO JUAREZ MUSEUM
(MUSEO RECINTO DE JUAREZ)

This museum is at the National Palace (Government Offices). It was determined that there are few employees, as no charge is made for admission. A review of the museum registration book failed to develop any information identifiable with OSWALD. The following employees were shown photographs of OSWALD and stated that they did not remember his having visited the museum:

Mr. BETANCOURT, caretaker of the registration book
Mr. MUNOZ, librarian
Miss AURITA, assistant librarian
Mr. MANZANILLA, caretaker
ANDRES ROMO, caretaker
ENRIQUE ROMO, caretaker

THE INTERAMERICAN INDIGENOUS INSTITUTE
(INSTITUTO INDIGENISTA INTERAMERICANO)

The foregoing establishment is at Calle Ninos Heroes 139. Photographs of OSWALD were displayed to the following persons connected therewith without locating anyone who could recall him as a visitor to the Institute:

Mr. SODI, office employee
Mr. CANTU, office employee
Mrs. HOLEY, office employee
Mrs. DERBES, office employee
Mrs. AGUILAR, office employee

Miss OBREGON, librarian
JULIAN RUIZ, caretaker
FELIPE RUIZ, policeman at entrance
ROGELIO CALERO, car watchman
BALDOMERO CASTRO, car watchman
MARCELINO NOGUEDA, car watchman
LINO HERNANDEZ, car watchman
Six or seven other persons who operate concessions or commercial establishments in the vicinity of the entrance to the museum.

THE ETHNOGRAPHIC MUSEUM
(MUSEO ETNOGRAFICO - Ruins of an Aztec Temple)

This museum is located at the corner of Guatemala and Seminario Streets.

It was determined that only two employees are present on a regular basis, IGNACIO SENDRERO, ticket vendor on duty at the entrance, and EDULIO JUAREZ, caretaker, both of whom viewed photographs of OSWALD without being able to remember him as anyone who had visited the establishment.

THE WAX MUSEUM
(MUSEO DE CERA)

The foregoing is located at Calle Argentina (no number) and there are only two employees on duty who function as ticket vendors and caretakers. GUSTAVO HERNANDEZ and CONSUELO HERNANDEZ, after viewing photographs of OSWALD, advised they could not recall him as having been a visitor at the Wax Museum.

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY
(MUSEO NACIONAL DE LA HISTORIA NATURAL)

The following information was obtained by a confidential source abroad:

The Museum of Natural History is located at Calle Dr. Enrique Gonzalez Martinez No. 10 and on April 16, 1964,

ALFONSO MANCILLA GOMEZ advised that he is the caretaker at that museum, a position which he has occupied for the past twenty-five years. He related that few American tourists visit the museum and that he follows the practice of spending some time assisting and explaining the interesting exhibits of the institution to those tourists who do appear there. He stated that he believed he would remember most American visitors, and upon viewing a photograph of OSWALD, advised that he could not recall him as a visitor at the museum and did not believe he had ever seen him at the Museum of Natural History.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☒ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

URGENT 5-22-64
TO DIRECTOR
FROM LEGAT, MEXICO CITY NO. 649

BUFILE 105-82555.
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS-R-CUBA.
REBUCAB 98 MAY 19 LAST.

SA FREDERICK E. RODERICK DEPARTING WESTERN AIRLINES FLIGHT 638 AT 5:30 THIS AFTERNOON AND ARRIVES LOS ANGELES 7:47.

SA ROLF L. LARSON DEPARTING 8:35 AM MAY 23 VIA AMERICAN AIRLINES FLIGHT 58 AND ARRIVES TUCSON 3:30 PM VIA AAL FLIGHT 663.

EXACT ITINERARY OF SA HENRY J. PRATT WILL BE FURNISHED PRIOR TO HIS RELEASE FOR RETURN TO NEW YORK.

CLARK D. ANDERSON

RECEIVED: 8:12 PM HL

5-25 Wm

5- Foster

3 Wm

MAY 52 15 38 MI

REC-46 105-82555-3844

CC-Movement Section

3RD CC: MR. BRENNAN

53 JUN 1 1964

EX-108

15 MAY 26 1964

PERS. REC. UNIT

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : W. C. Sullivan

FROM : W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

DATE: 5-19-64

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - W. A. Branigan
1 - R. E. Lenihan
1 - J. M. Sizoo
1 - Mail Room

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

The Bureau has received from Legat, Paris, the second and final article in a series by Mrs. Marguerite Oswald which appeared in the April 8-15, 1964 issue of "Le Nouveau Candide," a newspaper which has been characterized by the Press Office of the United States Embassy in Paris as a weekly publication, sensational in nature and strongly pro-de Gaulle in its political leanings. This second article by Mrs. Oswald has been translated and reviewed and a copy of the article and two copies of translation thereof are being furnished to the President's Commission by attached letter.

Mrs. Oswald, in this article, presents the theory that her son, Lee Harvey Oswald, was an agent of a service of the American Government and was trying to foil a plot against the life of President Kennedy.. She further claims that the true assassins, knowing her son's record as a defector and his activities as a pro-Marxist, decided to "kill two birds with one stone by accusing him (Oswald) of the crime and by getting rid of a dangerous witness whose inquiry was brought to a sudden halt." According to Mrs. Oswald, President Kennedy was killed possibly by a "political rival, a man who had accomplices everywhere, in the most important positions." She bases her conclusion about this assassin on the fact that Chief Justice Warren publically declared that "certain facts in this case" may not be made public in this generation.

In her latest article Mrs. Marguerite Oswald discusses at some length her visit with Marina Oswald and her son, Lee, in the Dallas police station after the arrest of Oswald on 11-22-63. She claims that Marina stated the police mistreated her (Marina) in interrogating her following Oswald's arrest. Our inquiry to date has not developed any indication that Marina ever complained about the treatment given her by law enforcement agencies since the assassination of President Kennedy.

As evidence that her son, Lee, was innocent of the assassinatio Mrs. Oswald points to the fact that Lee stated on television that he had not killed President Kennedy. She states that while she never asked him if he had killed President Kennedy she had no reason to doubt his word since he had made a denial of the crime on television.

Enclosure sent 5-20-64

105-82555

EC-46

MAY 26 1964

MAY 28 1964

3845

Memorandum W. A. Branigan to W. C. Sullivan
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
105-82555

Mrs. Oswald states that an FBI Agent by the name of "Odham" showed her a photograph on 11-23-63 and that she advised the Agent that she did not know the man in the photograph. Mrs. Oswald states that a few days later she saw in a newspaper the face of the individual in the picture which "Odham" had shown her. She does not elaborate on the identity of the individual in the newspaper but she apparently presumes that it was Jack Ruby, inasmuch as the caption for her article states that the FBI showed her a photograph of Ruby following the assassination. In connection with the photograph shown to Mrs. Oswald on 11-23-63, it was displayed to her by SA Bardwell D. Odum of the Dallas Office. It was the photograph of an unidentified individual furnished by the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA). CIA felt that this individual who was photographed in Mexico could possibly be associated with Oswald. The photograph definitely was not one of Jack Ruby. Mrs. Marguerite Oswald advised SA Odum that she could not identify the individual in the photograph as anyone she knew.

Mrs. Marguerite Oswald also states the fact that following the assassination she was on good terms with Marina Oswald, Lee's wife, but that in a matter of a few weeks Marina began to avoid her and she had heard rumors from abroad that there was some relationship between Marina and her business manager James Herbert Martin. Mrs. Oswald also comments in derogatory fashion that Marina now smokes, wears make-up, has smart clothes and seems to be enjoying herself.

Mrs. Oswald states that she doubts that Roy S. Truly, Superintendent of the Texas School Book Depository Building, was telling the truth about seeing her son in the Depository Building before and after the assassination. She also claims that Jack Ruby and Dallas police officer J. D. Tippit were seen together at the Carousel Club prior to the assassination. Our investigation has failed to develop information that Ruby and Tippit were known to each other and were seen together at Ruby's Carousel Club.

In the article Mrs. Oswald has apparently made several inaccurate statements, one to the effect that she called her son Robert Oswald her youngest son when in effect Lee Oswald was her youngest son, second that Oswald was left handed when Marina Oswald has advised us that Oswald was right handed.

Mrs. Oswald appears to be particularly petulant in complaining that Dallas police officer Tippit's widow has received more than $600,00 when no family of a policeman killed on duty has ever received so much. Mrs. Oswald states that she had tried to learn the names of the donors of money to Mrs. Tippit but found it impossible to do so.

As pointed out by the newspaper "Le Nouveau Candide" in Mrs. Oswald's first article her arguments would seem to express "more maternal love than shrewdness." It is obvious that Mrs. Oswald in her

Memorandum W. A. Branigan to W. C. Sullivan
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
105-82555

articles has resorted to speculation and wishful thinking to conclude that her son, Lee, is innocent of the assassination of President Kennedy and has been framed to be the guilty party.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached letter be sent to the President's Commission.

FBI

Date: MAY 20, 1964

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIR-TEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, MEMPHIS (105-891) (P)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD;
IS-R-CUBA

ReBuair-tel to Dallas and St. Louis, 5/13/64, carbon copies to Boston, Memphis and Miami.

JERRY E. PITTS, referred to in reair-tel located and interviewed in Memphis, 5/20/64. PITTS is patrolman with Memphis, Tenn., PD. He has had no contact with OSWALD since leaving U. S. Marine Corps. RUC report being submitted.

St. Louis discontinue efforts to locate PITTS' whereabouts.

3 - Bureau
1 - Dallas (105-10461) (RM)
1 - St. Louis (105-3665) (RM)
1 - Memphis

WHL:mjh
(6)

REC-48 105-82555-3816

MAY 23 1964

Airtel.....
Teletype.....
A. M.....
A. M. S. D.....
Spec. Del.....
Reg. Mail.....
Registered.....

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

MAY 28 1964

FD-... (10-29-63)

FBI

Date: 5-20-64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via airtel airmail (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, ST. LOUIS (105-3665) (RUC)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA
OO: Dallas

Re Bureau airtel to Dallas, 5-13-64, one copy of which is being enclosed herewith for the information and assistance of the Washington Field Division.

Personnel of the Military Personnel Records Center, St. Louis, Missouri, advised IC NOEL L. BAKER on 5-19-64, that they were unable to locate a U. S. Marine Corps service record for ROBERT DEMURS, Serial Number not shown, and further advised that these records may be on file at Marine Corps Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

A review of the U. S. Marine Corps service records on 5-19-64, for JERRY ELLIS RITTS, Serial Number 155 83 60, indicated that he served in the U. S. Marine Corps from 8-4-55 to 8-3-59, being honorably released from active duty as a Lance Corporal at Beaufort, South Carolina, and transferred to the U. S. Marine Corps Reserve for completion of his military obligation. He served in the U. S. Marine Corps Reserve, inactive status, from 8-4-59 to 6-26-62, at which time he was honorably discharged.

(3) - Bureau (RM)
2 - Memphis (105-891) (RM)
2 - Washington Field (Enc. 1) (RM)
1 - Dallas (100-10461) (RM)
1 - St. Louis
NLB:er/paw
(9)

MAY 22 1964

Approved _____ Sent _____ M

Special Agent in Charge

SL 105-3665

The following descriptive and background information was contained in the service records:

Date and Place of birth: 10-30-36, Jackson, Tenn.
Address: 1723 Vesey Avenue, Memphis, Tennescee (8-3-59).

LEADS:

WASHINGTON FIELD DIVISION

Is requested to attempt to locate the U. S. Marine Corps service record for DEMURS and handle in accordance with referenced airtel.

MEMPHIS DIVISION

AT MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE:

Is requested to attempt to locate JERRY ELLIS PITTS residing at 1723 Vesey Avenue, Memphis, and handle in accordance with referenced airtel.

FBI

Date: 5/22/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, BOSTON (105-10911)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Rebuairtel to Dallas and St. Louis, cc Boston, 5/13/64, concerning interviews of former Marine Corps associates of OSWALD.

ROBERT RAYMOND DEMERS, referred to as ROBERT DEMURS in airtel, located and interviewed at Lewiston, Me. on 5/20/64, and had no pertinent information.

Report being prepared.

St. Louis discontinue review of records at MPRC for address of DEMERS.

(3) Bureau (105-82555) (RM)
1- St. Louis (105-3665) (RM)
1- Boston (105-10911)

DBC:bar
(5)

REC-46 105-82555-3848

1 MAY 25 1964

EX-108

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

7 9 MAY 28 1964

FBI

Date: 5/25/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, WFO (105-37111) (P)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA
(OO:DALLAS)

ReSLairtel 5/20/64 with its enclosure, Bureau airtel to Dallas 5/13/64.

RE: ROBERT DEMURS

ReSLairtel requested WFO to attempt to locate a U. S. M. C. service record for one ROBERT DEMURS, in effort to locate his last known address for lead interview purposes.

Based on information furnished in enclosure to reairtel, U. S. Marine Corps Headquarters Personnel, Washington, D. C. advised IC MICHAEL VERNON DEVOL on 5/25/64 that DEMURS is probably identical to ROBERT R. DEMERS (note spelling of last name) USMC SN 156 01 45, formerly attached to MACS-1, Japan. They further advised that his record is located in St. Louis.

St. Louis is requested to attempt to locate the record of ROBERT R. DEMERS, USMC SN 156 01 45, for lead purposes outlined in re airtel.

(3) - Bureau
2 - St. Louis (105-3665) (RM)
1 - Dallas (100-10461) (RM)
1 - WFO

REC-46 105-82555-3849

12 MAY 25 1964

JFM:lkc
(7)

AIRTEL

EX-106

SOVIET (MM)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

79 MAY 28 1964

FBI

Date: 5/19/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL-REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)
ATTN: FBI LABORATORY

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD aka
IS-R-CUBA
OO: DL

ReBuairtel, 5/14/64, concerning disposition of certain money belonging to subject, and instructing Dallas to forward to the Bureau the $13.87 obtained from OSWALD by the Dallas, Texas, Police Department at the time of his arrest.

Enclosed herewith is $13.00 in currency, consisting of one $5.00 bill and eight $1.00 bills, and 87¢ in coin, consisting of one 50¢ piece; three dimes; one nickel, and two pennies.

4 - BUREAU (ENCS.) (AM-REGISTERED)
2 - DALLAS
RPG:eah
(6)

FEC 86 3850

Retained in Sub file 5/26/64.

cc - WFO

ENCLOSURE

6 MAY 22 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

79 MAY 28 1964

HOOVER SEES LENGTHY JFK DEATH PROBE

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Director J. Edgar Hoover emerged from a 2½-hour closed session with the Warren Commission yesterday and predicted that the investigation of President Kennedy's assassination would continue for "many, many years."

Hoover praised the commission's thoroughness in trying to find answers to the Nov. 22 tragedy, but said the FBI will be working on the case long after the Presidential panel submits its final report.

"We are following up on all leads and reports, although some of them are as fantastic as can be thought up," he told newsmen.

3851

ENCLOSURE

J. Edgar Hoover
Director F.B.I., Washington D.C.

Dear Mr Hoover William J. McKenna Esquire
from Personal Experience & related Oswald Type
In a psychic state of psychiatric Hypnosis and
compelled to assassinate President Kennedy.
Oswald spent two years in Russia
Time enough for a Russian Doctor To secretly
Make Oswald psychic to the Doctors power
Mental control. Oswald in my opinion from
Personal Knowledge and Experience a person
can be made psychic to do anything a Doctor
desires. Russian Doctors, could have followed
Oswald to this Country. Disguised as a
member of the Russian Embassy. Lee Oswald
Oswalds wife no doubt also was psychic
to the Doctors mental influence for the purpose
of the Doctors suggestion. Oswalds psychicing
to the Russian Doctors was tested in having
Oswald shoot at General Walker.
I wonder if a Blood sample was taken
from Oswald at the Autopsy. To find out
if his Biochemical system contained any
Hypnotic drug. Rasputin gives the greatest
Hypnotist credits Most Doctors accumulated
Hypnotic Knowledge but Does Own
No Doctor can recognize, by observation a
psychic state of Hypnosis and get to
be compelled to commit Murder.

REC-106 (illegible)
MAY 28 1964
2nd MAY 28 1964
CORRESPONDENCE

5/22/64

1 - Belmont
1 - DeLoach
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Baumgardn
1 - Bland
1 - Branigan
1 - Wannall
1 - Nasca
1 - Lenihan
1 - Anderson

Airtel

To: SACs, Chicago (62-6115) (Enclosure)
Detroit (89-41) (Enclosure)
Los Angeles (105-15823) (Enclosure)
Las Vegas (105-166) (Enclosure)
Miami (105-8342) (Enclosure)
New York (105-38341) (Enclosure)
San Francisco (105-15246) (Enclosure)
San Juan (Enclosure)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA
BUDED: 6/1/64

Enclosed for each office is a copy of a letter from the President's Commission which is self-explanatory. The full names of the three organizations abbreviated in the second paragraph of the Commission's letter are as follows:

"JURE" - Junta Revolucionaria Cubana
"DRE" - Directorio Revolucionario Estudiantil
Alpha 66 - Second National Front of Escambray
(Operation Alpha 66)

In connection with the Commission's request, items 1 and 2 last paragraph on page 1 and first paragraph on page 2 are being handled separately.

In responding to item number 3 in the enclosure, each office should prepare a letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination to the President's Commission setting forth data in each office's files concerning activities in its respective area in response to this request. Submit separate memorandum for each organization.

In addition, San Juan is instructed to prepare a general over-all summary of activities of "JURE." Miami similarly handle "DRE," Alpha 66, and 30th of November Movement. New York similarly handle FPCC.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes

LLA:pa
(29)

REC-46

MAILED 19
MAY 23 1964
COMM-FBI

19 MAY 25

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

79 MAY 28 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

It is pointed out that the Commission desires the above summaries only for the year 1963. Each office will include in initial paragraph a thumbnail or characterization of local group if different from national group. Offices preparing general over-all summaries will characterize national group in initial paragraph unless Bureau approved characterization exists, in which case it should be appended to letterhead memorandum.

Bear in mind summary should be succinct, well written, and suitable for dissemination to President's Commission to be included as part of permanent record concerning captioned matter. Identify all sources utilized in cover pages of transmittal airtel with any additional administrative data deemed appropriate.

This matter must be given the immediate attention of each office and data responsive to the Commission's request should reach the Bureau no later than 6/1/64 and earlier if possible.

NOTE:

Commission by letter 5/20/64 requested it be furnished summaries of data of above-mentioned groups outside of Texas during the year 1963 with particular reference to activities in respective offices receiving this communication. Commission also requested it be furnished reports and summaries of data in possession of the four Texas offices concerning the above groups, as well as data re members active in the Communist Party and Socialist Workers Party, John Birch Society or Minute Men in the State of Texas. This request is being handled separately.

FBI

Date: 5/22/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-8255)

FROM: SAC, SAN ANTONIO (105-2909) (P)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Re Bureau airtel dated 4/22/64.

Enclosed for the Bureau is the original trip envelope of Bus 373 for 10/2-3/63, from Monterrey, Nuevo, Leon, Mexico, to Laredo, Texas, which has been designated exhibit D-202.

Results of interview with ALVARO IBARRA incorporated in FD 302 which will be included in next report of San Antonio Divsion. This will be submitted in near future.

This is part of D-202. It is returned in Lab

5/26/64

ENCLOSURE

REC-46 105-82555-3853

1 - Bureau (Enc. 1) (AM RM)
1 - Dallas (100-10461) (Info)
2 - San Antonio
RLC/mjb
(6)

MAY 28 1964

SOVIET SECTION

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

29 MAY 28

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 105-82555

SERIAL NO. 3854

PAGE NO. 1-4

NO. OF PAGES 4

SECTION NO.

160

CIA

REFERRAL

THE INFORMATION COUNCIL OF THE AMERICAS

(Incorporated Not For Profit)

INCA TRUTH TAPE HEADQUARTERS
620 GRAVIER STREET
NEW ORLEANS, LA. 70130 U.S.A.
AREA CODE 5
523-3614

May 20, 1964

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DR. ALTON OCHSNER
Pres., Alton Ochsner Medical Foundation
Pres., Cordell Hull Foundation

FIRST VICE PRESIDENT
FOR MASS COMMUNCATIONS
& EDUCATIONAL AFFAIRS
DEAN A. E. PAPALE
Dean, Loyola University School of Law

VICE PRESIDENT
FOR ORGANIZATIONAL AFFAIRS
EDGAR A. G. BRIGHT
Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith

VICE PRESIDENT
FOR FINANCIAL AFFAIRS
WALLACE M. DAVIS
Pres., Hibernia National Bank

VICE PRESIDENT
FOR PROJECT DEVELOPMENT
WILLARD E. ROBERTSON
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VICE PRESIDENT
FOR TRUTH FORUM
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EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT
EDWARD SCANNELL BUTLER

SECRETARY
RICHARD T. NEWMAN
Field Underwriter, Home Life Ins. Co.

TREASURER
MAURICE W. GRUNDY
Pres., Riverland Hardwood Co., Inc.

GENERAL COUNSEL
GIBBONS BURKE
Attorney

CHIEF OF PROTOCOL
DR. JAMES H. ALLEN
Physician

CHIEF OF SECURITY
ROBERT R. RAINOLD
Attorney, Past President
National Society of Former
Special Agents of the F.B.I.

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CHARLES DUNBAR, III
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D. H. Holmes Co., Ltd.
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Pastor, First Baptist Church
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DR. WILLIAM LOCKE
Physician
DR. HERBERT E. LONGENECKER
Pres., Tulane University
DR. ROBERT J. MEADE
Physician
DR. JOSEPH SCHLOSSER
Physician
GEORGE D. TESSIER
Owner, Geo. D. Tessier Ins. Agency
BEN C. TOLEDANO
Attorney
IVOR TRAPOLIN
Attorney
DAVID TREEN
Attorney
C. C. WALTHER
Pres., Walther Bros. Co., Inc.
MORRIS WOLF
Owner, Wolf & Co.

CONSULTANTS
CREATIVITY CONSULTANT
DR. C. HERBERT TRUE
Vice-Pres., Visual Research Institute
CONFERENCE CONSULTANT
DAN A. SULLIVAN

Dear Friend:

We are pleased to offer, by personal letter in advance, a strictly limited First Edition of the "Oswald Self-Portrait in Red" Record. A standard grooved 33 1/3 rpm phonograph record, suitable for replay on your home 'hi fi', this is an historic document, not a mere conversation piece. The enclosed full-sized reproduction of jacket describes the Album.

This offering is restricted to a selected list of top-caliber individuals and opinion molders around the nation. To insure maximum dispersal we reserve the right to limit quantities. The numbered form must accompany your check or money order for $5.00 per Album.

Satisfaction is guaranteed, and an immediate refund will be made on any Album returned to us within 10 days after your receipt.

All Albums will be shipped postpaid on a 'first come' basis until the supply is exhausted. Of great interest today, this Limited Edition's value will increase as time goes by.

We do appreciate your attention, and trust that you will respond promptly to insure satisfaction.

Sincerely,

EX-108

REC-76

2 MAY 2[illegible] 1

Alton Ochsner

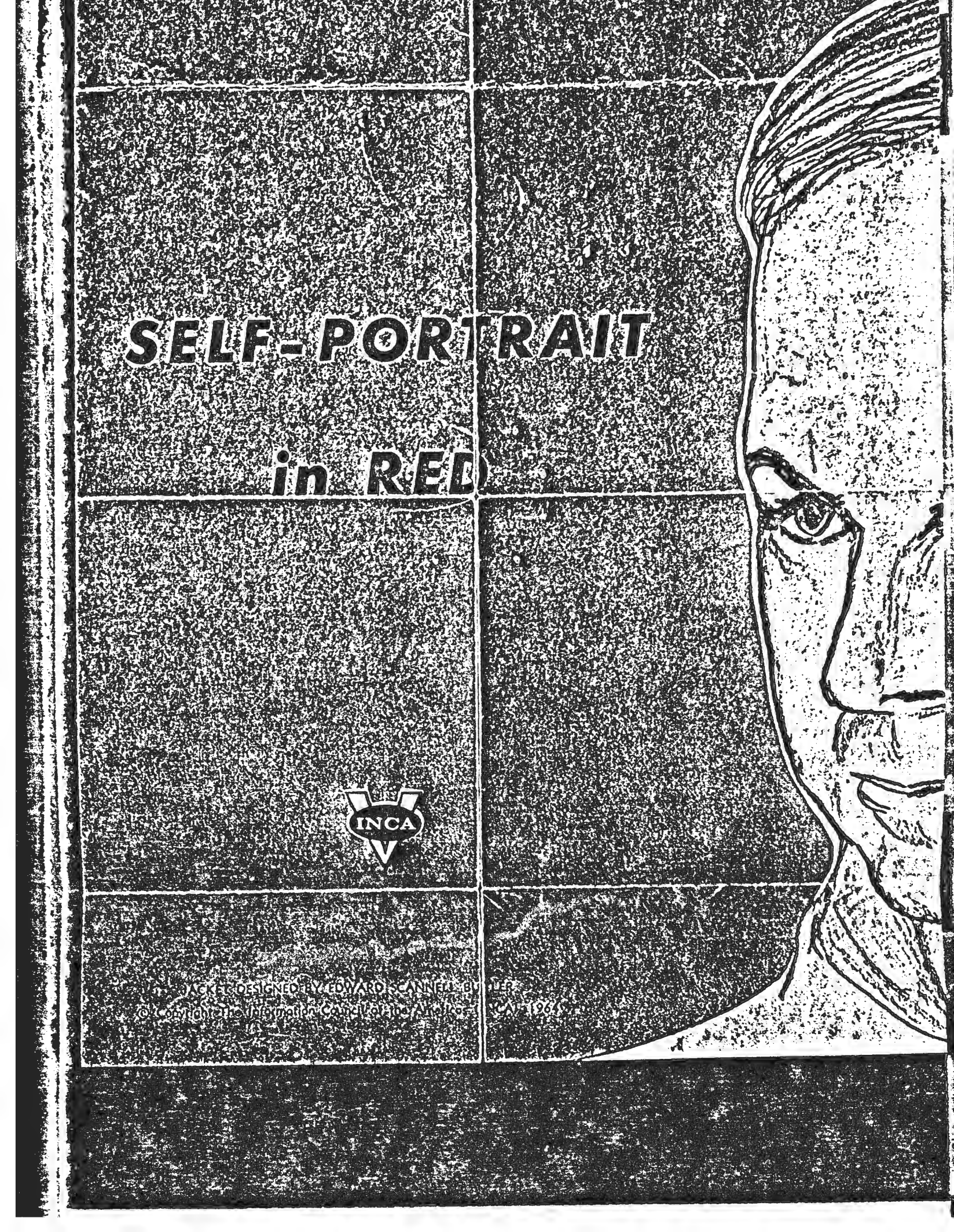
ALTON OCHSNER, M.D.
President

2855

AO:gb
Enclosure

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

5 16 c


SELF-PORTRAIT
in RED
INCA
JACKET DESIGNED BY EDWARD SCANNELL BU ER
© Copyright The Information Council of the Arts Inc.
CA 1964

WALID

"I AM A MA

—Lee Harvey Osw

With these words, a few weeks before assassination, Lee Harvey Oswald sketch line of this Self-Portrait in Red.

HEAR OSWALD'S OWN VOICE

What did Oswald really think of President Kennedy?

Hear the only recorded statement in existence, as Oswald gives his own opinion of President Kennedy.

Was Oswald alone?

Listen to this record, as Oswald defends the Fair Play for Cuba committee. Then decide for yourself.

Was Oswald insane?

Listen to this record . . . then judge for yourself.

What did Oswald call his enemies?

Hear Oswald pin a label on people he dislikes, and smear the State Department and the CIA.

Whom did Oswald admire?

Hear Oswald's own suggestion, that the United States should have dropped weapons "into the Sierra Maestra where Fidel Castro could have used them."

How did Oswald explain his three years in Russia?

Listen to this record, and hear his revealing reply.

Introduction by . . .

Hon. T. Hale Boggs, Congressman from Louisiana and House Majority Whip, in whose District the debate was held, and who supported the INCA TRUTH TAPES program from the outset.

Impression by . . .

Dr. Alton Ochsner, world famed surgeon and President of both the Alton Ochsner Medical Foundation and the Information Council of the Americas (INCA), who was perhaps the only listener who knew of Oswald's defection before the debate.

This is the original Oswald Self-Portrait in Red.

Narration by Marshall Pearce

Mastering by Cosimo Recording Studios

© Copy

A MARXIST"

—Lee Harvey Oswald, August 21, 1963

a few weeks before President Kennedy's Harvey Oswald sketched the indelible out-rtrait in Red.

LD'S OWN VOICE AND LEARN:

What did Oswald call his enemies?
Hear Oswald pin a label on people he dislikes, and smear the State Department and the CI.A.

Whom did Oswald admire?
Hear Oswald's own suggestion, that the United States should have dropped weapons "into the Sierra Maestra where Fidel Castro could have used them."

How did Oswald explain his three years in Russia?
Listen to this record, and hear his revealing reply.

This Album cointains the authentic, full, unedited recording of the now famous "Conversation Carte Blanche" interview, originally broadcast live on Radio Station WDSU in New Orleans, just a few weeks before President Kennedy's assassination.

INCA

This is a 33.1/3 r.p.m. high fidelity recording playback with R.I.A.A. characteristic.

Impression by . . .

Dr. Alton Ochsner, world famed surgeon and President of both the Alton Ochsner Medical Foundation and the Information Council of the Americas (INCA), who was perhaps the only listener who knew of Oswald's defection before the debate.

Analysis by . . .

Edward Scannell Butler, Executive Vice-President of INCA and panelist on the fateful evening, who has interviewed scores of refugees from communist colonies, and who was the only propaganda specialist ever to confront Oswald in person.

)swald Self-Portrait in Red. Accept no substitutes

ring by Cosimo Recording Studios

© Copyright The Information Council of the Americas (INCA) 1964

1 - Mr. Belmont; 1 - Mr. Rosen; 1 - Mr. Sullivan; 1 - Mr. Malley;
1 - Mr. Branigan; 1 - Mr. Lenihan

May 26, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of April 30, 1964, requesting that this Bureau interview Miss Yacko Okui. You also requested that if we discovered the name of Miss Okui's initial employer in Dallas, we interview such individual to determine the circumstances under which she came to Dallas as well as additional background information concerning her.

Our letter of May 12, 1964, forwarded to the Commission two copies of a memorandum dated May 6, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, which contained results of our interview with Miss Okui.

Enclosed are two copies each of a memorandum dated May 14, 1964, at New York, New York, and a memorandum dated May 21, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, which contain additional background information concerning Miss Okui and added details concerning her employment in the United States.

This concludes our inquiries in this particular matter.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (4)

REL:hrt
(8) NOTE PAGE TWO

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

BY COURIER SVC.
COMM-FBI

XEROX
MAY 27 1964

79 MAY 28 1964

3856

MAY 27 1964

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

HONORABLE J. LEE RANKIN

NOTE: Lee Harvey Oswald attended Christmas-New Year's party 12/28-30/62 at residence of Mr. and Mrs. Declan Ford in DL. During such party he had conversation with Japanese woman who has been identified as Yaeko Okui. At request of Commission we interviewed Miss Okui re her contact with Oswald. Enclosures contain results of interviews with Miss Okui's employers in DL and NY, wherein they furnish additional background data re Miss Okui as well as circumstances surrounding her employment in U.S. We have developed no info indicating Oswald involvement in any way with Miss Okui and her only contact consisted of conversation she had with him at aforementioned party in late 1962.

1 - Mr. Belmont; 1 - Mr. Rosen; 1 - Mr. Sullivan; 1 - Mr. Malley;
1 - Mr. Branigan; 1 - Mr. Stokes

May 26, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

There are enclosed two copies of a memorandum dated May 20, 1964, dealing with the luggage in the possession of Lee Harvey Oswald during his trip to Mexico.

Sincerely yours,

E. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC
COMM-FBI

REC-46 385

19 MAY 27 1964

Enclosures (2)

JCS:jrt
(8)

NOTE: Letterhead approved for dissemination by Messrs. Belmont and Malley. It deals with luggage in possession Oswald when he left New Orleans en route Mexico City.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

XEROX

MAY 28 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 105-82555

SERIAL NO. NR Majors State Dept Tel

PAGE NO. 1

NO. OF PAGES 1

SECTION NO.

160

State

REFERRAL

Routing Slip
FD-4 (Rev. 10-13-58)

Date 5/22/64

To

[X] Director

BUFILE # 105-82555

Att.

[ ] SAC — Title

[ ] ASAC

[ ] Supv. — LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA
IS - R - CUBA

[ ] Agent

[ ] SE

[ ] CC

[ ] Steno

[ ] Clerk

ACTION DESIRED

[ ] Acknowledge	[ ] Open Case
[ ] Assign ..... Reassign	[ ] Prepare lead cards
[ ] Bring file	[ ] Prepare tickler
[ ] Call me	[ ] Recharge serials
[ ] Correct	[ ] Return assignment card
[ ] Deadline	[ ] Return file
[ ] Deadline passed	[ ] Return serials
[ ] Delinquent	[ ] Search and return
[ ] Discontinue	[ ] See me
[ ] Expedite	[ ] Send Serials NOT RECORDED
[ ] File	to ..... 8 JUN 3 1964
[ ] For information	[ ] Submit new charge-out
[ ] Initial & return	[ ] Submit report by .....
[ ] Leads need attention	[ ] Type

[ ] Return with explanation or notation as to action taken.

SOVIET SECTION

ReBuairtel to Dallas 4/28/64 and Mexico City cover letter and LHM 5/11/64 (page 12) re OSWALD's luggage.

In accordance with Bureau instructions in reairtel, the six color photographs of the luggage are returned herewith.

Encs. 6 X Returned 6/5/64.

MC 105-3702 See reverse side

RLL:plb

(2)

SAC

Legat CLARK D. ANDERSON

Office Mexico City

7 9 JUN 5 - 1964

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 105-82555

SERIAL NO. NR May 22 State Dept tel.

PAGE NO. 1

NO. OF PAGES 1

SECTION NO.

160

State

REFERRAL

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: May 22, 1964

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT

The Friday, May 22, 1964, issue of the "New York Herald Tribune," Page 9, has a full page ad with a four line headline reading, "God, I hope it isn't Oswald in the picture. But I want it established beyond any doubt at all..." Beneath the caption is a picture of a roll of camera film and then the following statement, "This Sunday the Herald Tribune will publish what is probably the most controversial photograph of the decade."

Lee Harvey Oswald

The advertisement states that the photograph was taken a split second after President Kennedy was shot, shows him through the windshield, his left hand raised to his throat. (This is apparently the Associated Press photograph which has been widely publicized.) In the background, the advertisement continues, is the Texas School Book Depository, in the doorway of which stands a man bearing a resemblance to Lee Harvey Oswald. The ad points out that the FBI said this is not Oswald but that a "New York Herald Tribune" reporter named Dom Bonafede has talked to a New Yorker (not identified) who wonders, has doubts and believes the full story has not been told.

The "Herald Tribune" will print the picture, enlarged, this Sunday in its New York magazine section.

ACTION TAKEN:

We here and at Dallas have absolutely "no commented" this matter today and will continue so doing. SAC Shanklin of Dallas telephoned and told Wick at 1:40 p.m. he is quite certain the photograph is that taken by Associated Press, which shows Billie Knowland Lovelady in the background. The FBI talked with this man long ago. He is employed still at the Texas School Book Depository and as recently as two weeks ago members of the press were taking his picture and commenting on his resemblance to Lee Harvey Oswald. Lovelady told newsmen he was getting tired of being bothered.

SAC Shanklin stated that a "Newsweek" representative in Dallas has now called the Dallas Office and said he understands the FBI has Lovelady in custody and will not permit pictures to be taken of him.

1 - Mr. Tolson
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Hopes

NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 27 1964

62-109060-3142

CONTINUED NEXT PAGE

DeLoach to Mohr Memorandum, 5/22/64
RE: ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT

Wick instructed Shanklin to tell "Newsweek" and other callers on this matter that the FBI has not taken any one into custody and is not prohibiting any one from being photographed. We will answer the query here the same way, if asked.

We will continue no comment. This is an obvious attempt by the magazines and newspapers to increase circulation through sensationalism.

May 25, 1964

President Lyndon B. Johnson
White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President: Lee Harvey Oswald

As an American citizen, deeply concerned with the welfare of our Country, I enclose an interesting news release which was broadcast by a local Dayton radio station and I believe it merits your immediate consideration.

In the past Justice Warren has rendered decisions very favorable to Communists or the Communist cause; therefore I am not surprised at the enclosed comments however I demand, as a citizen, that the matter in question be investigated.

I am an American first and secondly a Democrat, therefore I am sending copies of this letter and news release to the gentlemen, as listed, in case you may feel it is not politically expeditious to take action in this matter.

God help our degenerating nation!

Yours truly,

Louis J. Wrona
319 Central Ave., Apt. 2
Dayton, Ohio 45406

c.c.- J. Edgar Hoover, Esq., F.B.I.
Attorney General Robert Kennedy
Mr. Walter Cronkite, C.B.S. News
Senator Kenneth Keating
Senator Everett Dirksen
Chief Justice Earl Warren
Editor - New York Times
Editor - Washington Post
Huntley-Brinkley News

ENCLOSURE

MAY 27 1964

NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 1 1964

ENCLOSURE

JUN 3 1964

CORRESPONDENCE

ORIGINAL FILED IN

A WAVI Editorial

By: Gregg Wallace, News & Editorial Director
BROADCAST: Thursday, May 14, 1964

Mystery and uncertainty have surrounded the special committee selected by President Johnson to investigate fully the assassination of President Kennedy. At the outset there was criticism of having Chief Justice Earl Warren on the committee for fear that, at some later date, the Supreme Court might be faced with a case directly or indirectly connected with the tragic events of last November 22nd.

Then, after President Johnson emphasized the committee was to give the American people a complete and clear report on what occurred, Justice Warren suggested there may be some testimony that may never be revealed.

Later, Dictator Khrushchev sent the committee a supposed complete dossier on the activities of Lee Harvey Oswald, suspected slayer of the late president. This, to say the least, was rather fishy.

Now comes another incredible aspect of the Warren Commission: WAVI understands that the commission has hired at $100.00 a day, as an assistant to James Lee Rankin, chief counsel to the committee, a man who is reportedly a Communist sympathizer!

38 year old NORMAN REDLICH, former New York University law professor, has, among other things, called for the abolition of the House Un-American Activities Committee, signed a petition asking executive clemency for communists, Carl Braden and Frank Wilkinson...and appeared in a letterhead as a member of the executive committee of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee. The ECLC has been branded by two Congressional investigating committees as a Communist front organization. In fact, HUAC reports the ECLC was formed in 1951 and is actually operated as a front for the communist party!

This means that Norman Redlich, apparently a communist fronter, is helping investigate the assassination of an American president, who was gunned down by a Marxist advocate! And, he's being paid a handsome salary from your tax dollars.

We wonder if your congressman knows this? In fact, we're even curious as to whether the members of the Warren commission have been alerted to this shocking situation?

105-[illegible]

ENCLOSURE

That's Today's Editorial, I'm Gregg Wallace....

"It is the policy of WAVI to express its editorial opinion on matters of importance to our Community. Where comments are controversial, we invite opposing points of view, making equal time available to qualified groups or individuals."

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: May 26, 1964

FROM : Mr. Jevons

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS;
11/22/63

Reference memorandum dated February 26, 1964, from W. D. Griffith concerning a continuing project wherein the Bureau has undertaken to furnish the Commission with photographs of all Commission exhibits.

On May 26, 1964, the Bureau received by mail from the Commission, the exhibits which are described in the attached list with the request that three photographs be furnished of each exhibit.

It is noted that most of these exhibits are photographs, however, those documentary exhibits which are not photographs will be nonphotographically reproduced as has been done in the past.

This work will be handled by an Agent Examiner from the Document Section of the Laboratory.

ACTION: Exhibits will be photographed or otherwise reproduced and three copies will be supplied to the Commission as requested. Those items originally supplied to the Commission by the Bureau will be kept in Bureau custody. Items not originating from the Bureau (designated by the *) will be returned along with the photographs.

Enclosure
62-109060 / ENCLOSURE

NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 4 1964

1 - Mr. Belmont - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Rosen - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Sullivan - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Callahan (Attention - C. Q. Smith) - Enclosure

JUN 3 1964

REN:bmm
(12)

ENCLOSURE

JUN 5 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

5/27/64

ITEM NO.	COMMISSION'S EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
	*477	Photograph of Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	*478	Photograph of street scene, Dallas, Texas
	*480	Photograph of fifth and sixth floors, Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	*481	Photograph of fifth and sixth floors, Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	*482	Photograph of fifth and sixth floors, Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	483	Diagram of sixth floor, Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	*484	Photograph of sixth floor, Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	*485	Photograph of interior of Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	*486	Photograph of interior of Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	487	Diagram of fifth floor, Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	*488	Photograph of interior of Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	*489	Photograph of interior of Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	*490	Photograph of interior of Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	*491	Photograph of interior of Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	*492	Photograph of interior of Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	*493	Affidavit by Harold Norman
	*494	Photograph of interior of Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	*495	Photograph of main entrance of Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
D18	496	Employment application, signed by Oswald
	497	Diagram second floor, Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	498	Interior photograph, Texas Schoolbook Depository Building

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

105

ITEM NO.	COMMISSION'S EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
	*499	Photograph of room containing Coca Cola vending machine, refrigerator, tables and chairs, not otherwise identifiedfrom Dallas Police Department
	*500	Photograph captioned "24. Employees' Lunch Room"
	*501	Photograph captioned "25. North Wall of Lunch Room
	*502	Photograph captioned "26. Northwest Corner of Lunch Room
	*503	Interior photograph, Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	*504	Interior photograph, Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	*505	Photograph captioned "21. Stairs Between Second and Third Floors"
	*506	Photograph captioned "36. Position of Clip Board When Discovered (Circled)"
	507	Diagram of seventh floor, Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	*508	Interior photograph, Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	*509	Interior photograph, Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	*510	Photograph showing position of three empty cartridges, Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	*511	Photograph captioned "31. Window Area Southeast Corner, Showing Two Cartridge Cases'
	*512	Photograph captioned "32. Window Area Southeast Corner, Showing Three Cartridge cases"
	*513	Interior photograph, Texas Schcolbook Depository Building
	*514	Photograph showing position of rifle when found in Texas Schoolbook Depositcry Building
	*515	Photograph showing position of rifle when found in Texas Schoolbook Depository Building

ITEM NO.	COMMISSION'S EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
	*516	Photograph showing stairway from sixth floor, Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	*517	Photograph captioned "35. Position of Rifle When Discovered"
	*519	Dallas, Texas, Police Department photograph of interior of Texas Theater
	*520	Dallas Police Department photograph of Oswald and two other officers
	*702	Street diagram showing vicinity of Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	*703	Street diagram showing Industrial Boulevard
	*704	Aerial photograph of assassination scene
	*709	Letter signed by Lieutenant Jack Revill in which Revill quotes Spec Agent James Hosty as stating that the FBI was aware of Oswald's capability of committing the assassination
	*711	Affidavit signed by V. J. Brian, Detective, Dallas Police Departme re above
	*712	Photograph of man holding rifle, no otherwise identified
	*713	Photograph showing outside wooden stair steps, not otherwise identi
	*714	Photograph of Oswald holding rifle
	*715	Dallas Police Department photograph of window through which shots wer fired
	*716	Photograph showing location of empt cartridge cases in Texas Schoolbo Depository Building
	*717	Manila envelope labeled "Two of Th Spent Hulls Under Window on Sixth Floor Where Gun Apparently Had"
	*718	Interior photograph of Texas School Depository Building

ITEM NO.	COMMISSION'S EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
	*719	Interior photograph of Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	*720	Photograph of latent print found on Oswald's rifle
	*721	Photograph of latent print found on Oswald's rifle
	*722	Photograph taken from window where shots fired
	*723	Interior photograph, Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	*724	Photograph from window from where shots fired
	*725	Photograph showing window from where shots fired
	*726	Interior photograph, Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	*727	Interior photograph, Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	*728	Interior photograph, Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	*729	Photograph showing palm print on cardboard box
	*730	Photograph supplied by Dallas Police Department, not otherwise identified
	*731	Photograph supplied by Dallas Police Department captioned "Wrapping Bench, 411 Elm"
	*732	Photograph supplied by Dallas Police Department captioned "Wrapping Bench, 411 Elm"
	*733	Photograph showing position of boxes in front of window from where gun fired
	*734	Photograph showing position of boxes near window from where gun fired
	*735	Reproduction of Oswald's right palm print
	*736	Reproduction of Oswald's left palm print
	*737	Photograph of Oswald's rifle
	*738	Photograph of paper bag, snub-nose revolver, blanket, empty cartridge cases, etc.
	*739	Photograph showing building front, 411 Elm Street

ITEM NO.	COMMISSION'S EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
	*740	Photograph of 411 Elm Street
	*741	Photograph captioned "Lunch Room, 411 Elm Street, Second Floor"
	*742	Photograph captioned "Taken at Stairway Showing Door to Hall and Lunch Room, 411 Elm Street"
	*743	Photograph showing stairway from third floor and exit to first floor, 411 Elm Street
	*744	Photograph of Officer M. N. McDonald
	*745	Photograph of Don Ray Ables, Jail Clark

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (62-109060) DATE: 5-27-64

FROM : Legat, Paris (62-148) (P.)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re Paris letter 5-13-64.

This case is being maintained in a pending status in order to obtain and furnish to the Bureau a copy of "OSWALD, L'IMPOSSIBLE ASSASSIN" by JOACHIM JOESTEN, which was reportedly scheduled to be published in Paris in mid-May, 1964.

Inquiry at a local book shop on 5-25-64 revealed that the book has not appeared as yet. An employee of the book store telephonically contacted the publisher in order to ascertain a projected date of publication and was advised that it is not at all certain that the book will be published. According to an unidentified individual in the publisher's office, the editorial committee of the publisher still has JOESTEN's text under consideration and there reportedly is a good chance that a decision will be reached to abandon the publication.

We will continue to follow this and keep the Bureau advised.

3 - Bureau (1 - Liaison Section)
1 - Paris
REP:HD
(4)

NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 3 1964

JUN 2 1964

79 JUN 5 - 1964

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Rogge
1 - Mr. Conrad

May 26, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Lee Oswald

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to a telephonic request from Mr. Melvin Eisenberg of your staff on May 13, 1964, regarding the preparation of photocopies of certain Commission exhibits.

Pursuant to this request, a representative of this Bureau obtained the exhibits in question and enclosed herewith are three sets of photocopies of Commission exhibits numbered 133, 565, 608 through 640, 642 through 647, 649 through 652, 655 through 673 and 746 through 755.

Also enclosed herewith are Commission exhibits numbered 608 through 625 and 662.

This letter will also confirm the delivery of three photocopies of Commission exhibit number 111 which were furnished to the Commission by a representative of this Bureau on May 21, 1964. These photocopies were prepared in accordance with an informal request by Mr. Eisenberg on May 18, 1964.

Sincerely yours,

Edgar Hoover

11 MAY 27 1964

108 ENCLOSURE

Enclosures (22)

105-82555

1 - Dallas (100-10461) Enclosures (2) (See Note)

62-109010

NOTE RECORDED
199 MAY 28 1964

61 JUN 2 1964

F

cmh (9)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109060 3141

FBI MAY 27 10 00 AM '64 RECEIVED DIRECTOR

11 MAY 27 1964 COMM-FBI

Note for Dallas: Enclosed for Dallas is one set of photocopies of the above-mentioned Commission exhibits, together with listing of same.

Note: The exhibits were obtained from the Commission by SA Robert E. Neill. The first telephone call referred to was received by SA Roy H. Jevons and the second telephone call was received by SA Cortlandt Cunningham. The Commission made no request that the Bureau retain exhibits which were not originally in its custody.

It is noted that a number of the exhibits of which photocopies were made are multiple pages or multiple portion exhibits and in order to avoid confusion the three sets of photocopies are being counted as three enclosures.

FBI WASH DC

FBI DENVER

1-36 PM MST URGENT 5-26-64 KL

TO DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM DENVER 62-1925 3P

THREAT AGAINST THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

INFORMATION CONCERNING.

ON MAY TWENTY [illegible] LAST, OFFICER LEE [illegible]SEN, CHEYENNE, WYOMING [illegible], ADVISED THAT ON THE [illegible] OF MAY TWENTY TWO LAST, HE AND OFFICER [illegible]OBERT WILLIAMS [illegible] JOHN JOSEPH REUTER AFTER RECEIVING A DRUNK COMPLAI[illegible] THE SALVATION ARMY, CHEYENNE. REUTER WAS IN A DRUNKEN STUPOR AND WAS VERY BELLIGERENT TOWARD ARRESTING OFFICERS. REUTER WAS CHARGED WITH DRUNK, VAGRANCY AND RESISTING ARREST. AT TIME OF ARREST, REUTER SAID HE WANTED TO "GO FEDERAL" AND WOULD ADMIT ANYTHING. REUTER MADE STATEMENT THAT HE KILLED PRESIDENT KENNEDY AND THAT OSWALD HAD NOTHING TO DO WITH IT, AND THAT HE COULD HAVE GOTTEN PRESIDENT JOHNSON AND WAS NOW AFTER GOLDWATER.

END PAGE ONE

105-[illegible]

NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 1 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

61 JUN 2 1964

OFFICER LARSEN SAID THAT SINCE REUTER WAS VERY DRUNK HE HAD CONSIDERED IT ADVISABLE TO WAIT UNTIL HE WAS SOBER TO DISCUSS THE MATTER WITH HIM FURTHER, AND THEREFORE, HAD NOT REPORTED MATTER PREVIOUSLY.

ON MAY TWENTY FIVE LAST, REUTER WAS INTERVIEWED BY BUREAU AGENT SINCE HE HAD INDICATED HE WANTED TO "GO FEDERAL." REUTER SAID HE COULD NOT RECALL HAVING MADE ANY STATEMENTS CONCERNING KENNEDY, JOHNSON OR GOLDWATER, AND THAT IF HE DID MAKE SUCH STATEMENTS, IT WAS BECAUSE HE WAS VERY DRUNK AND DID NOT MEAN THEM, AND FURTHER, THAT WHEN HE IS DRUNK HE IS OFTEN BELLIGERENT AND MAKES STATEMENTS THAT HE CANNOT LATER RECALL. REUTER SAID HE WAS EMPLOYED BY THE GOODYEAR COMPANY AT MIAMI, FLORIDA, FROM ABOUT NOVEMBER ONE, NINETEEN SIXTY THREE, UNTIL JANUARY SEVEN LAST, AND WAS NOT IN TEXAS DURING THAT PERIOD. THIS INFORMATION IS BEING FURNISHED TO DALLAS AND MIAMI BY SEPARATE COMMUNICATION UNDER THE OSWALD CASE.

REUTER FINED ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS IN POLICE COURT AT CHEYENNE MAY TWENTY FIVE LAST, PAID SEVENTY FIVE DOLLARS, AND IS SERVING OUT REMAINDER OF FINE.

END PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE

THIS INFORMATION WAS IMMEDIATELY FURNISHED TO ROLLAND V. OSBORNE, SAC, U. S. SECRET SERVICE, DENVER, COLORADO.

DENVER INDICES NEGATIVE CONCERNING REUTER. LETTERHEAD

MEMORANDUM FOLLOWS FOR DISSEMINATION PURPOSES AT SOG.

END

RAP

FBI WASH DC

P

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-409763) 5/26/64

SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-52919) (C)

MARK LANE
SM - C

Lee Oswald

OO:NY

Re New York airtel dated 4/20/64.

On 4/27/64, [redacted] advised that on 4/26/64, MARK LANE spoke at 625 Polk Street, San Francisco. His speech was entitled, "The Oswald Case - Fact and Fiction."

The informant reported that LANE's speech was similar to previous speeches that LANE had given in the San Francisco area (reported by San Francisco LHM dated 4/22/64). In this speech LANE stressed several points: 1.) the belief that OSWALD and the killer of police officer TIPPIT were not the same person; 2.) the matter of the President's throat wound. LANE stated that surgeons at the hospital where the President was taken stated that there was an entrance wound at the throat; 3.) the first shots were reported at the time of the assassination to come from the grassy knoll ahead of the President's car; 4.) discuss a matter of possibly changed or doctored photographs; and 5.) stresses information reported from the Dallas school teacher who reported four or more shots fired.

2 - Bureau (RM)
2 - New York (100-117844) (RM)
1 - San Francisco
JGC/cmp
(5)

NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 27 1964

1 - Mr. Belmont; 1 - Mr. Sullivan; 1 - Mr. Branigan; 1 - Mr. Stokes

May 26, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

There are enclosed two copies of a memorandum dated May 7, 1964, concerning the claims of one Manuel Santamarina Mendez, also known as Luis Fernandez Gonzalez. Our files show that the Central Intelligence Agency is in possession of additional data concerning Santamarina Mendez and you may desire to communicate with that Agency in this connection.

Upon detachment from the classified enclosures, this letter may be regarded as unclassified.

Sincerely yours,

REC-46 [illegible]-3858

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.
11 MAY 26
COMM-FBI

19 MAY 26 1964

Enclosures (2)

JCS:hrt
(6)

NOTE: Letterhead for Commission approved for dissemination by Messrs. Belmont and Malley and sets forth wild claims of Santamarina Mendez, a mental case, who has had previous dealings with CIA. Mendez claimed that he met Oswald in Mexico City 9-28-63 and that Oswald was using name John White. His claims have been disproven and there is no further action necessary. CONFIDENTIAL as enclosure so classified.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

XEROX
MAY 2 1964

179 MAY 28 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

Declassified
2040
7/14/77
Due

WCS/wcs

MAY 26 10 04 AM '64
FBI
READING ROOM

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Malley

May 26, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - W. A. Branigan
1 - W. R. Wannall
1 - R. E. Lenihan
1 - Mail Room
1 - L. L. Anderson

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Lee Harvey Oswald

Reference is made to your letter dated April 23, 1964, wherein you requested that certain investigation be conducted based upon testimony furnished to your Commission by Mr. Carlos Bringuier.

Enclosed are two copies each of the reports of Special Agent James J. O'Connor dated May 8, 1964, at Miami, Florida, and Special Agent Stephen M. Callender dated May 15, 1964, at New Orleans, Louisiana, both of which are self-explanatory. Also enclosed are single copies of the following publications requested by you: REC-46 105-82555-3854

(1) "Diario Las Americas," dated September 4, 1963

(2) "Diario Las Americas," dated September 6, 1963

(3) "Bohemia Internacional," dated February 2, 1964

The pertinent articles contained in these documents and referred to in your referenced letter have been translated and incorporated into the enclosed Miami report.

Item three of your referenced letter concerns an alleged "lapsus linguae" committed by Castro in a speech given at the University of Havana on November 27, 1963, at which time

LLA:hc:jak
(13)

J. Edgar Hoover

SEE NOTE, PAGE FOUR

105-82555-1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

REC'D-HEADING ROOM FBI MAY 27 9 57 AM '64

BY COURIER SERVICE
COMM-FBI

Castro allegedly indicated Oswald had been in Cuba. Enclosed are two copies of a translation of this speech, pertinent portions of which have been included in the enclosed Miami report. A review of this speech fails to indicate any slip of the tongue as alleged. It is noted, however, that page 33, last paragraph, of the enclosed Miami report relating to Castro's speech contains a statement wherein Castro refers to Oswald's visit to the "Cuban Embassy" in Mexico following which he corrected himself indicating he meant the "Cuban Consulate." This could possibly be the basis for the slip of the tongue referred to by Herminio Portell-Vila.

Two copies of a memorandum dated May 15, 1964, setting forth the results of an interview with Herminio Portell-Vila, writer of the article containing the above-mentioned allegation, are also enclosed. You were previously furnished a memorandum dated February 18, 1964, containing additional data obtained from Portell-Vila concerning this matter.

It is noted that Portell-Vila has stated his articles are primarily interpretive analysis, speculation and conjecture based on a review of public source data.

The enclosed memorandum of May 15, 1964, states that according to Portell-Vila, he gave the original of a message received from an unknown source in Cuba pertaining to Lee Harvey Oswald's alleged relations in Moscow, Russia, with two Cuban Ambassadors to Mrs. Mariada Arensberg, Secretary of the Cuban Freedom Committee in Washington, D. C. Portell-Vila believed she passed the message on to an unknown Government agency.

On May 22, 1964, a representative of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) advised he recalls receiving such a communication; however, at the time it was received the name Oswald was believed to relate to Osvaldo Dorticos, President of Cuba, rather than Lee Harvey Oswald. Further inquiries are being conducted in this regard.

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

Interviews with Orestes Pena and Carlos Bringuier have not yet been conducted due to their unavailability. Pena reportedly is traveling in Europe as indicated in the memorandum dated May 1, 1964, at New Orleans concerning Orestes Pena, two copies of which are enclosed. Carlos Bringuier has been away from New Orleans on an extended speaking tour. Both Pena and Bringuier, however, are due to return to the New Orleans area by May 30, 1964, at which time they will be promptly interviewed and you will be furnished the results.

With regard to your inquiry as to whether this Bureau has conducted a thorough investigation into the question of possible contacts between Lee Harvey Oswald and any representative of or known sympathizer with the Castro government of Cuba, you may be assured that this Bureau has thoroughly explored this question. To date, however, no information has been developed indicating Oswald was controlled, directed or employed by any individual so identified.

We will continue to furnish you with communications in duplicate containing the results of our investigations.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosures (13)

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

BUREAU NOTE:

Commission furnished transcript of testimony of Carlos Bringuier, anti-Castro Cuban in New Orleans who was involved in picketing of Oswald in New Orleans 8/9/63, resulting in arrest of all concerned. Commission requested additional investigation specifically to resolve certain points of testimony and to obtain specific publications referred to. The enclosed communications contain all information developed to date and are fully responsive in this regard with the exceptions noted. Information from CIA furnished through Liaison channels to SA Papich by Jane Roman.

The enclosed reports and memoranda have been reviewed by the supervisor, Mr. Belmont and Mr. Malley.

1 - Mr. Belmont; 1 - Mr. Rosen; 1 - Mr. Sullivan; 1 - Mr. Malley;
1 - Mr. Branigan; 1 - Mr. Lenihan

May 26, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of May 7, 1964, requesting that this Bureau verify the testimony of Mr. Max Clark of Fort Worth, Texas, by interviews with appropriate personnel of the Texas Employment Commission office in Fort Worth. You also indicated the Commission desired to know the identity of the person or persons who provided Oswald with the names of Mr. Peter Gregory and Mr. Max Clark and the reasons they did so.

Enclosed are two copies of a memorandum dated May 19, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, which sets forth results of our inquiries in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

105-82555-3860

-CC-36

J. Edgar Hoover

19 MAY 27 1964

Enclosures (2)

REL:hrt
(8)

NOTE: Oswald and his wife, Marina, were acquainted with several members of the so-called "Russian Community" in the Dallas-Ft. Worth area, including Gregory and Clark. The Commission desired to know the circumstances how Oswald met these individuals and exactly who provided their names to Oswald. Our investigation disclosed that an employee of the Texas Employment Commission furnished the names of the individuals concerned to Oswald inasmuch as Oswald had indicated

continued pg. 2

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
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DeLoach
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Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAY 27 1964

MAY 28 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

WCS/wrw

his wife was lonely and desired to meet and visit with individuals of Russian origin. We have interviewed both Gregory and Clark concerning their associations with Lee and Marina Oswald.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CONFIDENTIAL

1 - Belmont
1 - Rosen
1 - DeLoach
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley

May 26, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Branigan
1 - Stokes

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

There are enclosed two copies each of memoranda dated May 5, May 18, May 19, and May 20, 1964, pertaining to the Mexican aspects of the Lee Harvey Oswald investigation.

Upon detachment from the classified enclosures, this letter may be regarded as unclassified.

Sincerely yours,

REC-46 105-82555-3861

J. Edgar Hoover

EX-108

19 MAY 27 1964

Enclosures (8)

105-82555
SCH:klw (8)

BY COURIER SVC.
42 MAY 26
COMM - FBI

Classified by 2040
Exempt from GDS, Category 2+3
Date of declassification Indefinite

[redacted]

Tolson
Belmont
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Callahan
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DeLoach
Evans
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Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAY 28 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

MAY 27 1964

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-109090

MAY 25 2 13 PM '64
FBI
REC'D READING ROOM

FBI

Date: 5/13/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS - R - CUBA

The "Dallas Times Herald" of May 12, 1964, on page 17, contained an article captioned "Probers to Hear Officers", wherein it was stated that Lieutenant JACK REVILL and Detective V. J. BRIAN of the Criminal Intelligence Section of the Dallas Police Department flew to Washington on May 12, 1964, to testify before the President's Commission. The article stated that it was presumed their testimony would concern the controversial memorandum Lieutenant REVILL wrote approximately one hour after the arrest of OSWALD. The article continued that the memorandum was a report to Detective Captain PAT GANNAWAY concerning a conversation Lieutenant REVILL had with SA JAMES P. HOSTY, JR. and that according to the memo SA HOSTY allegedly said that the FBI knew OSWALD was a member of the Communist Party and was "capable" of killing the President.

The article stated that Detective BRIAN had said he overhead Agent HOSTY make the statement to Lieutenant REVILL in the basement of the City Hall. The article states that FBI Director J. EDGAR HOOVER had denied the FBI knew OSWALD was capable of the assassination and that Agent HOSTY had reportedly already testified before the President's Commission in Washington.

REC-46 100-10461-3862

The article concludes by stating that Police Chief JESSE CURRY had told reporters two weeks ago that Lieutenant

RPG/ds
(5)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

64 JUN 3 1964

PERS. REC. UNIT

JUN 2 1964

REVILL and Detective BRIAN would submit to lie detector tests if requested to do so by the President's Commission.

The "Dallas Morning News" on May 13, 1964, on page 13, contains an article captioned "Lt. REVILL to Testify Before Warren Probers". This article also refers to the alleged statement by SA HOSTY. The article indicates that Lieutenant REVILL was accompanied by Detective V. J. BRIAN, and that the Police Department officials were "mum" about the nature of Lieutenant REVILL's trip, but that sources agreed that Lieutenant REVILL was summoned by the Commission for the purpose of giving them first-hand testimony on the controversial memorandum of Lieutenant REVILL. The article stated that sources had said Lieutenant REVILL and Detective BRIAN would be interviewed by the President's Commission on Wednesday (May 13).

The same article stated that the President's Commission had announced on Tuesday, May 12, 1964, that FBI Director J. EDGAR HOOVER would appear before the Commission on Thursday, May 14, 1964, and that he would be followed by JOHN A. MC CONE, Director of the Central Intelligence Agency.

The above is for the Bureau's information.

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date May 15, 1964

As reported in the attached airtel, the Dallas press reports that Lt. Revill and Detective Brian of the Dallas Police Department flew to Washington May 12 to testify before the President's Commission. Revill is the police officer who gave an affidavit to the effect that he was told by SA James P. Hosty that the FBI knew Oswald was capable of killing the President.

WAB:mhw

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave., N. E.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20002

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN,
General Counsel

MAY 20 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Marina Oswald has stated that shortly after April 10, 1963 Lee Harvey Oswald expressed an interest in attacking Richard Nixon. The credibility of Marina Oswald's story is subject to some question since Nixon was neither in nor reported to have been in Dallas at the appropriate time. Since Lee Harvey Oswald moved to New Orleans on April 24, 1963 we think that investigation should be conducted into the possibility that Nixon may have been in or reported to have been in that city sometime during the period from April 24, 1963 to the end of September of that year.

Pages 281-2 of Special Agent Gemberling's report of March 10, 1964 indicated that a review of Dallas newspapers for the period March 16 to May 15, 1963, did not reveal any mention of any proposed visit of or invitation to Mr. Nixon. To take account of the possibility of confusion on Marina Oswald's part we would appreciate advice concerning the possibility that such newspapers may have reflected the visit or proposed visit of some other political leader of the approximate stature of Mr. Nixon.

3863

Your continued cooperation is appreciated.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

EX-104

33 MAY 21 1964

MAY 21 1964

1 - Stokes
5-22-64

PLAIN TEXT

TELETYPE URGENT

TO SACS DALLAS (100-10461)
NEW ORLEANS (100-16601)

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (105-82555) — 3863

REC-46

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS - R - CUBA.

RE STATEMENT OF MARINA OSWALD THAT SUBJECT SHORTLY AFTER APRIL TEN, ONE NINE SIX THREE, EXPRESSED INTEREST IN ATTACKING RICHARD NIXON. COMMISSION REQUESTS THAT INQUIRY BE CONDUCTED IN NEW ORLEANS INTO POSSIBILITY THAT NIXON MAY HAVE BEEN IN OR REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN IN THAT CITY SOME TIME DURING PERIOD FROM APRIL TWENTY FOUR, ONE NINE SIX THREE, TO END OF SEPTEMBER THAT YEAR. NEW ORLEANS THROUGH ESTABLISHED SOURCES ENDEAVOR TO DETERMINE IF SUCH MAY HAVE BEEN THE CASE. REVIEW APPROPRIATE NEWSPAPERS IN THIS REGARD.

COMMISSION ALSO INQUIRES INTO POSSIBILITY THAT NEWSPAPERS IN DALLAS AREA MAY HAVE REVEALED THE VISIT OR PROPOSED VISIT OF SOME OTHER POLITICAL LEADER OF THE APPROXIMATE STATURE OF MR. NIXON. DALLAS REVIEW NEWSPAPERS IN THIS REGARD FOR PERIOD MARCH SIXTEEN THROUGH MAY SIXTEEN, ONE NINE SIX THREE.

COPIES OF COMMISSION'S REQUEST BEING FORWARDED BY MAIL.

2 - DALLAS - ENCLOSURES (2)
2 - NEW ORLEANS - ENCLOSURES (2)

JCS:mhw (7)

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21 MAR 1 1973

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAY 22 1964
TELETYPE

9 MAY 28 1964

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Evans
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FBI

Date: 5/26/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, WFO (105-37111) (P)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS-R-CUBA
(OO:DL)

Re Buairtel dated 5/21/64, a copy of which is enclosed for San Antonio.

RE: ARCADIO ESCAMILLA MARTINEZ

Reairtel requested check of INS records re one ARCADIO ESCAMILLA MARTINEZ, who Mexican Immigration records indicated left Mexico at Nuevo Laredo, 10/3/63. It further stated that this individual maybe identical with the A. MARTINEZ manifested on Del Norte buses in question.

On 5/25/64, Mr. ABE KRICHEFSKY, Contact Representative, Central Office, INS, Washington, D. C., advised IC DENNIS E. ADDINGTON that alien file number A 10 514 637 is believed identical to ARCADIO ESCAMILLA MARTINEZ; that this file is charged to the District office of INS in San Antonio, Texas, as of 11/29/57.

San Antonio is requested to review the above file to determine the whereabouts of MARTINEZ for interview lead purposes concerning OSWALD.

San Antonio is requested to include or request inclusion of WFO INS check, if deemed necessary, in reporting results of interview of MARTINEZ.

EC-46 [illegible]-3864

(3) - Bureau
1 - Dallas (100-10461) (AM-RM)
2 - San Antonio (105-2909) (AM-RM) (Enc. 1)
1 - WFO

MAY 26 1964

JFM:flm
(7)

EX-10[illegible]

STAKEJ

AIRTEL

SOVIET SECTION

Approved: Thomas Gilsenan Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

79 MAY 28 1964

FBI

Date: 5/19/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS - R - CUBA

Re Bureau teletype to Dallas, 5/14/64, instructing that Dallas interview H. R. BRIGHT, EDGAR CRISSEY and NELSON BUNKER HUNT, who had been identified by JOSEPH P. GRINNAN as contributors to a fund used in payment for an advertisement appearing in the "Dallas Morning News" November 22, 1963, as requested by the President's Commission.

Enclosed are 10 copies of a letterhead memorandum reflecting interviews with the three individuals as requested, which interviews were conducted by SA's W. HARLAN BROWN and EDWIN D. KUYKENDALL.

Authority for interview of any of these individuals in the presence of their attorney was obtained telephonically from Section Chief BILL BRANIGAN on May 15, 1964.

Enc. (10)
RPG/ds
(5)

REC-42 105-82555-3865

2 MAY 21 1964

Let to Pres Staff Memo with 2 cc of the memo 5-27-64. Relative to contact with Mrs. [illegible]

ENCLOSURE

61 JUN 2 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

cc: Wick

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas, Texas
May 19, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

The President's Commission, by letter dated May 12, 1964, requested that Mr. H. R. BRIGHT, Mr. EDGAR CRISSEY and Mr. NELSON BUNKER HUNT, who had been identified as contributors to the fund used in payment for the advertisement which appeared in the "Dallas Morning News" on November 22, 1963, be interviewed. This was a full-page advertisement signed by the American Fact-Finding Committee, BERNARD WEISSMAN, Chairman.

On May 15, 1964, Mr. HARVEY ROBERT BRIGHT, who is also known as "BUM" BRIGHT, an independent oil operator of the firm of Bright and Schiff, Mercantile Continental Building, Dallas, Texas, was interviewed, commencing at 10:48 A.M., and was advised that he did not have to make any statement and that any statement he did make could be used against him in a court of law. He was advised he had a right to consult with a lawyer before making any statement.

BRIGHT stated he desired to be interviewed in the presence of his attorney, ROBERT PAYNE, who sat in on the interview.

Mr. BRIGHT stated he did not know JACK RUBY or LEE HARVEY OSWALD and had had no contact or dealings with them at any time.

BRIGHT stated that sometime prior to the time the full-page advertisement, which was signed by the American Fact-Finding Committee, appeared in the "Dallas Morning News" on November 22, 1963, he had been solicited to contribute to such an advertisement. BRIGHT declined to give the names of the persons who had contacted him, terming them "A" and "B". He said that "A" first called him and asked him if he would make a contribution to such an advertisement and BRIGHT agreed. He said that later, "A" and "B" came to

COPIES DESTROYED
21 MAR 1 1973

his office in the Mercantile Continental Building in Dallas, which was two or three days or perhaps a week prior to the time the "Dallas Morning News" ran this advertisement. "B," according to BRIGHT, stated he did not have the money to put up for the advertisement and Mr. BRIGHT stated he put up "B's" money for him and considered it in the nature of a loan. He said he currently carries it on his books and it is believed that "B" owes him $300.00 or $400.00 now, but did not remember whether all of this was for the advertisement. BRIGHT stated he wrote out a check for "B's" contribution for the advertisement, as well as for his contribution, and that "B" signed notes for the amount owed BRIGHT. BRIGHT stated he had not collected any money from "B" and that the money contributed for the advertisement was his own and was not supplied by any other persons. He advised he did not solicit any funds from others in connection with this matter. He remarked that he might have "bankrolled" "B" for this contribution as he did not know whether "B" was going to pay him back or not. On the other hand, he said "B" might make the full contribution and then he, BRIGHT, would not be a contributor. He said he would have to contact "B" to determine if "B" would pay the entire amount of the contribution. BRIGHT declined to give the names of the people who had contacted him as well as the amount of his contribution and that of "B." BRIGHT stated that the advertisement which appeared in the "Dallas Morning News" on November 22, 1963, had been read to him over the telephone, but declined to give the name of the individual who read it to him.

The interview was terminated at 11:05 A.M.

On May 15, 1964, Mr. EDGAR R. CRISSEY, an insurance man associated with E. F. White & Associates, 1115 Fidelity Union Building, Dallas, Texas, who resides at 3320 Villanova Street, Dallas, Texas, was advised that he did not have to make any statement and that any statement he did make could be used against him in a court of law. He was advised that he could consult with a lawyer prior to making any statement.

CRISSEY stated he was not acquainted with LEE HARVEY OSWALD or JACK RUBY and never had had any contact with either of

them. CRISSEY collected contributions, he related, for the insertion of an advertisement in the "Dallas Morning News," on November 22, 1963, which advertisement was edged in black, and signed by the American Fact-Finding Committee, BERNARD WEISSMAN, Chairman. CRISSEY stated he had never known WEISSMAN, but solicited contributions at the request of a friend, JOE GRINNAN. CRISSEY stated he contributed $15.00 in cash for this advertisement in the "Dallas Morning News" and had collected, in all, approximately $135.00 from two or three other people. He declined to give the names of these individuals, stating the money was collected as a matter of confidence and he promised them at the time that their names would not be divulged. He stated that these people who had contributed to him, he was sure, did not know OSWALD or RUBY. The approximately $135.00 collected by him was turned over to JOE GRINNAN for expense concerning the insertion of the advertisement.

JOE GRINNAN contacted CRISSEY about one week prior to November 22, 1963, stating he desired to place the advertisement in the "Dallas Morning News," and requested him to solicit funds for an advertisement to be placed in the "Dallas Morning News." CRISSEY understood that the Legal Department, of the "Dallas Morning News," had reviewed the advertisement prior to its being run in the November 22, 1963, issues of the "Dallas Morning News." CRISSEY stated that they had very little time in which to obtain contributions and he understood that BUNKER HUNT had contributed and a person known as "BUM" BRIGHT, with offices in the Mercantile Continental Building, was also a contributor.

CRISSEY stated the last thing they wanted was for something to happen to President KENNEDY, terming the insertion of the advertisement as being ill-timed. He said that no organization sponsored the advertisement that he knew of, although it was signed by BERNARD WEISSMAN, whom he did not know.

CRISSEY stated the article was written by a man whose name he did know at the time, but whose name he had forgotten. CRISSEY stated he saw a proof copy of the advertisement prior to its being run in the newspaper. He believed the newspaper

advertisement cost approximately $1,500.00, and stated he did not wish to reveal the names of persons who contributed.

On May 15, 1964, Mr. NELSON BUNKER HUNT, 4508 Lakeside Drive, Dallas, Texas, with offices on the 7th Floor, Mercantile Securities Building, Dallas, Texas, an independent oil operator, at the outset of the interview requested that his secretary call his attorney prior to being interviewed. He was, therefore, interviewed in the presence of his attorney, IVAN IRWIN.

HUNT readily admitted having contributed cash to JOE GRINNAN for the purpose of placing an advertisement in the "Dallas Morning News." This advertisement appeared on November 22, 1963, and was signed by the American Fact-Finding Committee. HUNT termed it an article which asked some embarrassing questions of President KENNEDY. He said he could not recall the amount he contributed, but believed it to be between $200.00 and $300.00. He gave the contribution to JOE GRINNAN in cash, merely reaching in his pocket and pulling forth the contribution. He demonstrated this by reaching in his pocket and exposing a roll of bills while being interviewed. He said JOE GRINNAN contacted him several days before the "Dallas Morning News" ran the advertisement and told him by telephone that the "Dallas Morning News" would publish this advertisement. He later came by the HUNT office and received the money, Mr. HUNT related.

HUNT was unable to state whether he had read the article prior to publication, but stated that GRINNAN might have read some of it over the telephone or might have told him about it. He stated the article was a criticism of President KENNEDY in a dignified way. He stated the money contributed by him was his own money and he did not solicit or obtain contributions from any other person.

HUNT stated he did not know LEE HARVEY OSWALD or JACK RUBY and stated he had never had any contact with them. He did not know the names of others who had contributed toward the cost of the advertisement and did not know BERNARD WEISSMAN, whose name appeared on the advertisement. He stated that he understood, from reading the papers, that WEISSMAN came from New York.

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

HUNT did not know of any organization who had sponsored the advertisement and did not know anything concerning the American Fact-Finding Committee. He did not know who prepared this advertisement for publication and remarked that the timing of the advertisement was not too good.

5-27-64

Airtel

To: SAC, Dallas (100-10461) (2)
(1-94-201) (1)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA
IS - R - CUBA

Reurairtel 5-18-64.

The Bureau has given consideration to your suggestion regarding an interview with Dial D. Ryder by Polygraph. However, a Polygraph examination is not being authorized at this time.

Results of your investigation submitted with referenced airtel are being furnished to the President's Commission which will be followed by the results of the investigation currently being conducted by Little Rock. The conflict arising from statements furnished by Ryder and Hunter Schmidt, Jr., are apparent and should the Commission subsequently request additional investigation, which may include a Polygraph examination, Dallas will be appropriately advised.

MAILED 8
MAY 27 1964
COMM-FBI

REC-42 105-82555-3866

1 - R. E. Lenihan
1 - B. P. Herndon
KMR:las (7)

19 MAY 28 1964

NOTE:

By letter dated April 28, 1964, the President's Commission furnished a four-page request concerning the repair tag marked "Oswald" obtained from the Irving Sport Shop prepared by Dial D. Ryder. The Commission wanted certain facts clarified such as was our Agent actually present when the tag was found, circumstances under which Ryder became aware of the tags existence. The Commission desired to know how, when and where the story concerning the repair tag first came to the attention of the press as the Commission is attempting to make a determination concerning the veracity of Mr. Dial D. Ryder, employee, and Mr. Charles Woodrow Greener, owner of the Irving Sport Shop. Inquiry was also to include whether all individuals with a surname

NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO.

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61 JUN 2 1964

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of Oswald have been contacted to determine if any of these persons had repair work done at the Irving Sport Shop. One individual has yet to be interviewed and Little Rock has been requested to expedite this investigation.

Dallas advised in referenced airtel that it was the opinion of an Agent in Dallas who has interviewed Ryder on several occasions that Ryder fabricated the repair tag and that Ryder is of such a nature that if he were given a polygraph examination, he would admit having fabricated this repair tag. Any decision regarding a polygraph examination rests with the President's Commission.

FBI

Date: 5/19/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS - R - CUBA

Re Bureau airtel to Dallas, 5/11/64, enclosing a letter dated May 7, 1964, from the President's Commission requesting investigation to determine the identity of the person or persons who provided OSWALD with the names of Mr. PETER GREGORY and Mr. MAX CLARK of Fort Worth, Texas, and the reasons they did so.

Enclosed are ten copies of a letterhead memorandum reflecting the requested investigation.

The investigation reflected in the enclosed letterhead memorandum was conducted by SA's EARLE HALEY and ROBLEY D. MADLAND at Fort Worth, Texas.

Although referenced Bureau airtel did not request a letterhead memorandum, same is being submitted in view of the fact Bureau instructed it be handled immediately, and the results contained in this letterhead memorandum will be included in the next report submitted in captioned matter.

Enc. (10)
RPG/ds
(5)

REC-42 3867

MAY 21 1964

Let to Dunbar with 2 cc of memo 5-26-64 REL: hrt

ENCLOSURE

Approved: 61 JUN 2 1964 Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

cc - Wick

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas, Texas
May 19, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

By letter dated May 7, 1964, the President's Commission advised that it appeared LEE HARVEY OSWALD first became acquainted with members of the so-called "Russian Community" in the Dallas-Fort Worth area through his contacts with Mr. PETER GREGORY and Mr. MAX CLARK of Fort Worth. This letter reflected that Mr. CLARK had testified that he thought that OSWALD had obtained his name, as well as Mr. GREGORY's, through the Fort Worth office of the Texas Employment Commission.

The President's Commission requested that Mr. CLARK's testimony be verified by interviews with appropriate personnel of the Texas Employment Commission office in Fort Worth. The President's Commission also expressed a desire to know the identity of the person or persons who provided OSWALD with the names of GREGORY and CLARK and the reasons they did so.

On May 13, 1964, Mr. PETER PAUL GREGORY, Geologist, Continental National Bank Building, Fort Worth, Texas, was recontacted and furnished the following information:

GREGORY recalled that when LEE HARVEY OSWALD first contacted him, he told him that he had obtained GREGORY's name from someone at the Fort Worth Public Library. GREGORY has conducted classes in Russian at the Fort Worth Public Library for about four years. He stated he had made inquiry at the Fort Worth Public Library but had been unable to locate anyone who had talked to OSWALD and might have given his name to OSWALD.

On May 13, 1964, Mr. MAX CLARK, attorney, Ridglea State Bank Building, Fort Worth, Texas, furnished the following information:

CLARK recalled that during the first interview he was not sure as to the source of OSWALD in obtaining the name of

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21 MAR 1 1973

Mrs. CLARK, but first thought it might have been the Fort Worth Public Library. He later talked to his wife, Mrs. GALI CLARK, and she said that when OSWALD called her the first time he told her he had obtained her name from some person at the Texas Employment Commission. CLARK further advised that his wife vaguely recalled that OSWALD might have told her the name of this person was SMITH, but she was not certain as to this information. CLARK advised that his sister works at the Texas Employment Commission and one of his aunts was employed there for many years until her death three years ago. He related that many persons at the Texas Employment Commission are acquainted with him and also know that his wife is from France and is of Russian descent. CLARK stated he and his wife had made some inquiry out of curiosity to try to learn the name of the person who gave Mrs. CLARK's name to OSWALD, but they had not been successful.

On May 13, 1964, Mr. ARLISS NIXON, Manager, Fort Worth Public Library, Fort Worth, Texas, furnished the following information:

He and his assistants had checked all library records in the past but had failed to develop the names of any individuals at this library who might have given the name of PETER GREGORY to LEE HARVEY OSWALD. NIXON was unable to furnish any information concerning any person who might have given this name to OSWALD.

On May 13, 1964, Mrs. VIRGINIA HALE, 6475 Fortune Road, Fort Worth, Texas, employed in the Job Placement Division of Texas Employment Commission, Fort Worth, Texas, furnished the following information:

She recalled LEE HARVEY OSWALD quite well and she sent him out on the job to the Leslie Welding Company. Mrs. HALE stated she did not give the names of MAX CLARK or PETER GREGORY to OSWALD, but she believed that Mrs. ANNIE LAURIE SMITH of Texas Employment Commission might have furnished the name of CLARK to OSWALD.

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

On May 13, 1964, Mrs. ANNIE LAURIE SMITH, 301 South Bowen Road, Arlington, Texas, employed as a Counselor at the Texas Employment Commission, Fort Worth, Texas, furnished the following information:

She has been so employed for the past nine years. She interviewed LEE HARVEY OSWALD in June 1962 when he came to this office seeking a job. OSWALD had not been to the employment office before and was not sure as to his qualifications for any particular type of job. In applicants of this type, the Counselors interview these persons to obtain their background, their job experience, and try to advise them the type of job they might best be qualified for. Mrs. SMITH talked to LEE HARVEY OSWALD on two different occasions. She recalled that at times he was quite cooperative, then other times he acted rather moody and did not want to furnish some of the information.

Near the close of the last interview, LEE HARVEY OSWALD mentioned to Mrs. SMITH that his wife was from Russia; that she could only speak the Russian language, and he would like to get acquainted with any persons in Fort Worth who might speak the Russian language, and in this way his wife could talk to them and maybe they could make more friends in Fort Worth. Mrs. SMITH advised she is personally acquainted with Mr. and Mrs. PETER PAUL GREGORY, and she wrote the name of Mr. GREGORY on a piece of paper showing the office number and phone number of Mr. GREGORY and she gave this to LEE HARVEY OSWALD. During part of this conversation, a Mrs. HALL, sitting at the next desk to Mrs. SMITH, overheard the conversation and mentioned to Mrs. SMITH that Mrs. MAX CLARK, who lives in Fort Worth, is of Russian descent and speaks Russian and also French. Mrs. SMITH recalls Mrs. HALL wrote the name and phone number of Mrs. CLARK on a slip of paper, handed it to Mrs. SMITH, and she, in turn, passed it on to LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

Mrs. SMITH advised she was not personally acquainted with Mr. or Mrs. MAX CLARK, but had heard of them. She stated that Mrs. HALL never talked to OSWALD and she only furnished the name of Mrs. CLARK to Mrs. SMITH, and she, in turn, gave it to OSWALD.

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Mrs. SMITH stated that LEE HARVEY OSWALD did not discuss any politics or anything about the governments of the United States or Russia, and that she only talked to him about his past employment and the type of work he had done prior to going to Russia; also, the work he had done in Russia, and if he had done any work since he had returned from Russia. She stated he wanted the names of these individuals so that he and his wife might visit them and OSWALD's wife would then be able to talk to these people in Russian since she could not speak any English.

FBI

Date: 5/21/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS - R - CUBA

Re Bureau teletype to Dallas, 5/15/64, requesting interview with Mr. GERARDO WEINSTEIN concerning Miss YAEKO OKUI; and, Dallas airtel to Bureau, 5/6/64, enclosing a letterhead memorandum reflecting certain investigation concerning Miss OKUI.

Enclosed are 10 copies of a letterhead memorandum reflecting the additional requested investigation concerning Miss OKUI.

The investigation contained in the enclosed letterhead memorandum was conducted by SA's EUGENE F. PETRAKIS and A. RAYMOND SWITZER.

Enc. (10)
RPG/ds
(5)

10 ENCLOSURE
Ltr to Rankin with 2cc of enclosures
5-26-64 Rel: [illegible]
1-CC rel 6/5 RPG

REC-35 105-82555-3868

MAY 25 1964

SOVIET SECTION

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

79 JUN 1-1964
1 CC destroyed

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas, Texas
May 21, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

The following investigation supplements that contained in a memorandum of this agency dated May 6, 1964, relating to Miss YAEKO OKUI, who was in attendance at a year-end combination Christmas - New Year's Party, December 28 - 30, 1962, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. DECLAN P. FORD at 14057 Brookcrest Drive, Dallas, Texas, at which party MARINA and LEE HARVEY OSWALD were also in attendance.

On May 18, 1964, GERARDO WEINSTEIN, President, Schwabach Perutz and Company, Room 1610, Cotton Exchange Building, 608 North St. Paul, Dallas, Texas, was interviewed at his offices regarding the employment of Miss YAEKO OKUI in the spring of 1959.

WEINSTEIN advised that his firm deals in the purchase, sale, and exchange of cotton throughout the world, principally in the Orient, and that his company is represented in Japan by Ozawa and Company, a brokerage firm located in Osaka, Japan. He advised that in the spring of 1959 he desired to employ a Japanese girl as governess for his children and discussed this matter at length with Mr. GEORGE PERUTZ, a member of the board of Schwabach Perutz and Company, and that Mr. PERUTZ advised him at that time that his wife, Mrs. PERUTZ, was acquainted with a well-educated, English-speaking Japanese girl residing at that time on Awaji Island located about ten miles off the coast of Kobi, Japan. WEINSTEIN stated Mrs. PERUTZ accordingly contacted this Japanese girl, whom he now knows to be Miss YAEKO OKUI, and inquired of her availability for a position in the United States as governess for Mr. WEINSTEIN's children. WEINSTEIN stated Miss OKUI answered Mrs. PERUTZ's inquiry by

5 COPIES DESTROYED
21 MAR 1 1973

return mail to the effect she would be very much interested in employment in the United States for a period of two years and that upon being advised of this by Mrs. PERUTZ, WEINSTEIN communicated with Mr. OZAWA of the Ozawa Company in Osaka, Japan, and requested his assistance in arranging a two-year temporary visa for Miss OKUI. WEINSTEIN stated he, through his attorneys, submitted the appropriate forms to the Immigration Service reflecting his intentions to act as sponsor for Miss OKUI in the event her visa were granted, and promising round trip transportation from Japan to the United States and return.

WEINSTEIN advised arrangements were made by Mr. OZAWA through the U. S. Consul in Tokyo for a two-year temporary visa for Miss OKUI and that Miss OKUI arrived by ocean liner to San Francisco and subsequently Dallas in the middle of the summer of 1959. He advised Miss OKUI immediately took up her duties as governess at his residence and remained in that position through tne entire two-year period, ending in approximately July 1961. He advised Miss OKUI then arranged through subsequent friends she had made in Dallas for an extension on her visa, and, upon the expiration of her employment period with him, she subsequently obtained a position with the Nippon Service Company, Incorporated, in New York City, which Mr. WEINSTEIN stated he understands acts as United States representative for the Takashamaya (phonetic) Department Store chain of Japan. WEINSTEIN stated to the best of his recollection she remained in New York approximately one year, at which time she returned to Dallas as a Southwestern States representative for that firm. WEINSTEIN advised he and his family have lost contact with Miss OKUI subsequent to her employment in New York City, and have seen her on only three or four occasions since her return to Dallas.

WEINSTEIN stated that during the tenure of her employment at his home, he and his family thought very highly of Miss OKUI and found her to be a highly intelligent, well-educated, and talented girl. He stated she accepted her responsibilities fully and was always quietly polite and unassuming while a resident in his household.

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

WEINSTEIN advised he was not aware that Miss OKUI had attended a dinner party at which LEE HARVEY and MARINA OSWALD were also in attendance; however, he knew that she had become friendly with many of the Russian-speaking people in the Dallas-Fort Worth area, inasmuch as she had become a close friend and companion to Mr. LEV ARONSON, whom he believed to have been of Russian origin, and who was fluent in the Russian language. WEINSTEIN attributed this association to their mutual enjoyment of parlor music in which both were quite gifted rather than to any amorous relationship.

WEINSTEIN advised that around the first of May, 1964, he received a letter from Miss OKUI expressing her intentions to return to Japan; and, as he, WEINSTEIN, remained obligated to pay for her passage home, he accordingly arranged passage aboard the Africa Maru scheduled to depart San Francisco June 8, 1964. He advised, further, he has arranged for her belongings to be shipped to San Francisco in care of William Diamond and Company, Pier 23, for subsequent shipment to Japan.

On May 18, 1964, GEORGE PERUTZ, Director, Schwabach Perutz and Company, Room 1610, Cotton Exchange Building, 608 North St. Paul, Dallas, Texas, advised he first became acquainted with Miss YAEKO OKUI through his wife, SIDNEY PERUTZ, who he recalls met Miss OKUI at a flower arrangement show in a Tokyo park sometime during 1956 or 1957. PERUTZ explained that he and his wife make frequent trips to the Orient and most notably Japan as a result of his business interests in that area of the world, and that these trips are usually made in the spring of each year for the purpose of selling cotton futures to Japanese textile mills and other purchasers. He advised that Miss OKUI and his wife became close friends and, in fact, his wife has visited the OKUI home on several occasions and he recalls his wife spending a full week with the OKUI family on one occasion. PERUTZ stated that following their return to the United States, Miss OKUI and his wife corresponded frequently regarding floral arrangements and other Japanese cultural arts in which Miss OKUI was quite proficient.

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Mr. PERUTZ recalled that Mr. GERARDO WEINSTEIN, President of Schwabach Perutz and Company mentioned to him early in 1959 the need of a governess for his children and that he, Mr. PERUTZ, suggested to WEINSTEIN that he discuss his needs with Mrs. PERUTZ as she was acquainted with a number of talented Japanese girls who would be desirous of employment in the United States. He advised Mrs. PERUTZ recommended Miss OKUI to Mr. WEINSTEIN, and WEINSTEIN subsequently made arrangements with Mr. OZAWA of Ozawa and Company, the Schwabach Perutz and Company representatives, for a two-year temporary visa for Miss OKUI to the United States. He stated Mr. WEINSTEIN was required to furnish proof of his intentions to act as sponsor for Miss OKUI during her stay in the United States, and he recalls Miss OKUI arrived in the United States and in Dallas in the early summer of 1959. PERUTZ stated Miss OKUI and Mrs. PERUTZ continued on friendly terms while Miss OKUI was employed for Mr. WEINSTEIN in Dallas, but that following her employment in New York Miss OKUI and Mrs. PERUTZ drifted apart as Miss OKUI found many new friends in Dallas, and neither he nor Mrs. PERUTZ has seen Miss OKUI more than five or six times in the last three years.

Mr. PERUTZ advised he could furnish little information regarding Miss OKUI's background or family other than that she was a well-bred, highly intelligent young lady of obviously good heritage; however, he felt his wife, Mrs. PERUTZ, could furnish more information of value in this vein.

On May 19, 1964, Mrs. SIDNEY PERUTZ, 11405 St. Michaels, Dallas, Texas, advised she first met Miss YAEKO OKUI at a flower arrangement show being held in a Tokyo, Japan, park early in the summer of 1957 and that due to their mutual interest in flower arrangements, and, as Miss OKUI had a fluent mastery of the English language, she and Miss OKUI became well acquainted. She stated Miss OKUI expressed an avid interest for life in the United States and its customs, and that she and Miss OKUI exchanged ideas on this subject. She advised she, too, was interested in the customs of Japan, and, accordingly, visited the residence of Miss OKUI and family at

Miss OKUI's request on several occasions. She advised that Miss OKUI at that time was residing with her mother and two younger sisters on Awaji Island off the coast of Kobi, Japan, and that on one occasion Mrs. PERUTZ spent a week on Awaji Island with the OKUI family.

Mrs. PERUTZ advised she recalls that Mr. OKUI, YAEKO's father, had been a prominent attorney in Japan at one time, but that in 1957 he was already a bedridden invalid and that she knows he has subsequently passed away. She stated Mrs. TOYO OKUI, mother of YAEKO, is a Certified Public Accountant and operates one or more accounting businesses in Japan, from which she has sent her youngest daughters, including YAEKO, to college. Mrs. PERUTZ advised from her recollection the family consists of an older sister whom Mrs. PERUTZ has not met, but whom she knows to be married to an English naval officer who is now retired from the service and living in California, name unrecalled. She stated YAEKO is the next oldest sister and that she has two other younger sisters who are both, to her knowledge, still living in Japan after having completed their college education, names unrecalled. She advised she has heard indirectly through Miss OKUI that she also has a half brother living in Tokyo who is married to a member of the prominent MITSUBISHI family. Mrs. PERUTZ believed she also has another brother who has been hospitalized for some years in a mental institution somewhere in Japan. Mrs. PERUTZ was unable to furnish any other information regarding the family or background of YAEKO OKUI.

In regard to the attendance of Miss YAEKO OKUI at a party at which LEE HARVEY and MARINA OSWALD were also in attendance, Mrs. PERUTZ stated she did not find this unusual as Miss OKUI frequently attended Russian gatherings in the company of Mr. LEV ARONSON, a noted Dallas cellist and music teacher whom she believes to be of Russian origin and who has many Russian-speaking friends in this area. Mrs. PERUTZ advised she is of the opinion Miss OKUI would have had no social relationship with either LEE HARVEY or MARINA OSWALD other than through mutual attendance at one of these Russian gatherings.

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

and knows that Miss OKUI has never mentioned the OSWALDS to her at any time, either before or after the assassination of President KENNEDY. Mrs. PERUTZ stated, further, that she feels positive there could be no social relationship between Miss YAEKO OKUI and LEE HARVEY OSWALD, inasmuch as their obvious cultural and educational levels are so diverse.

1 - Mr. Brokes

5/26/64

Airtel

CONFIDENTIAL

Classified by 2040
Exempt from GDS, Category [redacted]
Date of Declassification Indefinite 7/14/77

To: Legat, Mexico City (105-3702)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555) REC-35 — 3864

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Enclosed for information of Dallas are copy of Legat, Mexico City, airtel dated May 12, 1964 and a translation of the enclosure thereto.

Enclosed for Legat is one copy of translation of enclosure to referenced airtel. Legat note that first paragraph, page three, of the translation makes reference to a list of reservations said to be in lieu of a passengers list of the Transportes Frontera Bus Line. Is the reservation list referred to in the translation the manifest of Transportes Frontera Line (Exhibit D106) on which the name "Oswld" was manifested at seat #4? Is there a list of passengers relating to the Transportes Frontera bus trip on 10/2-3 from Mexico City to Nuevo Laredo in addition to the reservation list? If so, endeavor to obtain copy of same and ascertain if Oswald shown thereon as a passenger.

[redacted]

MAILED 3
MAY 27 1964
COMM-FBI

Enclosure

1 - Dallas (100-10461) (Enclosures - 2)

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (route through for review)

JCS:mac
(6)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

CONFIDENTIAL

14 JUN 2 1964

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FBI

REC-35

Date: 5/14/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (105-38431) (P)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

ReDLairtel to Bureau 5/5/64, setting forth lead to NY to interview MICHIO KUSHI regarding Miss YAEKO OKUI, who presently resides in Dallas.

Enclosed for the Bureau and Dallas are 10 copies and 2 copies, respectively, of an LHM setting forth the interview of MICHIO KUSHI.

Interview of KUSHI was conducted by SA JAMES O. INGRAM.

The interview of KUSHI has been recorded on an FD-302 and 25 copies of the FD-302 will be submitted to Dallas for inclusion in Dallas report as requested.

3-Bureau (105-82555) (Encs.10) (RM)
2-Dallas (100-10461) (Encs.12) (RM)
1-New York (105-38431)

ENCLOSURE

REC-35 105-82555-3870

JOI:EG
(7)

12 MAY 15 1964

SOVIET SECTION

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

79 JUN 1-1964

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New York, New York
May 14, 1964

Lee Harvey Oswald
Internal Security - R - Cuba

Michio Kushi, 67-77 136th Street, Queens, New York, was contacted by a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on May 12, 1964 at the offices of the Nippon Service, Inc., 13 West 46th Street, New York City. Mr. Kushi is the President of this company.

He said he is acquainted with Miss Yaeko Okui and that she is a young, attractive lady who resides in Dallas, Texas. She is a native of Japan and is a charming person possessing above average intelligence. He described her as a person who has many friends and acquaintances and one who has an engaging personality.

To the best of his knowledge, Miss Okui arrived in the United States from Japan in the spring or summer of 1959. She moved to Dallas, Texas and was employed by an unknown firm in Dallas for approximately two years.

Kushi advised that he was formerly a Vice-President of the Takashimaya Department Store, 562 5th Avenue, New York City, which is Japan's largest department store chain. The Nippon Service, Inc. represents several Japanese firms in the United States and his representatives contact numerous firms throughout the United States. He wanted to explain the above since it was in this connection he met Miss Okui. In the summer of 1961 he travelled to Dallas on business and he met Miss Okui while contacting firms. He offered employment to her and in the summer of 1961 she came to New York City . She was employed by the Nippon Service, Inc. but assigned to the Takashimaya Department Store for sales training. She worked until the summer of 1962 when she returned to Dallas to serve in the public relations field for his firm. She was required to contact firms in the Southwest with whom his company had business relations. Miss Okui contacted him about two weeks ago and telephonically advised she was returning to Japan around the last part of May, 1964.

He advised he is not aware that Miss Okui attended a party in December 1962 which was also attended by Lee Harvey Oswald and his wife, Marina. He said he is not closely associated with

Miss Okui but he feels sure she would not have had an opportunity to meet Oswald in her business contacts. This party evidently was a social affair and not in relation to her business contacts. He felt sure she is not in a position to discuss politics in the United States, and based upon his association with her, she would not enter into any discussion of politics.

He pointed out Miss Okui is a professional flower arrangement teacher and is quite proficient in Kato music. She engages in teaching and has held lectures in regard to the above in the Southwest, but he would doubt she ever met Oswald through these lectures.

He has no basis for his statement but stated Miss Okui probably met Oswald once and only once and probably did not even recall him.

He has no record of Okui's employment to the best of his knowledge, but while in New York City she resided with Mrs. Kazuko Ogura, an accomplished flower arranger in New York City.

FBI

Date: 5/23/64

REC-35

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)
ATTN: SECTION CHIEF WILLIAM A. BRANIGAN

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD aka
IS-R-CUBA
OO: DL

Re Dallas teletype to Bureau, 5/23/64, reflecting results of interview with Attorney DAVID AARON WITTS concerning certain remarks made by him in a speech before the Dallas Salesmanship Club, Dallas, Texas, on 5/21/64, certain portions of which speech were quoted in "The Dallas Times Herald" home edition, on 5/21/64.

Enclosed herewith is one copy of the above-referred-to newspaper article.

In view of the fact that WITTS has attributed all of his information to public source material, no investigation is deemed necessary.

3 - BUREAU (ENC.-1)
2 - DALLAS
RPG:eah
(5)

ENCLOSURE

EX-108

105 [redacted]-3821

REC-35 12 MAY 25 1964

Let to Sen. Russell with copy of enclosure 5-27-64 RPG:mhm

SOVIET

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

79 JUN 1-1964

(Mount Clipping In Space Below)

FALSELY ACCUSED

Defend Dallas, Lawyer Urges

Dallas attorny David Witts told the Dallas Salesmanship Club Thursday that the city is being falsely accused throughout the world for a tragedy in which it had no guilt.

"As shocking as the tragic assassination itself is the use which has been made, whether by ignorance or by plan, to turn the murderous act of a Communist into a vicious complaint against Dallas and Texas," Mr. Witts said at a noon luncheon in the Dallas Athletic Club.

Mr. Witts charged that in all communications media a massive effort has been made to cover up the fact that the assassin was a Communist.

He told the group that when Lee Harvey Oswald defected to the Soviet Union he took with him such important military code and electronic secrets that the Marine Corps had to change its whole system of codes on the West Coast.

"The speed with which Oswald obtained a Russia visa, when it normally takes from 60 to 90 days, indicates the Soviets gave him special attention," the lawyer said. "He either had a visa while still on duty as a Marine or received one immediately, cutting through red tape."

Mr. Witts said that among other things that would indicate favored treatment by the Soviets for Oswald was his job in Minsk, where he could not possibly have lived on the income the Soviets claimed he did.

The Dallas attorney said Minsk was also the location of a Soviet assassins' school.

"And on that salary he traveled, enjoyed social life, met and married the relative of a Soviet intelligence agent, all fitting the pattern for espionage agents," the lawyer said.

Mr. Witts said that when Oswald "re-defected" back to this country the Soviets granted his visa and passports for his wife immediately and while the U.S. embassy paid for his trip, someone else paid for his wife's.

"Oswald received unusually special treatment by the Soviets and this would not have been done unless it was of some use to the Soviet intelligence service," Mr. Witts said.

He said the first news bulletin from Radio Moscow after the assassination was that the shots were fired by right-wing extremists.

"That was the party line and it has been amplified ever since by the Communists," he said.

Mr. Witts told the club members that Dallas is one of the truly great cities of the world and he considered it time for Dallasites to speak up in defense of the city.

He demonstrated his statement that a continuing smear campaign is being conducted against Dallas by holding up copies of national and international magazines, books and newspapers, describing Dallas' "shame."

Mr. Witts told the group that guilt was not collective and that a fundamental truth of Christian faith was being ignored by those who would try Dallas as a whole rather than the man who committed the crime.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

30 "The Dallas Times-Herald" Dallas, Texas

Date: 5-21-64
Edition:
Author:
Editor: Felix R. McKnight
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Dallas

☐ Being Investigated

Copy sent Bureau 5-22-64 RBK

ENCLOSURE

Commission Exhibit No. 711

April 20, 1964

Captain W. P. Gannaway
Special Service Bureau
Dallas Police Department

Thru:
Lieutenant Jack Revill
Criminal Intelligence Section
Special Service Bureau
Dallas Police Department

Sir:

On November 22, 1963 I was present and accompaning Lieutenant Jack Revill in the basement of the City of Dallas, City Hall located at 2000 Main Street. Lieutenant Revill and myself along with several other Officers had just completed searching the Texas School Book Depository from which Lee Harvey Oswald assasinated the President of the United States, Lieutenant Revill and myself were enroute to the Special Service Bureau Office.

Upon entering the basement of the City Hall Lieutenant Revill and myself met Federal Bureau of Investigation Agent Hosty who had already parked his car and was walking very fast toward the entrance of the City Hall from the parking area. At this time Agent Hosty made the statement that Lee Oswald had killed the President and that Oswald was a Communist. Hosty also said that he knew that Oswald was a Communist and that he knew Oswald was working at the School Book Depository.

While we were in the basement Hosty also said several things to Lieutenant Revill that I could not hear as there was a lot of excitment and commotion there.

Lieutenant Revill and myself then accompanied Hosty to Captain Fritz's office and Lieutenant Revill introduced Hosty to Lieutenant Ted Wells. We, Lieutenant Revill and myself then went to the Special Service Bureau Office where Lieutenant Revill made a Report of the incident and turned the report into Captain W. P. Gannaway who is in Charge.

Respectfully submitted

V. J. Brian

V. J. Brian, Detective
Criminal Intelligence Section

Before me, W.S. Biggio, a Notary Public, appeared V.J. Brian who does duly swear that the facts in this statement are true.

W. S. Biggio

105-82435-172

ENCLOSURE

1-thm XEROX
JUN 2 1964

Commission Exhibit No. 709

November 22, 1963

Captain W.P. Gannaway
Special Service Bureau

SUBJECT: Lee Harvey Oswald
605 Elsbeth Street

Sir:

On November 22, 1963, at approximately 2:50PM, the undersigned officer met Special Agent James Hosty of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in the basement of the City Hall.

At that time Special Agent Hosty related to this officer that the Subject was a member of the Communist Party, and that he was residing in Dallas.

The Subject was arrested for the murder of Officer J.D. Tippit and is a prime suspect in the assassination of President Kennedy.

The information regarding the Subject's affiliation with the Communist Party is the first information this officer has received from the Federal Bureau of Investigation regarding same.

Agent Hosty further stated that the Federal Bureau of Investigation was aware of the Subject and that they had information that this Subject was capable of committing the assassination of President Kennedy.

Respectfully submitted,

Jack Revill

Jack Revill, Lieutenant
Criminal Intelligence Section

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this the 7th day of April, 1964.

Frances Dock

FRANCES DOCK
Notary, Dallas County, Dallas, Texas

XEROX
MAY 26 1964

XEROX
JUN 2 1964

ENCLOSURE

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: 5/21/64

FROM : W. D. Griffith

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

On 5/12/64, the President's Commission submitted Commission Exhibits 709 and 711 to the Laboratory for examination. Commission Exhibit 709 is an affidavit of Lieutenant Jack Revill of the Dallas Police Department concerning statements allegedly made by SA Hosty of the Dallas Office on 11/23/63. Commission Exhibit 711 is an affidavit of Detective V. J. Brian of the Dallas Police Department concerning the same incident.

The two Commission Exhibits are Xerox copies and do not lend themselves to a satisfactory examination for alteration as would the originals; however, from such examination as could be made, no evidence of any typewritten additions, substitutions, or alterations was found in the documents submitted.

Commission Exhibits 709 and 711 were returned to the Commission on 5/13/64.

Mr. Malley has orally advised Honorable J. Lee Rankin of The President's Commission of the above results.

ACTION: None. For your information.

105-82555

1 - Mr. Belmont

2 - Mr. Rosen (Mr. Malley, Rm. 5710)

2 - Mr. Sullivan (Mr. Stokes, Rm. 645 RB)

JCC:GFM
(9)

REC-35

MAY 27 1964

XEROX

JUN 2 1964

PERS. REQ. UNIT

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

MAY 1964

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: May 26, 1964

FROM : Mr. J. A. Sizoo

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Inspector Malley called from Dallas yesterday morning in the captioned case and made specific reference to the airtel to Dallas dated 5/22/64 which forwarded to Dallas a copy of Mr. Rankin's letter of 5/20/64. Malley noted that Rankin's letter requested copies of all 1963 reports concerning persons involved in Communist Party activity, Socialist Workers Party activity, and reports arising out of the activities of the John Birch Society, the Minutemen, etc. He suggested that we might desire to have this matter discussed with Mr. Rankin to determine the purpose of this inquiry and possibly to have the request withdrawn. Malley said he would be back in Washington last night and would be able to discuss the matter with Rankin this morning.

After reviewing the background on this and noting that the instant request is a follow-up request of a previous and even broader one by Rankin, which Malley had already discussed with him, and which was reduced to some extent to the present request, it was concluded that no good purpose would be served in going to Rankin at this time. It is also noted that in connection with the first request, the Director indicated that if he had had an opportunity of seeing the memorandum prior to its discussion at that time with Mr. Rankin, he would have approved the obtaining and transmitting of reports and memoranda as originally requested.

ACTION:

Accordingly, SAC Shanklin of Dallas was telephonically instructed to comply with the instructions appearing in the Bureau's airtel of reference.

JAS:lml
(7)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. D.E.Moore
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Stokes

EX-114 REC-33 5-3173

58 JUN 3 1964

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

1 - Mr. Belmont; 1 - Mr. Sullivan; 1 - Mr. Brennan; 1 - Liaison;
1 - Mr. Stokes

Date: May 26, 1964 BY LIAISON

To: Director
Central Intelligence Agency

Attention: Deputy Director, Plans

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director

Subject: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA

There is enclosed a copy of a memorandum dated May 7, 1964, concerning the claims of Manuel Santamarina Mendez, also known as Luis Fernandez Gonzalez. Copies of enclosed memorandum have been furnished to the President's Commission on the Assassination of President John F. Kennedy, which body has been advised that your Agency is in possession of further information concerning Santamarina Mendez.

In the latter connection, you are referred to your letter dated April 23, 1963, your reference CSCI-3/775,665.

Upon detachment from the classified enclosure, this letter may be regarded as unclassified.

REC-33 105-X2[redacted]-3874

EX-114

19 MAY 27 1964

Enclosure

JCS:hrt
(7)

[redacted]

Tolson
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Declassified
2040
7/14/77
Due

JUN 1 - 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

[redacted]

FBI

Date: May 20, 1964

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, SAN ANTONIO (105-2909)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS-R-CUBA

ReBuairtel 5/8/64 calling attention to errors appearing in the report of SA JOHN M. KEMMY dated 4/30/64 and my airtel dated 5/13/64 advising that action requested by the Bureau was being taken and that the entire matter would be resolved with my recommendation on receipt of copies of amended pages, 17 through 20, which reBuairtel indicated were being re-written at the Bureau.

These amended pages have not as yet been received in San Antonio.

Explanations have been obtained from personnel involved which will be submitted with my recommendation immediately upon receipt of these pages.

3 Bureau
1 San Antonio
JMC:JMW
(4)

REC-33 - 3815

EX-114

MAY 22 1964

SOVIET

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge.

79 JUN 1 - 1964

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☒ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

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Tele. Room
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Gandy

URGENT 5-26-64
TO DIRECTOR
FROM LEGAT, LONDON NO. 96

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS-R-CUBA.
REBUCAB MAY 22.

NO PUBLICATION DATE YET SET FOR ENGLISH EDITION OF "LES ROSES ROUGES DE DALLAS." BEST ESTIMATE NOW IS SOMETIME IN JUNE OR JULY. THIS BEING FOLLOWED. BUREAU WILL BE KEPT ADVISED.

CHARLES W. BATES

RECEIVED: 8:09 AM CTF

REC-33

EX-114

105-82555-3876

cc: Mr. Bcatega
3 cc: Mr. Bureau

6 MAY 27 1964

79 JUN 1-1964

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

6-3 (Rev. 4-17-63)

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☐ AIRGRAM ☒ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

Bridegan

URGENT 5-26-64
TO DIRECTOR
FROM LEGAT MEXICO CITY NO. 658

BUFILE 105-82555
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS - R - CUBA.
REBUCAB NUMBER 101 DATED MAY 20 LAST.
EFFORTS TO OBTAIN FOR COPYING ORIGINALS OF MEXICAN IMMIGRATION FORMS FM - 11 REQUESTED IN REBUCAB NEGATIVE TO DATE INASMUCH AS MEXICAN IMMIGRATION OFFICES ARE PRESENTLY CLOSED FOR ANNUAL SPRING RECESS FOR FEDERAL EMPLOYEES AND WILL REOPEN JUNE 1 NEXT. DOCUMENTS WILL BE SECURED AT THAT TIME FOR COPYING AND IMMEDIATE TRANSMITTAL TO BUREAU.

CLARK D. ANDERSON

RECEIVED: 9:19 PM FN

5 68

cc Mr. Stokes

ST-112 REC-33
105-82555-3877

3RD CC: MR. BRENNAN

MAY 27 1964

79 JUN 1-1964

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be so paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

1 Branigan
1 - Lenihan
1 - Goble

5/26/64

Airtel

To: SAC, WFO (105-37111)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

ReBSairtel 5/22/64 captioned as above.

It will be unnecessary for WFO to review passport records concerning Harold Robert Isaacs. This lead need not be covered.

1 - Dallas (100-10461)

ST-112 REC-33 105-82555-3878

TNG:mac
(7)

MAILED 8
MAY 27 1964
COMM-FBI

19 MAY 27 1964

NOTE:

Boston had been requested to submit a memorandum concerning identifying information and background data about Isaacs. This stemmed from a newspaper article written by a Paul Scott wherein he alleged that Marilyn Murret had been a defector to Russia and was associated with the Oswald case. Murret is a cousin of Lee Harvey Oswald although apparently Scott did not know this when he wrote the newspaper article. In writing about Murret, Scott also indicated that she was associated with Isaacs. Boston has submitted with referenced airtel a letterhead memorandum containing background on Isaacs. We will furnish this to the Commission and advise the Commission that we are conducting no further inquiry regarding this phase unless specifically requested to do so. Aside from her relationship to Oswald, Murret had almost no association with him. When interviewed she advised she never visited the Soviet Union. There is no indication Isaacs has been involved in any subversive activities for at least the last 20 years. Therefore, there is no point in carrying this any further unless specifically requested to do so by the Commission.

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Holmes
Gandy

JUN 3 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 105-82555-3878

Report Form
FD-263 (Rev. 5-12-55)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORT OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
MEMPHIS	DALLAS	5/20/64	5/20/64

TITLE OF CASE

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka

REPORT MADE BY: SA WILLIAM H. LAWRENCE

TYPED BY: MJH

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - R - CUBA

REFERENCE

Buair-tel to Dallas and St. Louis, 5/13/64.

- RUC -

REC-6
30 MAY 25 1964

-A* -
COVER PAGE

6 COPIES DESTROYED
21 MAR 1 1973

APPROVED: RWLS — SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

COPIES MADE:
10 - Bureau (105-82555) (RM)
2 - Dallas (100-10461) (RM)
1 - Memphis (105-891)

100-645

RUC - Pres. Comm. -
6/4/64 - Wash. -
TNG/jtt

REC 37

8 MAY 25 1964

SOVIET SECTION

74 JUN 5 1964

PROPERTY OF FBI.—This report is loaned to you by the FBI, and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside the agency to which loane

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: SA WILLIAM H. LAWRENCE Office: MEMPHIS
Date: May 20, 1964

File Number: Memphis 105-891 Bureau File: 105-82555

Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

Synopsis:

JERRY ELLIS PITTS, currently patrolman, Memphis, Tenn., a former member of U. S. Marine Corps, knew LEE HARVEY OSWALD in U. S. Marine Corps during late 1957 or early 1958 in Philippines and east Pacific area. PITTS has had no contact with OSWALD since about April, 1958; knows of no associates or organizational affiliations of OSWALD. His recollection of OSWALD is limited to a few casual contacts.

- RUC -

DETAILS:

AT MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of any kind. It is the property of the FBI, and is a loan to your agency; it and/or its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date May 20, 1964

JERRY ELLIS PITTS, a patrolman employed by the Memphis Police Department, Memphis, Tennessee, and a part-time student at Memphis State University, residing at 3509 Brookmeade, Memphis, advised that he, PITTS, was in the U. S. Marine Corps from August, 1955, until August, 1959. He had Marine Serial Number 1558360.

During the latter part of 1957 and the early part of April, 1958, PITTS was stationed with the U. S. Marine Corps assigned to the Marine Air Control Squadron, Unit No. 1, of the First Marine Air Wing Division, working as a supply officer. He first met LEE HARVEY OSWALD who was then a Private First Class while this unit was on maneuvers in the Philippines. This would have probably been late 1957. OSWALD had the title of an electronics technician working in the Radar Unit and PITTS believed he was a oscilloscope operator. Accordingly, they had very little personal contact.

Later in early 1958 while OSWALD was stationed at Atsugi, Japan, OSWALD had a privately owned derringer gun and dropped it one night in the barracks; the weapon discharged and fired an accidental shot which barely missed the head of PITTS' friend, PETER FRANCIS CONNOR, last known to reside in West Haven, Connecticut. PITTS recalled that OSWALD was court-martialed for this offense around April of 1958 charged with violating a regulation requiring the registration of privately owned firearms. Pittslater heard that he was court-martialed later in 1958 for using provocative words to a non-commissioned officer.

PITTS recalled that one night, exact date not recalled, OSWALD passed out drunk in a parking lot next to the barracks and he believed that this also occurred in Japan. PITTS recalled that OSWALD was a very contentious and spiteful type individual who bitterly resented anyone calling him by his middle name of HARVEY or its shortened term, HARV, and wanted to fight anyone who persisted in calling him by these names.

PITTS did not recall anyone in the Marine Corps who was particularly close to OSWALD and recalled him as being an extreme introvert.

2

On 5/20/64 at Memphis, Tennessee File # Memphis 105-891

by SA WILLIAM H. LAWRENCE:mjh Date dictated 5/20/64

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

PITTS returned to the United States in April, 1958, being stationed at Beaufort, South Carolina, prior to his ultimate discharge in August, 1959. He said that after April, 1958, he at no time saw LEE HARVEY OSWALD and heard nothing concerning him until he heard over the radio and television that OSWALD was charged on November 22, 1963, with the assassination of the late U. S. President JOHN F. KENNEDY. At no time did OSWALD give PITTS any reason to believe that he was affiliated with any organizations or that he was sympathetic to any foreign power or foreign ideology.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
LOS ANGELES	DALLAS	5/22/64	5/8/64 - 5/22/64

TITLE OF CASE	REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka	HARRY H. WHIDBEE	caf
	CHARACTER OF CASE: IS - R - CUBA	

REFERENCE: St. Louis airtel to Director dated 5/6/64.

- P -

ADMINISTRATIVE

Referenced airtel directed Los Angeles to locate and interview DONALD LLOYD GOODWIN, Serial Number 1448272, who served with OSWALD in the United States Marine Corps, and report results of this interview in report form. This report contains an FD-302 reflecting the results of this interview.

During the investigation to locate and identify DONALD LLOYD GOODWIN the following persons were contacted:

Mrs. LOUISE LOOMIS - "Call Nina, Inc.," 6515 Sunset Boulevard, Los Angeles, California, (a telephone answering service).

APPROVED 1973

COPIES MADE: 21 MAR

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

REC 37

10 - Bureau (105-82555)(RM)
4 - Dallas (100-10461)(RM)
2 - Los Angeles (105-15823)

ICC 6115

MAY 25 1964

EX-114

SOVIET SECTION

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency	U.S. Cust.		
Request Rec.	ICC		
Date Fwd.	6/1/64		
How Fwd.	Liaison		
By	[illegible]		

Notations

4 JUN 5 1964

PHIL BATH and ROBERT MARTIN, Professional Photographers, 1958 North Cahuenga Boulevard, Hollywood, California.

In regard to an article which appeared in "Life" magazine, in February, 1964, concerning OSWALD, GOODWIN advised as follows:

He stated that during January, 1964, he was telephonically contacted by a woman who told him she was a representative of "Life" magazine. She requested GOODWIN to agree to an interview regarding his knowledge of OSWALD while both were assigned as Marines at Camp Pendleton, California. GOODWIN stated that he admitted on the telephone that he knew OSWALD as one of twenty men in his group at Camp Pendleton, California. He said he told this representative of "Life" magazine he did not care to be further interviewed and declined to furnish any further information, and that he did not care to become involved in this type of publicity. GOODWIN stated he was surprised when he read the article in "Life" magazine at the amount of information concerning OSWALD that was attributed to him by the person preparing this article.

LEAD

LOS ANGELES

AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA: Will, if leads are received, handle immediately and submit reports promptly.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: HARRY H. WHIDBEE
Date: 5/22/64

Office: Los Angeles

Field Office File #: 105-15823

Bureau File #: 105-82555

Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - R - CUBA

Synopsis: DONALD LLOYD GOODWIN advises he was sergeant in United States Marine Corps in charge of a communication group at Camp Pendleton, California in 1957. LEE HARVEY OSWALD was one of twenty men assigned to this group as a radio communicator. GOODWIN could recall no specific assignments carried out with OSWALD nor other Marines who associated with OSWALD. GOODWIN advised he has no knowledge regarding OSWALD's personal life, associates, or activities. GOODWIN's contacts with OSWALD were limited to military duties for a period of approximately ninety days. GOODWIN has not seen OSWALD since 1957.

- P _

DETAILS

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 5/22/64

DONALD LLOYD GOODWIN, Photographer at Elgin-Davis Studios, 966 South Vermont Avenue, Los Angeles, California, advised as follows:

GOODWIN stated that he served in the United States Marine Corps from 1953 to June, 1959. His serial number was 1448272. He received an honorable discharge from the United States Marine Corps in June, 1959 at Camp Pendleton, California, having completed six years service enlistment. GOODWIN stated that he recalls that in late 1956 or early 1957 he was returned to the United States from overseas assignment and was sent to Camp Pendleton. At this time he was a communication specialist and had the rating of Sergeant. He was assigned to a communication group in the Fifth Marine Division made up of about twenty men. He recalls that one of the marines in this group was Private First Class OSWALD. He recalls that OSWALD was a radio communicator but could not remember whether OSWALD was a "CW operator" or "voice communicator." GOODWIN remained with this group for about ninety days when he was transferred to a photographic unit, therefore his recollection of OSWALD is very vague. During the publicity following the assassination of President KENNEDY he realized that LEE HARVEY OSWALD was the same person as the OSWALD in his group at Camp Pendleton.

GOODWIN does not recall OSWALD's exact duties except that he was one of the twenty marines in this communication group. GOODWIN can recall no specific assignments carried out with OSWALD. He states he did not associate with OSWALD and recalls no other marine who did associate with him. He recalled going to the rifle range in a group in which OSWALD was present but does not recall anything outstanding regarding OSWALD's abilities as a rifle marksman. GOODWIN did not recall living in the same barracks as OSWALD or anything further regarding his associates.

GOODWIN vaguely recalls that OSWALD either owned an automobile or had the use of an automobile. He does not recall the make or model. He recalls that OSWALD was at one time spending a great amount of effort and off duty time reupholstering this automobile. He knows nothing further regarding this automobile. He does not recall that OSWALD was ever the subject of disciplinary action in the Marine Corps. He recalls no personal conversations with OSWALD outside of that involving carrying out military orders.

On 5/21/64 Los Angeles, California File LA 105-15823

by SA HARRY H. WHIDBEE/caf Date dictated 5/22/64

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

GOODWIN states he has no specific knowledge that OSWALD made trips to Mexico during this time but states that most marines at one time or another during service at Camp Pendleton would normally travel to Tijuana, Mexico, during liberty. GOODWIN recalls nothing concerning OSWALD during this time in 1957 that would indicate that he was then disloyal to the United States or was interested in communism.

GOODWIN stated that after about June, 1957, when he was transferred to a photographic unit he had no further contact with OSWALD and had neither seen nor heard of OSWALD from then until the assassination of the President. GOODWIN stated he could think of no other information regarding OSWALD.

FBI

Date: 5/25/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, HOUSTON (105-1291)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

RE: Bureau airtel to all offices dated 5/20/64.

Enclosed for the Bureau are an original and nine copies of a letterhead memorandum regarding an individual who possibly knew OSWALD.

The confidential source mentioned in the memorandum is [redacted] Instrumentation and Electronics System Division, NASA, Houston, Texas, who requested that his name be kept confidential. He stated he had not furnished this information to any officials at NASA. He furnished the information set forth in the memorandum to SA GRAHAM W. KITCHEL.

Three copies of this memorandum are enclosed for Dallas, and two for San Francisco.

LEADS

SAN FRANCISCO:

AT SUNNYVILLE, CALIFORNIA:

Will attempt to locate MARTIN (Marty) ABELOW at Lockheed and interview him to determine whether or not he has any knowledge of OSWALD or OSWALD's activities.

REC 37

(3) - Bureau (Enc. 10)(AM) (RM)
2 - Dallas (Enc. 3)(AM)(100-10461) (RM)
2 - San Francisco (Enc. 2)(AM) (RM)
2 - Houston
GWK:yk
(9)

EX-114

18 MAY 26 1964

10 - ENCLOSURE

Approved: JUN 4 1964 Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

SOVIET SECTION

cc to Dallas & San Francisco in dtd 6/4/64. TNG.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Houston, Texas

May 25, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - R - CUBA

On May 19, 1964, a confidential source advised that one Martin (Marty) Abelow was formerly employed at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), Houston, Texas. He stated Abelow was originally employed by Lockheed Aircraft Corporation but was on special assignment at NASA. He has since returned to regular employment at Lockheed and is stationed with that company in Sunnyville, California.

Source stated that while Abelow was employed in Houston he made a trip to New Orleans and to the best of source's recollection this was about the same time that Oswald was in New Orleans distributing Fair Play for Cuba literature. Source stated that Abelow brought back several items of this type from New Orleans and exhibited them to individuals around NASA. He stated on one occasion he heard Abelow state that he should probably furnish these items to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Source also advised that Abelow made a trip to Mexico City at a time he felt was approximately the same time Oswald was in Mexico City. He stated he did not recall the exact dates but based this assumption on his recollection of newspaper items regarding Oswald's trip to Mexico. Source stated he also recalls that Abelow made frequent weekend trips to Dallas, Texas, where he claimed he had an uncle residing. Source stated that although he has no indication that Abelow was acquainted with Oswald, he thought that the possibility did exist and for that reason he was furnishing this information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for its information.

COPIES DESTROYED

21 MAR 1 1973

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
WASHINGTON FIELD	DALLAS	5/21/64	4/24/64 - 5/15/64

TITLE OF CASE	REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
LEE HARVEY OSWALD	JAMES F. MORRISSEY	llw

CHARACTER OF CASE

SECRET

IS - R - CUBA

Classified by 2040
Exempt from GDS, Category 2, 3
Date of Declassification Indefinite

EXP-PROC.

REFERENCES: Bureau airtel to WFO 4/23/64 (Interview JOHN K. JACOBS);
Bureau airtel to WFO 4/27/64 (Check passport records re MARGARET A. WOLFF);
Report of SA JAMES F. MORRISSEY dated 4/29/64 at Washington, D.C., in captioned matter;
El Paso airtel to Bureau 4/30/64 (ROBERT J. KAYE Mexican Visa at United States Secret Service);
WFO airtel 5/1/64 (Info from [redacted] of 4/30/64);
Bureau airtel to Detroit 5/5/64 (Re ARNOLD KESSLER);
Bureau airtel 5/6/64 to Dallas (Check Immigration and Naturalization Service re LYDIA BURT);
Bureau telephone call 5/13/64 (Interview Dr. HERMINIO PORTELL-VILA).

COPIES DESTROYED
21 MAR 1, 1973

- RUC -

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

2 (105-82555)
3 (100-10461)(RM)
Washington Field (105-37111)

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

1 - 2782 REC 37

EX-114

18 MAY 22 1964

REC 5 ST-112

SOVIET SECTION

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Bur. Comm	CIA		
Dec			
W/F/C 4	6/2/64		
Liaison	R/S		
3-JUNO			

Notations

SECRET

- A -
COVER PAGE

WFO airtel 5/5/64 complied with this request and asked El Paso to include WFO information in their next investigative report for continuity purposes.

Referenced Bureau airtel 5/5/64 requested WFO surep results of pertinent information on ARNOLD KESSLER set forth in WFO airtel 4/10/64. Bureau telephonically advised 5/7/64 that in view of San Francisco airtel 4/14/64, wherein San Francisco handled report insert including passport data submitted previously by WFO, WFO could disregard any additional reporting re KESSLER.

ReBuairtel 5/6/64, requested Central Immigration and Naturalization Service check of Mrs. LYDIA BURT. WFOairtel of 5/8/64, set forth results of same, requested Dallas to handle the reporting of WFO Immigration and Naturalization Service information if subsequently necessary.

Rerep indicated that Bureau airtel 4/23/64, instructed WFO to be alert through established source coverage to the possible future visit by Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD to the Soviet Embassy. WFO has effected this coverage. WFO is placing this case in RUC status. It will be reopened if information is received of any visit of Mrs. OSWALD to the Soviet Embassy, and the Bureau will be promptly notified of same.

LEAD

DALLAS

AT DALLAS, TEXAS

Will furnish any information to WFO immediately of any planned visit of Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD to the Soviet Embassy, Washington, D.C., or to Washington, D.C.

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: JAMES F. MORRISSEY
Date: 5/21/64

Office: Washington, D.C.

Field Office File #: 105-37111

Bureau File #: 105-82555

Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - R - CUBA

Synopsis:

JOHN K. JACOBS, United States Information Agency employee, advised his wife, KATIA, exchanged letters with MARINA OSWALD after assassination. MARINA OSWALD dinner guest on 2/7/64 at JACOBS' home; remarked to Mrs. JACOBS that it was her feeling that subject guilty of assassination; that she had written to her family in Russia after assassination but had received no answer. Dr. HERMINIO PORTELL-VILA received message from unknown source in Cuba which indicated to him that file of relations of OSWALD with Cuban Embassy in Moscow in the files of Ministry of Foreign Relations, Havana, was handed to the CASTRO brothers on 11/24/63. He had no additional information in this respect and indicated two articles published by him concerning aspects of the assassination were his interpretative analysis of public source material.

- RUC -

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D.C.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

WFO 105-37111
JFM:mee
1

JOHN K. JACOBS;
KATIA JACOBS

It is recalled a previous communication dated April 17, 1964, indicated JOHN K. JACOBS advised the United States Information Agency (USIA) Security Office, that Mrs. MARINA OSWALD was expected to dinner at his home February 7, 1964.

JOHN K. JACOBS, Editor, Al-Hayat, Arabic Language Magazine for the Middle East, USIA, was interviewed by a representative of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), on April 24, 1964. He furnished the following information:

Shortly after the assassination of the late President JOHN F. KENNEDY, his wife, KATIA JACOBS, felt sorry for the wife of the accused slayer of the President, Mrs. MARINA OSWALD. She decided to write a letter to Mrs. OSWALD and point out this hideous crime will not be visited upon Mrs. OSWALD or her children by the American people. Mrs. JACOBS wanted to offer Mrs. OSWALD her friendship since Mrs. OSWALD appeared to be pretty much alone in the United States at that time.

According to Mr. JACOBS, his wife then wrote Mrs. MARINA OSWALD in care of the Dallas, Texas, Police Department. Mrs. OSWALD answered Mrs. JACOBS' letter during the Christmas season of 1963. She was grateful for the kind words of Mrs. JACOBS and indicated she would appreciate hearing from Mrs. JACOBS again. Mrs. JACOBS and Mrs. OSWALD exchanged letters approximately two more times prior to Mrs. OSWALD's coming to Washington, D. C., to testify before the Warren Commission.

Mrs. JACOBS, upon learning Mrs. MARINA OSWALD was in Washington, D. C., to testify, called the Commission in an attempt to contact Mrs. OSWALD. Mr. JACOBS stated a short time later he checked with the General Counsel's Office of the Commission to determine if that office would interpose any objection to inviting Mrs. OSWALD, on behalf of his wife, KATIA, to his home. At this time he was advised Mrs. MARINA

OSWALD had completed her testimony and was a free person to do as she liked. Shortly after this Mrs. OSWALD then called Mrs. JACOBS and accepted a dinner invitation.

Mr. JACOBS stated, after telephonically contacting his wife, that Mrs. MARINA OSWALD, her young daughter, her business manager and her attorney, dined with the JACOBS at Tauxemont Road, Alexandria, Virginia, on February 7, 1964. Mrs. OSWALD was to return to Dallas, Texas, the following day, February 8, 1964.

He related that on February 7, 1964, at about 6:00 p.m., he picked up Mrs. OSWALD and her party in front of the Willard Hotel, Washington, D. C., and drove them to his home where they dined. He drove them back to Washington, D. C., and dropped them in front of the Willard Hotel the evening of February 7, 1964, at about 11:30 p.m.

Mrs. MARINA OSWALD, during the visit to the JACOBS home, spoke mostly to Mrs. JACOBS in Russian. Mr. JACOBS said he does not speak Russian.

Mrs. JACOBS later filled in Mr. JACOBS as to the conversation which took place between herself and Mrs. OSWALD during this visit. Mrs. OSWALD remarked it was her feeling that her late husband, LEE HARVEY OSWALD, was guilty of the assassination of President KENNEDY. She expressed the prayer that "God may have mercy on the evil done" by her late husband. She also asked the JACOBS to thank their church which had sent a donation to her sometime after the assassination. Mrs. OSWALD indicated her late husband, LEE HARVEY OSWALD, was at times difficult to live with since he ordered her around. She indicated also, a dislike for her late husband's mother, Mrs. OSWALD.

Mrs. OSWALD, in addition, remarked she had written to her family in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) after the assassination of President KENNEDY but had received no answer from them.

Mr. JACOBS explained that during Mrs. OSWALD's visit to his home he conversed mainly with her manager and with her attorney on current news items. He said he got

the impression that Mrs. OSWALD's manager was attempting to commercialize too much on the plight of Mrs. OSWALD who impressed him and his wife as an honest, quiet, dignified and sincere person. Mrs. OSWALD had received approximately sixty thousand dollars from various people and organizations since the assassination, but this seemed unimpressive to her since she indicated she was healthy and able to earn her own living.

Mr. JACOBS stated neither he nor his wife has had any further contact with Mrs. MARINA OSWALD.

He stated neither he nor his wife ever received any requests or suggestions from anyone in the Soviet Union to contact MARINA OSWALD, or to take any other action regarding her. He remarked that his wife corresponds with relatives in the Soviet Union.

Mr. JACOBS related when he and his wife worked with the American National Exhibition in Moscow in 1959, his wife met an uncle whom she had believed dead. He pointed out that he was formerly Deputy Director of the Magazine "America Illustrated," published by USIA. He said in connection with his duties at that time, he met his Soviet counter-part for the Soviet magazine, "USSR Illustrated," a Mr. ZHILTSOV.

He said ZHILTSOV after the assassination of President KENNEDY expressed sorrow on the occasion but did not comment further.

NIKOLAI V. ZHILTSOV is First Secretary, Soviet Embassy, Washington, D. C., and is referred to as Managing Editor of the "USSR" Illustrated Monthly magazine, a publication of the Soviet Embassy, Washington, D. C.

U.S.S.R.

WFO 105-37111
JFM/sjb
1

DR. HERMINIO PORTELL-VILA

It will be recalled that Dr. HERMINIO PORTELL-VILA, 4740 Connecticut Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C., was interviewed on February 17, 1964, concerning one of his articles which appeared in the December 22, 1963, issue of the Spanish language weekly magazine "Bohemia Libre," published in New York City. The article was entitled, "President KENNEDY's Strange Assassination." PORTELL-VILA explained at that time that the material for the above article was obtained from public source material such as American newspapers and magazines, and foreign language newspapers and publications.

As will be recalled, PORTELL-VILA was a former Professor of History at the University of Havana, who came to the United States in 1960 as a political refugee from the Castro Regime.

On May 13, 1964, Dr. PORTELL-VILA advised that he had received a message from an unknown source within Cuba which indicated in part that the files pertaining to LEE HARVEY OSWALD's relations in Moscow, Russia, with two Cuban Ambassadors there, were turned over to the CASTRO brothers on November 24, 1963, just two days after the assassination. The message was dated November 24, 1963, and he received same before the twelfth of December, 1963.

Around the time of its receipt, he gave the original of this part to Mrs. MARIADA ARENSBERG, Secretary of the Cuban Freedom Committee, 1737 H Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. He believed she passed it on to an unknown government agency, adding that he believed she had contacts in the State Department.

PORTELL-VILA said that he did not have a copy of this part of the message but reconstructed it from memory as follows:

EXPEDIENTE RELACION OSVALDO CON CONCHESO EN ARCHIVO MARIN HERRERA ENTREGADO HOY HERMANOS SIAMESES.

He interpreted this as follows:

File of relations of OSWALD with Concheso (Cuban Embassy in Moscow) from files of MARIN HERRERA, Ministry of Foreign Relations, Havana), handed today to the CASTRO brothers.

He pointed out that there may have also been a preposition or two contained in it, but that the above was its content as far as he could remember. It was pointed out to him that there did not appear to be any mention of the Cuban Ambassadors to Russia as his initial information would indicate. He then said that the names of the two ambassadors were included after "Concheso" in the message. One ambassador was designated by the word Oliva, as he recalled. He could not recall how the name of the other ambassador was designated.

Dr. PORTELL-VILA then said that his interpretation of the message is based on the prearranged meaning of certain words in the message. According to him, "MARIN HERRERA" was a reference to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Havana, because the building in which the ministry is located was built some forty-five or fifty years ago by Mr. MARIN HERRERA. It had other owners later on until Cuba bought it. "CONCHESO" is a reference to the Cuban Embassy in Moscow because the first Cuban Ambassador to Moscow, in 1942, was a Mr. CONCHESO. "OSVALDO" is OSWALD in Spanish, a Christian name. "HERMANOS SIAMESES" is a reference to the CASTRO brothers, FIDEL and RAUL. He said that the two Ambassadors to whom reference is made are CARLOS OLIVARES and FAURE CHOMON, who were the Cuban Ambassadors in Moscow during the period that OSWALD was in Russia. U.S.S.R. Ans?

The above message, with his interpretation of same, constitutes PORTELL-VILA's entire information dealing with possible contact of OSWALD with Cuban diplomats in Russia. He said that he has not heard of any information in this respect from any other source, nor of contacts with Cubans by OSWALD except what he had read in newspapers, or other public source media, or previously reported concerning a speech of FIDEL CASTRO on November 27, 1963, wherein CASTRO made a comment which suggested that OSWALD may have previously made at least one visit to Cuba.

Regarding his source, and as previously pointed out, PORTELL-VILA said that the actual identity of the source is unknown to him, but the source is part of an underground movement in Cuba. Regarding the source's reliability, PORTELL-VILA said that the information furnished by the source in the past has been reliable for the greater part. He said that he had made inquiry through means available to him within Cuba concerning the reliability of the source, and was informed that he could consider the informant reliable. He said he could not and would not elaborate further, even under legal process, as to the mechanics used in his obtaining this information, nor concerning the identity of the person attesting to the reliability of the informant, because he feared that disaster would befall those involved.

He explained that this information was probably furnished to him as a person whose background attested that he was anti-CASTRO, and whose position and contacts in this country exemplified best by his writing articles for "Bohemia Libre," marked him as a person who could put any information against CASTRO to use, or place it in the proper official hands for exploitation.

On May 14, 1964, Dr. PORTELL-VILA exhibited a copy of his article which appears in Spanish in the December 22, 1963 edition of "Bohemia Libre." It is entitled, "El Extrano Asesinato Del Presidente KENNEDY" (President KENNEDY's Strange Assassination). It starts on

Page Twenty of this magazine. It is the article previously referred to above, and which Dr. PORTELL-VILA said was the product of research of public source material, and his interpretative analysis of same.

On the same date he also exhibited a copy of his article which appears in Spanish in the February 2, 1964, issue of the magazine "Bohemia Internacional," a Spanish language magazine which is printed in Venezuela, according to PORTELL-VILA. It is entitled "CAMBIO DE DISFRAZ" (CHANGE OF DISGUISE) and it starts on Page 16. It pertains generally to OSWALD and the Fair Play for Cuba Committee aspect of the assassination. Again, according to PORTELL-VILA, as in the case of his previous article on the assassination, the material is the result of research and interpretative analysis on his part of public source material where OSWALD is concerned, with the exception of a brief reference to OSWALD being in contact with the previously named Cuban Ambassadors in Moscow, Russia.

The message from the unknown source in Cuba previously described is the source for this reference in the article.

With respect to this reference in the article, and by way of explanation, it is to be noted that a translation of Dr. PORTELL-VILA's article appearing in the February 2, 1964, issue of "Bohemia Internacional," is contained in the report of SA JAMES J. O'CONNOR, dated May 8, 1964, at Miami, Florida, under the LEE HARVEY OSWALD caption. Therein, PORTELL-VILA, on the topic of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, stated in part:

"During the course of 1960-1961, he was a visiting professor at the University of Florida in Gainesville, where there was a branch of the "Fair Play" in operation. It boasted that it had twenty-one branches in the United States and four in Canada, with a membership of 6,000. The New Orleans branch was not among them at the time, because it was not formed until two years later, when LEE HARVEY OSWALD, the presumed assassin of President KENNEDY, returned to the United States after his contacts with the Communist Cuban Ambassadors in Moscow, FAURE CHOMON and CARLOS OLIVARES. Concerning this last-mentioned fact, the communist dictatorship of Cuba says nothing, although the Kremlin has turned over to the United States a file with the documents referring to OSWALD in the Soviet Union.

SECRET

This is the part of the article to which PORTELL-VILA was referring above, the source of which is the message from his unknown source in Cuba.

It is also indicated in the same translation of his article that he further states that:

Besides, the information from the anti-communist underground movement which operates right under the nose of RAUL ROA GARCIA, in the Ministry of State in Havana, shows that OSWALD's relations with the "Fair Play for Communist Cuba" began before July, 1962, when he returned from the Soviet Union, and that they had been sponsored by CASTRO's diplomatic agents in Moscow, at the time OSWALD was there.

As previously pointed out, PORTELL-VILA in his interview of May 13, 1964, indicated that his only information in this regard was the message from his source in Cuba, and on May 14, 1964, he stated that the article expressed his interpretative analysis of this information.

It is noted that the translation also states that:

During his speech of November 27, 1963, at the University of Havana, when CASTRO said "the first time that OSWALD was in Cuba," his tongue was under the influence of "Peralta" cognac, and he revealed something which is very important.

It will be recalled in this respect that PORTELL-VILA advised during his February 17, 1964, interview that he read in a November 29, 1963, publication that in a speech on November 27, 1963, FIDEL CASTRO, whether through a slip of the tongue or as the result of the influence of liquor, made a comment which suggested that OSWALD may have previously made at least one visit to Cuba. He conjectured that this trip of OSWALD could have taken place while he was in Russia. He said at that time he had no additional information in this regard.

SECRET

OSWALD
105-82555
SECTION 161
COPY 2

161

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
BOSTON	DALLAS	5/22/64	5/20-22/64

TITLE OF CASE	REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka	ROBERT F. SAUNDERS	pob
	CHARACTER OF CASE	
	IS-R-CUBA	

REFERENCE: Bureau airtel to Dallas, 5/13/64, cc Boston.

- RUC -

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21 MAR 5 1973

APPROVED: SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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3883 REC 38

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10-Bureau (105-82555)(RM)
3-Dallas (100-10461)(RM)
2-Boston (105-10911)

100-645

A*
COVER PAGE

28
15 MAY 1964

EX-114

SOVIET ESPIONAGE

Dissemination Record of Attached Report				
Agency	FBI-Comm			
Request Recd.	DEC			
Date Fwd.	6/4/64			
How Fwd.	Airtel			
By	[illegible]			

Notations

JUN 5 1964

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: SA ROBERT F. SAUNDERS
Date: 5/22/64

Office: Boston, Massachusetts

Field Office File #: 105-10911

Bureau File #: 105-82555

Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - R - CUBA

Synopsis: ROBERT RAYMOND DEMERS, Lewiston, Me., was Marine Corps associate of LEE HARVEY OSWALD at Atsugi, Japan, during period 1957-1958. He was not friendly with OSWALD and had nothing to do with him during this period. DEMERS never saw any communist literature in OSWALD's possession and never heard him discuss Communism at any time.

- RUC -

DETAILS:

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 5/22/64

1.

ROBERT RAYMOND DEMERS, 7 Beacon Street, Lewiston, Maine, advised that he served in the United States Marine Corps from March, 1956 until April, 1959, at which time he received a General Discharge.

While in the United States Marine Corps, DEMERS was assigned Marine Serial No. 1560145.

He stated he was assigned to Marine Air Control Squadron I, Atsugi, Japan, from December, 1956 to May, 1958, when he was transferred to stateside duty. About five months prior to DEMERS' leaving Japan, LEE HARVEY OSWALD was assigned to his squadron. DEMERS stated he was assigned to the Supply Section while OSWALD was assigned to the Operations Section. DEMERS stated he was not friendly with OSWALD, never confided in him, nor did he ever accompany OSWALD on passes away from the Squadron area.

DEMERS stated he had nothing to do with OSWALD, never spoke to him other than to say, "Hello." He advised he stayed mostly with the group of Marines in his section, and OSWALD to his own group.

DEMERS stated he had many fights with other Marines in his Squadron, but never did he get into an argument or a fist fight with OSWALD. He stated OSWALD was considered a "loner" and was by himself for the most part, but recalled he, OSWALD, did get into a few fights with other Marines, whose identity he cannot recall, nor did he recall the cause of the fights.

DEMERS advised he never saw any communist literature in OSWALD's possession, nor did he ever recall OSWALD distributing any literature, books, or pamphlets of a communist nature, among members of the Squadron. DEMERS also advised during the five months he knew OSWALD in Japan he never heard him talk about communism, Russia, or communist types of Government.

DEMERS stated when he left Japan in May, 1958, he never saw or heard anything concerning OSWALD until he was arrested in Dallas, Texas for the assassination of PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY.

On 5/20/64 at Lewiston, Maine File # Boston 105-10911

by SA ROBERT F. SAUNDERS:po'b Date dictated 5/22/64

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☐ AIRGRAM ☒ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

URGENT 5-26-64
TO DIRECTOR
FROM LEGAT MEXICO CITY NO. 661

BUFILE 105-82555. LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS - R - CUBA.

REBUAIRTEL TO SAN ANTONIO MAY 20 LAST, RE EFFORTS ASCERTAIN WHEREABOUTS ALBERT OSBORNE AKA JOHN HOWARD BOWEN.

ZENEN MIGUEL CRUZ, CARETAKER AT OSBORNE'S DWELLING AT SAN MARTIN DE TEXMELUCAN, PUEBLA, TODAY ADVISED HAD NOT SEEN OR HEARD FROM OSBORNE SINCE LATTER VISITED THERE BRIEFLY IN LATE MARCH, 1964.

WIFE OF MEXICAN PROTESTANT MINISTER, WHO IS CLOSE NEIGHBOR, ADVISED OSBORNE USUALLY CONTACTS THEM WHEN IN AREA BUT HAD NOT SEEN SINCE LATE MARCH LAST. LOCAL MAIL CARRIER COULD RECALL NO PERSONAL MAIL DELIVERY TO OSBORNE ADDRESS OTHER THAN CIRCULAR TYPE LETTERS AND CONFIRMED CRUZ'S STATEMENT THAT OSBORNE HAD NOT WRITTEN TO LATTER.

MEXICAN IMMIGRATION OFFICIAL ADVISED THEIR INVESTIGATION HAS NOT REVEALED PRESENCE OF OSBORNE IN MEXICO SINCE LATE MARCH LAST.

CLARK D. ANDERSON

RECEIVED: 11:06 PM ML

3RD CC: MR. BRENNAN

REC 70 105-82555-3884

18 MAY 27 1964

79 JUN 1-1964

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555) DATE: 5/20/64

FROM: LEGAT, MEXICO CITY (105-3702) (P) CONFIDENTIAL

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA CONFIDENTIAL

Classified by 2040
Exempt from GDS, Category II, III
Date of Declassification Indefinite

Remyairtel 5/12/64, captioned as above, relative to the activities of CHARLES SMALL, Bufile 100-12632.U

[redacted] C

The above is submitted for the information of the Bureau.U

5 - Bureau
(1 - Liaison Section)
(2 - Dallas, 100-10461)
2 - Mexico City
(1 - MC 100-1535, C. SMALL)

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF 5/20/64 DATE

REC 10 105-82555-3885

18 MAY 27 1964

NLF:rjb
(7)

2 cc Dallas 6/1/64

CONFIDENTIAL

58 JUN 3 1964

CONFIDENTIAL

SOVIET

EXP. PROC.

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

1 - [redacted]nigan
1 - Lenihan
1 - Goble 5/27/64

Airtel

To: SAC, Chicago (62-6115)
2-St. Louis (105-3665) (Enclosure)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

ReSlairtel 5/6/64 and Chicago report of SA Dennis W. Shanahan, 5/22/64.

One copy of referenced Chicago report is enclosed for information of St. Louis.

As indicated in referenced St. Louis airtel, the name Allen Felde appeared on page 72 of the 2/21/64 issue of "Life" magazine. It was indicated this individual was a former Marine Corps associate of Oswald. The author of the article said of Felde that he was 17 at the time (presumably the latter part of 1956) and shared boot camp and advanced training experience with Oswald. Felde's brief remarks about Oswald were quoted in the article.

Marine Corps records at the Military Personnel Records Center disclosed a record for a Robert Allen Felde, SN 161 57 75, and referenced Chicago report sets forth results of interview with him wherein he stated he did not recall or know Oswald and was not aware that his, Felde's, name had appeared in the "Life" magazine article.

The President's Commission has requested that the Allen Felde quoted in the "Life" magazine article be interviewed.

St. Louis recheck records at Military Personnel Records Center. See if there is a record for another Allen Felde who fits the description set out in the "Life" magazine article. For your information Oswald took his boot training at San Diego from 10/25/56 to 1/18/57. He was assigned to Infantry Training

MAILED 5
MAY 27 1964
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TNG:mac
(8)

105-82555-3486

REC 10
SEE NOTE PAGE 2 DWG 64

JUN 1 - 1964

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Regiment, Camp Pendleton, California, from 1/20/57 to 3/18/57 and during this period was on leave from 2/27/57 to 3/13/57.

Chicago reinterview Robert Allen Felde. Was he at boot camp in San Diego when Oswald was? Was he ever interviewed by anyone from "Life" magazine or by any press representative about Oswald? Was he 17 years of age the latter part of 1956? Does he know of any other Allen Felde who was assigned to Camp Pendleton when he was there?

Handle promptly.

NOTE:

Since the Commission has specifically requested that we interview the Allen Felde who was mentioned in the "Life" magazine article we will have to pursue this until we locate the right man. From what we know now it would appear that the person mentioned in the "Life" magazine article is not identical with the person interviewed by Chicago.

FBI

Date: 5-15-64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, KANSAS CITY (105-1736) RUC

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

OO: Dallas

Re WFO airtel to Bureau dated 5-8-64.

On 5-15-64, Mr. E. C. WELTZ, Contact Representative, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Kansas City, Missouri, made available their alien file number A 8320382. This file revealed the following in the name of ELSE MICHAILOWITSCH:

Application for visa and alien registration dated 3-21-52 to the American Consulate at Berlin, Germany, (number I-1077985), name ELSE MICHAILOWITSCH; occupation school girl; last permanent residence #37, Loewenhardt Damm, Berlin-Tempelhof, Germany; age 7; nationality German; Race German; eyes gray; hair blond; complexion fair; height 4' 1½"; born 11-11-44 at Bauschlott, Germany (proof birth certificate); step father, Lieutenant DONALD L. BURT, 1652 North Hillside, Wichita, Kansas; mother, LYDIA BURT nee MICHAILOWITSCH, Port of Embarkment, Bremerhaven, Germany; arrived in the United States on the steamship SS Washington at New York, New York, on 6-4-52; under Section 6A3 of the Immigration Act of 1924; visa number 18102 non-preference quota; German passport number CII1290/51 issued by the Ministry of the Interior 3-19-52 valid until 3-18-54.

Mrs Donald L. Burt

3 - Bureau
2 - Dallas (100-10461)
1 - WFO (Info)(105-37111)
1 - Kansas City
RBH:sg
(7)

105-82555-3887

REC 10

18 MAY 19 1964

CC G.B.L.E
D.C. WFO

GOBLE
SOVIET FILM

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

79 JUN 1-1964

KC 105-1736

Also in this file was a Certificate of Arrival for ELSE MICHAILOWITSCH, female, DOB 11-11-44 at Germany, entry 6-4-52 by ship at New York, New York, A number 8320382 under Section of law 6A3.

Alien registration address card dated 7-21-52 revealed that ELSE MICHAILOWITSCH, former residence 1652 North Hillside, Wichita, Kansas, present address 605 West 13th Street, Junction City, Geary County, Kansas.

No other additional information appears in this file.

1 - Belmont
1 - DeLoach
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Branigan
1 - Malley
1 - Lenihan

May 27, 1964

PLAIN TEXT

TELETYPE

URGENT

TO: SAC, NEW ORLEANS

FROM: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS - R - CUBA.

REREP SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING DATED APRIL FIFTEEN, ONE NINE SIX FOUR AT DL, TEXAS. PAGES FIVE TWO SEVEN AND FIVE FOUR ZERO OF SUCH REPORT CONTAIN DATA RELATING TO TWO TRANSCRIPTS OF A DEBATE PARTICIPATED IN BY OSWALD IN NEW ORLEANS IN AUGUST, ONE NINE SIX THREE. ONE TRANSCRIPT WAS TRANSCRIBED BY RADIO STATION WDSU NEW ORLEANS AND THE SECOND BY BILL STUCKEY. PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION HAS REQUESTED BUREAU OBTAIN COPIES OF THESE TWO TAPE RECORDINGS FOR INCLUSION IN THE PERMANENT FILES OF THE COMMISSION AND FOR COMPARISON WITH THE TRANSCRIPTS. THE COMMISSION REQUESTED THAT IN OBTAINING THESE TAPES THE BUREAU MAINTAIN APPROPRIATE CHAIN OF EVIDENCE AS TO THEIR AUTHENTICITY. IMMEDIATELY CONTACT APPROPRIATE OFFICIALS OF WDSU AND ALSO CONTACT BILL STUCKEY AND MAKE ARRANGEMENTS TO OBTAIN SUCH TAPES. INFORM INDIVIDUALS CONTACTED THAT THIS IS A SPECIFIC REQUEST OF THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION. MAKE CERTAIN YOU MAINTAIN APPROPRIATE CHAIN OF EVIDENCE AS TO AUTHENTICITY OF THESE TAPES AS REQUESTED BY THE COMMISSION. HANDLE IMMEDIATELY. COPY TO DALLAS BY MAIL.

1 - Dallas (100-10461)

REC 10 105-82555-3888

RRL:mac
(10)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO:

MAY 28 1964

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAY 27 1964

TELETYPE

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☑

9 JUN 1-1964

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

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21 MAR 1 1973

Teletype to SAC, New Orleans
RE:- LEE HARVEY OSWALD
105-82555

NOTE:

Oswald appeared on a radio station in New Orleans wherein he had a debate with two other individuals concerning Fair Play for Cuba Committee and other matters. Bill Stuckey, a radio personality in New Orleans, also interviewed Oswald along the same line and made tape recording. We have furnished transcripts of these two recordings to the Commission and now the Commission wants copies of the actual tapes for permanent retention in Commission files.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAY 27 1964
TELETYPE

2 58 FAP

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 5/18/64

FROM : D. J. Brennan, Jr.

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

With the Director's approval, three Agents were sent to Mexico City to constitute a "special squad" and lend assistance to that office in handling voluminous leads in the Oswald case. This recommends approval for the Legal Attache's proposal that two of these Agents be released about 5/21/64 and the third be retained temporarily until volume of work is further reduced.

When the Legat reported that major aspects of the investigation were approaching completion, we instructed him to analyze remaining work and make specific recommendations concerning the release of the three Agents who are in Mexico on special assignment. In his attached reply, Legat says that summary report and memoranda covering work not yet reported will be submitted no later than 5/21/64. This will complete active investigation and volume reporting by "special squad" Agents and Legat believes any remaining work and additional leads after that date can be handled by regular staff and investigative informants. He does ask, however, that one Agent remain in Mexico for a short additional period in case the Bureau has inquiries regarding the summary and other information already submitted. This Agent can assist in coordinating and reporting on results of any remaining leads after the large volume matters are handled. The office will thereby benefit from his detailed knowledge of all phases of the investigation heretofore conducted.

We agree with the Legat's proposal and are recommending that it be approved. He is being instructed to advise the Bureau immediately when the first two Agents are released for return to their domestic assignments and to give an estimate of how long the third Agent will be needed in Mexico after their departure.

REC 10

ACTION:

If approved, attached cablegram furnishes the above instructions to the Mexico City Office.

1-Mr. Belmont
1-Mr. Mohr (Attn: WS Hyde)
1-Mr. Callahan
1-Mr. Sullivan
1-Mr. Branigan (Attn: JC Stokes)
1-Liaison
1-Mr. Foarde

JJF:mer (8)
Enc. (2)

PERS. REC. UNIT

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: May 20, 1964

FROM : D. J. Brennan, Jr.

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - RUSSIA - CUBA

My attached memorandum 5/18/64 discussed the proposal of our Legal Attache in Mexico City to release two of the three Agents specially assigned to handle this case while holding the third for a short additional period. The Director approved but instructed that definite dates be secured.

The Legal Attache has now advised that SAs Frederick E. Roderick and Rolf L. Larson will be released to leave Mexico City May 22, 1964, and that SA Henry J. Pratt will leave no later than May 29, 1964, barring unforeseen developments.

ACTION:

For information. The Legal Attache has advised that unless instructed to the contrary, the above schedule will be followed.

Enclosure

GAD:mab
(8)

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Mohr (W. S. Hyde)
1 - Mr. Callahan
1 - Mr. Branigan (Stokes)
1 - Mr. Foarde
1 - Liaison

REC 10 105-[illegible]-3889

SOVIET

PERS. REC. UNIT

ARY FBI

JUN 3 1964

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : MR. SULLIVAN

DATE: 5-18-64

FROM : MR. BRANIGAN

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

ASAC Kyle Clark, Dallas, telephoned at 4:23 p.m., 5-18-64, to report that the Dallas Office had received a telephone call from Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, mother of subject, who advised that she had some new evidence she desired to furnish. She declined to further discuss the matter on the phone. Dallas desired authority to contact Marguerite Oswald.

After checking with you, Dallas was instructed to have two mature Agents contact Mrs. Oswald to obtain the "new evidence" she allegedly has and that the Agents were to make no comments, merely receive the information she has.

As previously indicated, Mrs. Marguerite Oswald may be suffering from a mental illness.

ACTION:

None. For your information.

OAE:hrt
(4)
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan

105-82555

REC 10 105-82555-3890

12 MAY 28 1964

ENT

79 JUN 1-1964

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 105-82555

SERIAL NO. 3891

PAGE NO. 1 & 2

NO. OF PAGES ~~2~~ 4

SECTION NO.
16

CIA

REFERRAL

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave., N. E.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20002

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

MAY 20

REC 29

EX-117

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

The report of the investigation conducted by the Dallas Police Department of the attempted assassination of Major General Edwin A. Walker, which report was provided to this Commission by the Attorney General of the State of Texas, does not indicate the caliber and other basic characteristics of the bullet which was recovered from General Walker's home. We do note, however, that the report of Officers McElroy and Van Cleve, both of the Dallas Police Department, indicates that the bullet was given to Detective G. B. Brown of the Dallas Police Department, Crime Laboratory Division.

In view of the conflicting stories concerning the nature of the bullet which was actually recovered from General Walker's home, we would appreciate advice as to whether or not that bullet was ever examined by the Dallas Police Department or by any other person or organization on its behalf. We would like to have any reports which may have been made of such an examination, if in fact any such examination was made. We would like to know who had possession of that bullet from the time it was recovered from General Walker's home until it came into the possession of this Commission.

REC 11

- 1 -

8 MAY 21 1964

SOVIET SECTION
SEVEN

We also note that Mr. Robert Surrey, then of 3506 Lindenwood Street, a business associate of and aide to General Walker, stated that at about 9:00 P.M. on April 6, 1963, he observed two men sitting in a 1963 Ford, either dark purple or brown in color, which was parked in the rear of General Walker's house. Mr. Surrey said the two men got out of the car and walked around General Walker's house, apparently observing it closely. Surrey said he became suspicious and followed the car in an attempt to obtain its license number, which he was not able to do since the car bore no license plates of any kind.

There appears to be some confusion, however, concerning Mr. Surrey's story. The Dallas police file seems to state that Mr. Surrey also saw the same car and the same two men at General Walker's premises on the evening of April 10, 1963 and that report is reflected in the report of your Bureau set forth at page 441 of the report of Special Agent Robert P. Gemberling dated December 10, 1963 at Dallas, Texas. Please advise as to when Mr. Surrey did see such car and men.

In view of the fact that Marina Oswald has stated that Lee Harvey Oswald told her that he had gone to General Walker's home "three days or more" prior to April 10, 1963 (page 733 of Agent Gemberling's report dated December 23, 1963), we think Mr. Surrey should be interviewed to determine whether or not he can describe to any extent either of the two men whom he saw. Assuming that Oswald was involved in the attempt on Walker's life, consideration should be given to the possibility that he may have had accomplices.

The Dallas Police also indicated that Dr. Ruth Jackson, General Walker's next door neighbor, had a dog that supposedly barked at "everybody and everything." The dog apparently did not bark on the evening of April 10, 1963. The Dallas Police report indicated that Dr. Jackson's dog was "very sick" on April 11 and 12, 1963. No reason for the illness

was indicated. We would appreciate advice as to whether or not Dr. Jackson's dog appeared to have been drugged or otherwise incapacitated in connection with the attempt on General Walker's life.

DC [illegible]

We also note a certain confusion in the stories told by Marina Oswald concerning her husband's involvement in the Walker shooting. She told your agent on December 3, 1963 that Oswald said that on April 10, 1963 he had gone to Walker's residence on foot. Your report then states: "He said that after he fired the rifle, he ran away and that he could run very fast. . . . He came home on the bus." (Pages 71-2 of Agent Gemberling's report of December 10, 1963.)

On December 11, 1963 Marina advised Secret Service agents that Oswald told her that he took buses to go to the Walker residence and that he took a different bus to return home after the shooting. (Secret Service Control No. 632.)

Marina told the Secret Service that three days prior to April 10 he took his rifle out of the house and "buried it in a field near the Walker house." (Ibid.) She told your agents that "Oswald did not say and she did not ask him what he had done with the rifle after the first evening when he went to shoot at Walker but had changed his mind." (Page 734, Gemberling's report of December 23, 1963.)

Marina also said that Oswald told her he had buried the rifle in the ground "far from the actual spot of the shooting." Oswald then mentioned a field and said it was near a railroad track. (Id., at 733). In her testimony before this Commission Marina associated a picture showing a railroad track with the Walker incident. You have not been able to determine that that picture (Commission Exhibit 4; photograph No. 5 of your Item 6) depicts a scene near the Walker residence. (page 313 of Gemberling's report of February 11, 1964.)

We are unable, on the basis of the above reports, to determine exactly what Oswald told his wife concerning his possible involvement in the Walker shooting. Would you please:

1. Conduct such investigation as may be necessary to reconcile and clarify the above statements of Marina Oswald in an attempt to determine just how Oswald travelled to and from Walker's residence and what he did with the rifle in connection with that incident. In that connection consideration should be given to the possibility that Oswald could have had accomplices in his alleged attempt on General Walker's life.

2. Identify, if possible, the scenes depicted in Commission Exhibit 5, photograph No. 5 of your Item 6, as well as photograph No. 2 of your Item 7 (Commission Exhibit 2).

3. Forward to Mr. Wesley J. Liebeler of our staff photograph No. 5 of your Item 1 and photograph No. 1 of your Item 70.

Sent by
Lett...
5/18/64

4. Advise as to the location of railroad tracks located most closely to General Walker's residence and as to the location of any railroad tracks along which may lie fields or other locations in which Oswald may have buried or otherwise hidden his rifle as related by Marina Oswald.

5. Conduct such investigation, particularly observation of the vicinity of Walker's residence and other appropriate locations, as may be necessary to determine the probabilities that Oswald did in fact do any of the things Marina has stated that he did in connection with his travel to and from Walker's residence and his secretion of the rifle.

6. Provide us with an aerial view of the vicinity of General Walker's residence showing, if possible, the location of any railroad tracks and open fields within appropriate distances thereof, and indicating the routes of any bus lines which Oswald may have used to travel to and/or from Walker's residence and/or such fields.

Your continued cooperation is greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

1 - Mr. Belmont; 1 - Mr. Rosen; 1 - Mr. Sullivan; 1 - Mr. Malley;
1 - Mr. Branigan; 1 - Mr. Lenihan 5-25-64

AIRTEL

TO: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

FROM: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555) -3892

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Enclosed is a copy of a letter from the President's Commission dated 5-20-64 requesting that this Bureau conduct additional investigation in connection with the attempted assassination of Major General Edwin A. Walker.

The requested investigation should be conducted by your office immediately and the results of your inquiries should be furnished to the Bureau in a letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination to the President's Commission.

Enc.

NOTE: Commission received considerable testimony bearing on attempted assassination of General Walker and has also received DLPD investigation concerning the incident as well as the results of investigation conducted by the FBI and Secret Service concerning such incident. Commission noted that testimony furnished by Marina Oswald to the FBI and Secret Service is at variance and requested we conduct additional investigation to resolve the discrepancies. Commission also desires that we pinpoint, if possible, locality where Oswald allegedly buried rifle after shooting at Walker and also requested we obtain an aerial photograph of the vicinity of General Walker's residence.

MAY 26 1964

REL:hrt
(9)

MAILED 8
MAY 25 1964
COMM-FBI

53 JUN 25 1964

Tolson
Belmont
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Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

INDEXED COPY FILED IN 62-109060-1

Rel

SUMMARY FROM UKRAINIAN

The author and publisher of this book, entitled "The Sinners," is Walter (Wolodymyr) Nemyliwsky (Nemyliwskyj), 71 Elm Grove Avenue, Toronto 3, Ontario, Canada.

In his introduction, W. Nemyliwsky states:

"I am dedicating this book to our Hetman Bohdan Khmelnytsky and Symon Petlura, Commander in Chief of the Ukrainian Armed Forces, whom the Jews lampoon and impudently criticize in the local Canadian publications and include among their enemies.... I am taking the liberty of protesting against these Jewish lies because we used to defend these parasites against the Nazis and now they are beginning to 'fight' us here. Their communists have murdered S. Petlura and E. Konovalets; and General Taras Chuprynka, L. Rebet and S. Bandera have died at their hands.... The glorious memory of S. Petlura does not deserve such rot and, therefore, we have to defend his honor in all parts of the world. In order to avoid my persecution by the Jews for some of the terminology here, I have objectively used all our publications, foreign language encyclopedias, 'The Canadian Intelligence Service,' (Flesherton, Ontario), 'The Ottawa Anti-Communist Report,' 'News Behind the News,' etc. We all are citizens of this country and, therefore, we should strive toward the common national good of all its citizens and not employ propaganda against other nationalities of our Canada. Hetman Bohdan Khmelnytsky and Symon Petlura were not 'Plato's wolves' for the Jews of various races and color, therefore the Jews should not lampoon them as it can be seen on the cover page of this publication."

In Chapters 1, 2 and 3, the writer explains the "Biblical history of the Old Testament," trial of Jesus Christ and his crucifixion, and the sins committed by the Jewish people for which God is punishing them to this day.

Chapter 4, entitled "Philosophy and Communism," identifies leading Jewish philosophers who are listed in the "World's Philosophies." Among those mentioned, the writer includes Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, who founded the theory of dialectical and historical materialism and atheism, and V. Lenin, who put their theory into practice.

SUMMARIZED BY:
IHOR MYCHALUS:dek
May 20, 1964
COPIES DESTROYED

105-12555-3892

ENCLOSURE

In Chapter 5, the writer proves with "facts" that the upper echelon of the Russian Communist Party were Jews, including Lenin and Stalin. Their successor, N. Khrushchev, continues the conspiracy of Moscow-Jewish communism to enslave the free world. To prove this point, the writer points out the fact that the U. S. and Canadian Communist Parties are run by Jews and that the overwhelming majority of the Moscow spies in Canada and the United States have been and are Jews (Harry Gold, Mr. & Mrs. Julius Rosenberg, David Greenglass, Dr. Sidney Weinbaum, Miriam Moskovic, Jacob Golos, Morton Sobell, Abraham Bortman, Fred Rose, Sam Carr, David Sugar, G. S. Gerson, S. S. Burman, Gerhardt Eisler).

Chapter 6 is devoted to the question of Ukrainian-Jewish relations in the Ukraine.

Chapter 7 deals with the Ukrainian traitors and the KGB agents of the "red butchers" from Moscow. One of them is Lee Harvey Oswald, "who could not find a place for himself in his own country -- the United States. A man who did not finish his secondary education; he served in the Navy which discharged him for undesirable conduct. At the age of 15 he came under the influence of the Reds who trained him for the subversive work of the communist adherents. In 1959 he went to the Soviet Union where he stayed for three years and got married. Next, he asked the American Embassy in Moscow for permission to return to the United States. He came back to the United States in 1962, after concluding his training, and started to shadow President J. F. Kennedy in order to carry out Moscow's plan, which he executed on November 22, 1963. Americans have put our Christians and nationalists through 'screening' and even delivered some of them into the jaws of bloodthirsty Stalin, however, the FBI has failed to investigate its own citizens who delivered national secrets to Red Moscow and finally murdered their own Catholic President who stood in the way of the Bolshevik-Stakhanov shock-troops in the United States. The Jewish communes in the United States are the vermin who carry out the Marxist plans of the Moscow Commintern and their aristocrats care only about their bellies and pockets full of dollars.

"Victor Rizel (sic) -- American journalist -- is better oriented about this murder than the FBI because he rejects any suggestion that L. H. Oswald and Ruby are mental cases and states that killer L. H. Oswald is connected with Moscow. Oswald stayed in the Soviet Union from 1959 to 1962, and gave the Soviets the secret codes of the U. S. Marines in which he served. He could freely travel in the Soviet Union -- a privilege not accorded

regular visitors from abroad. He was Trotskyite (according to the Soviet press) and an American spy, and yet he was allowed to return to the United States and marry a Soviet citizen who is a communist spy.... Moscow never lets its citizens go abroad unless they are trained agents from Moscow or Leningrad."

"Because of such statesmen on this continent, we also have to suffer here, both morally and materially, from communist henchmen, tyrants and agents who killed S. Petlura, E. Konovalets, L. Rebet, S. Bandera and, finally, the President of the United States, John F. Kennedy."

The remaining Chapters deal with the history of the Ukrainian liberation struggle against Poland and Tsarist and communist Russia.

MAKYI

ВОЛОДИМИР НЕМИЛІВСЬ

ГРІШНИКИ

Behrent, Algemeen, Handelblad, Amsterdam.

NOTHING NEW UNDER THE SUN.

Globe & Mail April 10, 1962.

Прохання виправити перелічені нижче помилки:

Стор.:	рядок:	надруков.:	має бути:
8	18	біаг — біат	
8	23	том 1 — том 1,	
11	1	судді — суді	
24	2	Сентр. — Центр.	
24	5	сіоніз — сіонізм	
28	16	весоким — високим	
41	21	мир- мирного — мирного	
44	17	мориків — морисків	
48	14	християнсь- — християнського	
69	6	здібаний — здібний	
53	17	усупив — уступив	
54	22	заняттю — займанню	
65	34	будизм — буддизм	
66	33	будистам — буддистам	
68	8	віррующими — віруючими	
71	31	Тумізію — Тумізія	
78	31	-міецькі — -німецькі	
77	33	Венесуелі — Венесуелі	
79	7	Панства — Папства	
79	33	фінансістів — фінансистів	
83	10	(Там — ("Там	
85	29	тансамо — так само	
89	18	фінським мон- — фінськими і мон-	
89	18	фінсьними мон-	
90	18	Чочач — Чехах	
90	18	німеччині — Німеччині	
99	6	Чайне — Чейне	
103	14, 17, 18	рядки помилково вставлені	
107	3	зарподані — запродані	
107	5	"степи мої за- — Сини мої на чужині	
112	5	Смоляцький — Смоленський	
117	1	переслідуни — переслідування	
124	15	Канаду) — Канаду (	
126	33	непровесійну — Непрофесійну	
129	9	антеверігійну — антиреліґійну	
130	19	-нагевістів — нагебістів	
130	30	зміни — зміну	
132	21	до- — до	
135	29	Інші — Інші	
137	18	паравози — паровози	
138	14	оставився — остався	
143	25	Земні, — Земні),	

Walter Nemyliwsky

THE SINERS

The explaining, proof and criticism of the false caricatures and critic of the Jew's Zionism and Communism Leaders of Hetman Bohdan Khmelnytzky, Commander-in-Chief of the Ukrainian National Army "ZAPOROZHE" (1648-57)

and

Otaman Symon Petlura, Commander-in-Chief of the Ukrainian Armies figting the communists' terrorists in the Ukraine, as well as the head of State, Ukrainian Republic, which was proclaimed the independance on Jan. 22, 1917.

Therefore, he has organized the Ukrainian Government in 1917, Secretary of war in the Central Rada, member of the Directory of the Ukrainian People's Republic who later became the head of the Directory and the head of the Ukrainian Government-in-exile (1920-26), and the Ukrainian Hero who has been killed by Samuel Schwartzbart, Jew — agent of red Moscow on May 25, 1926 in Paris, France.

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Головний Отаман С. В. Петлюра

ВСТУП

«ГОМО ГОМІНІ ЛЮПУС ЕСТ» — «Людина людині вовк»

(Вислів староримського поета Плавта, автора комедій 250-184 Року Божого).

Цю книжечку я присвячую в обороні нашого Гетьмана Богдана Хмельницького та Головного Отамана військ УНР Симона Петлюри, яких жидова карикатурує та нахабно критикує у лькальних канадійських публікаціях і зачисляють їх до своїх ворогів.

Присвячую її в обороні всього українського християнсько-національного населення на вигнанні — поза залізною куртиною, яким палестинські аполітики недипломатично намагаються понижувати їхні заслуги й авторитет.

Дозволяю собі протестувати проти таких семітських наклепів, бо ми на Україні обороняли жидів-паразитів перед смертю гітлерівців, а вони тепер починають проти нас «воювати» на цьому континенті за наше добро. Їхні комуністи замордували нам С. Петлюру, Є. Коновальця, з їхніх рук звинув ген.-хор. Тарас Чупринка, Л. Ребет і С. Бандера.

Взиваю та прошу весь український Провід поза «залізною заслоною» засудити таких типів у ширших правових можливих законів, за що Вам Ненька Україна не забуде. Сл. пам. С. Петлюра не заслужив собі на таку хрію, отже мусимо боронити його слави та чести у всіх закутинах світу.

Щоб жиди мене не переслідували за деякі терміни, отже я використав об'єктивно всі наші публікації, чужі енциклопедії, видання «Ді Канедіен Інтелідженс Сервіс»,

сподь дав через Мойсея народові жидівському на горі Синай. Архаїчні погани (включно з нашими русинами), котрі про правдивого БОГА майже нічого не знали, а жиди зовсім ворожо до них відносились. Господь Бог посилав їм людей мудрійших за жидів:

Прим. 1. Греків: Солоон, Сократ, Платон, Арістотель і т. ін.;

2. Римляни: Сенека, Св. Августин і т. ін.;

3. Сибіллі (пророкині — 13 відомих), яких пророцтва мали велике значення у поган (писав про те Св. Августин і т. ін.).

Жиди не мали ніякої пророкині, котра голосила б так ясно про прихід Месії. Вони не вірили своїм старцям правединим із-за своєї закаменілости, отже вони не могли увірити словах невіст-пророкинь (стор. 1-12).

Біблійна Історія Старого Завіту.

Книги Старого Завіту були первісно написані в трьох мовах: єврейській, грецькій та арамейській. Десь біля 250 рр. перед Нар. Христа всі книги Старого Завіту переведено на грецьку мову. Цю тяжку працю доконали 72 жидівських учених.

Ізраїльтяни переважно жили аморально та диким варварством. Прим. Лот (Авраамового брата син), якого дочки напоїли й привабили до себе та породили дітей. Соломон (Іудейсь. цар) мав до 800 жінок (300 правних і 500 нешлюбних) і вів надзвичайно розкішне життя. Під кінець свого життя він брав собі жінки споміж поганських народів, що було проти Божого закону. Соломон умер у нечести збунтованого народу.

Фанатиком жидівського націоналізму був Павло (званий Савлом) — перший єврейський король, якого інвестігація є тяжка. Він був апостолом Христа, який переслідував і мучив християн (за публікаціями УРСР).

СОЛОМОН — король евреїв (972-932 пер. Нар. Христа) був мудрою людиною та був чоловіком багатьох жінок.

ЯКІВ — через своє жорстоке життя мав замішані неприємності з двома служницями. Лія була його першою нареченою, а в роках праці він здобував Рахелю.

АВРААМ — був "БАТЬКОМ БАГАТЬОХ" жінку, проте він був замішаний із служницею.

МАРІЯ МАГДАЛИНА — була традиційною проституткою, але розкаялась та побожно згадується у християнських публікаціях (Див. в англійських енциклопедіях, а іменно «Ді Колюмбія Вікінг Деск Енциклопедія» — стор. 782: Лука 2.36 — 50).

Праотець Ной (прабатько семітів у 2,000 літ перед Нар. Христа) дуже любив пити вино і вів розкішне життя та жив 950 літ. Петро, хоч був арамеєць (як й Ісус Христос) чи галілеєць, але як забрали Ісуса Христа жиди на муки, то Петро тричі відрікся від свого вчителя, заявляючи: "Не знаю чоловіка цього!". Вже Авраам (потомок Ноя) був дуже згіливий і гостинний чоловік, а навіть виявляв свою любов до чужинців. Він хотів принести Богові свого люблячого сина Ісаака, якому його слуга Елезар підшукав у Мазепотамії гарну й побожну жену Ревеку, бо тоді в Ханаану жили без жінки. Юда (син Якова) продав брата Йосифа єгипетським купцям за 30-цять срібняків. Йосиф (син Якова, що був проданий Юдою єгипетським купцям) був великим мудрцем, якого Фараон (титул єгипетського короля) зробив начальником всього Єгипту, перед яким усі люди впадали на коліна і так віддавали йому честь.

МОЙСЕЙ (означає "взятий із води" — 1,500 рр. перед Нар. Христа), підкинутий у кошику Фараоновій дочці й виплеканий рідною мамою-служницею, який був кращим магіком ніж Фараон та творив чудеса своєю паличею при помочі Божої сили. Мойсей стрінувся в Єгипті зі

своїм братом Ароном, які при Божій помочі та своїх чудес перемогли силу Фараона. Коли ізраїлетяни перейшли Червоне Море в пустиню, то Господь живив ізраїльтян (птахи, манна, вода зі скали) 40 рр., аж доки не приплили до землі ханаанської. Коли ізраїлетяни стали поклонятися вилитому золотому телцеві з кульчиків, тоді Мойсей покликав синів Левія, які зарубали мечами одного дня 23,000 людей, що поклонялися божкові. За сумніви Мойсея проти Бога, він покарав його вчасною смертю (120 рр.). Не перейшов Йордану та не ввійшовши до обіцяної землі. Мойсей був дійсно великим пророком, по якому ізраїлетяни плакали 30-ть років,

Щасливий у Бога був теж Ісус Навин, який перейшов Йордан і ввійшов до обіцяної землі 1,375 рр. перед Нар. Христа. Його ізраїлетяни розвалили мури Єрихону й запанували над усією землею, а їх межі він поділив між 12 поколінь, після назв синів Якова.

До найбільших злочинців серед жидів був Пилат, який засудив Ісуса Христа на смерть. Його родове прізвище було "Сорпотеп" (по-латині), а повне прізвище —Гаюс Понтіюс Пилат, який був римським прокурором Юдеї. Коли він наказав вивісити вночі на цитаделі Єрусалиму римські прапори, то жидівська кілька-тисячна юрба демонструвала проти образи їх релігії. Така сама ситуація була в Юдеї, коли Ісус Христос почав свою публічну науку, то відразу насторожила всю жидівську старшину, бо вона бурила старий лад і вдаряла в основи рабінсько-фарисейських законів, які забезпечували їм владу та вигідне життя.

Пилат уперше довідався про Ісуса під час свята Пасхи, коли до нього прийшов багатий банкир Нікодим та оповів йому цікаву історію, яка трапилася в Єрусалимський Святині. Під час Пасхи з'їжджалося до Єрусалиму дуже багато народу з багатьох країв Азії (Палестина, Єгипет), а навіть із Риму. Паломники у тій святині скла-

дали багаті дари, бодай одного шекеля. Нікодим оповідав Пилатові про молодого Чоловіка, який у святині з групою супутників поперевертав там столи міняйлів і повиганяв їх із святині, який не хотів дозволити робити з дому Свого Вітця дім гандлярів.

Він проповідував нову науку, творив чуда та [illegible]вав себе Божим сином. Нікодим симпатизував проро[illegible] Ісусові з Назарету, хоч і боявся, що з того можуть виникнути поважні заворушення. Наука Ісуса з кожним днем знаходила щораз більше прихильників. Вони висилали за ним своїх шпіонів, які пильно стежили за кожним кроком і словом Ісуса, ставили йому підступні питання, щоб зловити Його на чімсь, що дало б їм правну підставу виступити проти Ісуса.

Найбільше непокоїло їх те, що прихильники можуть підняти одного дня повстання чи викликати якісь заколоти, а тоді Рим скористає з нагоди, здушить повстання та поставить кінець теократичній системі, що давала б їм досить широку автономію і запровадить свою адміністрацію на зразок інших провінцій чи округ.

Пилат спочатку не звертав уваги на Ісуса у християнській Палестині та не мав причини виступати проти Нього, а радо скористав би з нагоди, щоб вкорот[illegible] привілеї ,жидівської ради і священиків, які обмежу[illegible] його владу.

На тиждень перед святом Пасхи в Єрусалимі (від 15 до 22 нізана — першого місяця року) шпигуни Синедріосу донесли, що Ісус зближається до міста в оточенні великої маси народу. Священники занепокоїлися. Каяфа звернувся до Пилата (був почесним гостем у палаті Ірода) з проханням, щоб арештувати Ісуса й не допустити Його до міста, бо може прийти до заворушень. Пилат тоді відмовив це прохання, мотивуючи, що він не має підстави арештувати Ісуса, бо кожний має право приїхати на свято Пасхи.

Оказово Ісус затріюмфував свій в'їзд до Єрусалиму, де резентузіязмовані маси кидали Йому під ноги пальмове віття та кричали: "Осанна Синові Давидовому", себто королеві Ізраїля, бо це був старий королівський рід. В'їзд Ісуса до Єрусалиму був уже величавим, якого Єрусалим не бачив від непам'ятних часів.

Синедріон бачив, що справа має для жидівських священників небезпечний характер, отже вони в святині втягнули Ісуса в дискурс (міркування) небезпечними підступними питаннями. Хоч мудро й влучно Ісус відповідав Єговським священникам, але вони зсинтезували фальшиві аргументи. Відповідь Ісуса зінтерпретована тими ж священниками, відділяла релігію від держави ("То віддайте кесареві, що кесаря, а Богові, що Боже" — на римський монеті був портрет кесаря (створюючи небезпечний прецедент, що йде попереду), який бурив старий лад, бо сам цісар у Римі був найвищим священником (Понтіфекс Максімум) та головою держави був Імператор. Тим разом Пилат вислав відділ вояків, яких Юда запровадив до Гетсеманського городу та зрадливим поцілунком видав Ісуса в руки вояків.

Від Анни повели Ісуса до Каяфи, де вже був Синедріон і там відбувалося цілу ніч переслухання Ісуса (з четверга на п'ятницю). Нікодим був членом Синедріону, прийшов вчасним ранком до Пилата та розповів йому перебіг розправи. Замість суддів були прокурори — оскаржителі, які не шукали правди обвинувачення. Каяфа засипав Ісуса питаннями й оскарженнями, на які Він дещо відповідав, а решта поминав мовчанкою.

Цілий акт оскарження був побудований на релігійних проступках, за які навіть жидівський закон не передбачав кари смерти. Ісуса оскаржували в тому, що Він пристає з публічними грішниками, присвоює собі право прощати гріхи (прим. Марія Магдалина), не шанує суботи, оздоровляє недужих, називає себе Месією і т. ін. Припи-

си Талмуду докладно окреслювали карну процедуру в суді , якої Синедріон мусів придержуватися, бо інакше розправа та вирок були неважні. Нікодим навіть Пилатові, що жидівське та римське права не знали прокуратора, а його функції сповняли звичайні громадяни. Коли хтось вніс скаргу проти якоїсь особи, то його притягали до відповідальности (прим. оскарження Ціцерона проти Верреса в сенаті), але обвинувачем Ісуса був сам суд. Коли оскарженому грозила кара смерти, то розправа починалася рано, а кінчалася перед заходом сонця.

Цілий процес Ісуса відбувався вночі. Талмуд забороняв, щоб суд засідав день перед суботою чи перед Пасхою.

Ісус не мав оборони й свідків, а кожний обвинувачений мусів мати. Суд видав вирок у залях святині, а цілий процес Ісуса відбувався в домі Каяфи. Всі ці приписи були знехтовані жидівським судом, отже цілий процес і вирок були неважні. Каяфа та цілий його Синедріон не узнавали Ісуса за Месію та не вірили, що "вкоротці прийде царство Боже на землі...", тому свідків Ісуса не покликано, а вирок смерти на Ісуса був ухвалений на таємній нараді Ради ще перед розправою, лише треба було формально провести. Долю оскарженого вирішив сам [illegible]ра, отже голова суду не питав по черзі суддів (від наймолодшого до найстаршого) про опінію Ісуса.

В п'ятницю вранці привели Ісуса до Пилата, який мав затвердити вирок жидівського суду. Пилат докладно знав цю справу та цей вирок був неважний з погляду формально-правничого. Він був переконаний, що Ісус невинний і хотів Його звільнити на основі формального нового судового процесу. Ісуса привели зв'язаного, одягненого в довгу багряницю, скатованого і виснаженого цілонічною розправою та знущанням жидівської сторожі на подвір'я палати Ірода. Жиди не могли оскаржувати Ісуса перед римським трибуналом за релігійні проступки

проти закону Мойсея чи Талмуду. Треба було знайти таку підставу оскарження, за яку римське законодавство карало смертю. Тоді юліямський карний закон передбачував кару смерти за зраду римського народу й дію проти цілости Римської Імперії. Згідно з жидівським віруванням, Месія мав бути духовим і земним королем, бо вже траплялося, що фальшиві Месії підіймали народ Юдеї до повстань.

Оскарження Ісуса звучало так: "Цей чоловік бунтує нарід, забороняє віддавати честь цісареві та проповідує, що він сам є королем". На подвір'ї зібралися велика юрба, підюджена священниками. Під час переслухання відбувалися бурхливі сцени, було зрозуміле, що жиди хотіли впливати на суд. Пилат спитав Ісуса: "Чи ти є король жидівський?" — Ісус відповів: "Чи ти питаєш мене про це сам, чи інші сказали тобі про мене?". Пилат зрозумів це так: чи ти питаєш мене як римлянин і чи підтверджуючу відповідь будеш розуміти в римському значенні короля? Чи твоє запитання значить, що ти хочеш упевнитися, чи я король у жидівськім розумінні? Пилат відповів: "Чи я жид? Твій нарід і священники видали мені тебе в руки. Що ти вчинив?". Ісус сказав: "Моє королівство було з тамтого світу. Якби моє королівство було з цього світу, то мої слуги боронили б мене, щоб я не був виданий у руки жидів. Але моє королівство — недалеко!".

ПРИСУД ПИЛАТА

Нещодавно зроблено незвичайне відкриття, яке торкається історичного потвердження смерти Ісуса Христа. В Італії, в каплиці касерта, знайдено таблицю, на якій був напис не звичайного значіння для всього християнського світу. Той напис старожидівською мовою подає текст вироку смерти, що його видав намісник Понтій Пилат, за перекладом комісії французького Товариства Мистецтва, він звучить так: "Присуд, виданий Понтієм Пилатом, на-

місником долішньої Галилеї, голосить: Ісус з Назарету мусить понести смерть на хресті сімнадцятого року панування цезаря Тиберія і дня 25 місяця марта у святому місті Єрусалимі, коли Анна і Каяфа були первосвященниками Божими. Понтій Пилат, намісник долішньої Галилеї, сидячи на президіяльному кріслі, засуджує Ісуса з Назарета на хресну смерть між двома розбійниками тому, що вірогідні і вирогідні свідчення народу ствердили, що:

1. Ісус блудник;
2. Ісус бунтівник;
3. Ісус ворог народу;
4. Ісус неправдиво називає себе Сином Божим;
5. Ісус називає себе фальшиво царем Ізраїля;
6. Ісус увійшов до святині в оточенні народу, що тримав у руках пальмові гілки.

Понтій Пилат наказує першому центуріонові (сотникові) Квірилові Корнилові запровадити його на місце кари і забороняє всім людям, бідним і багатим, противитись смерті Ісуса.

Свідками, які підписали вирок смерти на Ісуса були: Даніель Робані Фарисей, Івон Зарабатель, Рафал Робані та Каспер Книгар. Ісус має бути випроваджений [illegible] Саеранською брамою". Побіч тексту подано замітку: "Ту саму таблицю посилається кожному племені".

Так, отже, поза книгою Нового Заповіту, світ дістав ще одно, археологічне свідчення про Ісуса Христа ("Українське Православне Слово" — див. "Ми і Світ" ч. 12, 1954).

Пилат завагався, обвинувачений переносив оскарження з політично в духову площину. По хвилі запитав: "То ти, отже король?". Ісус відповів: "Ти сказав". Пилат відчув симпатію до оскарженого. Його поведінка була гідна, повна грації (прощення). Він спитав Його, яким способом він може доказати свій титул короля? Ісус відповів:

"На це Я родився і прийшов на світ, щоб дати свідоцтво правді". Пилат запитав: "Що є правда?" — Ісус не відповів.

Тоді Пилат звернувся до священників і сказав: "Я не знаходжу вини в цьому чоловікові". Товпа заревіла в обурення. Пилат бачив ясно, що священники зібрали тут юрбу, щоб викликати заколот у випадку звільнення Ісуса. Почулися голоси: "Ти мусиш покарати Його!". Інші кричали: "Ти чув, що він назвав себе королем, а це зрада римському закону!". Пилат звернувся до Ісуса: "Чи чуєш, скільки скарг є проти тебе? Чому нічого не говориш?".

В тому моменті принесли Пилатові записку від його жінки Прокули, яка просила його, щоб він звільнив цього Чоловіка. Вона мала тої ночі дивний сон і вона переконана, що це праведний Чоловік. Пилат відчув забобонний страх. А що, як цей Чоловік є одним із героїв або півбогів із їх мітології? (вірування в старинних богів і героїв чи народні вірування в надприродні сили). Він встав і забрав Ісуса до палати, щоб переслухати Його без свідків, але Ісус не відповідав на його питання. Тоді Пилат, здивований, сказав: "Мені не відповідаєш, чи не знаєш, що я маю власть звільнити Тебе або засудити?". Ісус відповів: "Не мав би ти тої власті, якби вона не була дана тобі згори, і тому ті, що видали Мене тобі мають більший гріх".

Довідавшись, що Ісус із Галилеї, Пилат скористав із того та вислав Його до Ірода Антіпи. Але за деякий час Ісуса привели назад, одягненого в білу одіж, на знак, що він король жидівський. Пилат спробував рятувати Ісуса іншим способом. Був у жидів звичай, що на свято Пасхи звільняли одного вязня, який ще не був засуджений. Був до вибору розбійник Бар Абба (Варавва), або Ісус Пилат запитав: "Кого хочете, щоб я звільнив вам: розбійника Бар Аббу чи Ісуса?" — Юрба закричала: "Бар Аббу, Бар Аббу!" — "А що маю зробити з чоловіком, якого Ви називаєте королем "жидів?" — Юрба закричала: Розпни,

розпни Його!". Що ж злого зробив він?" — спитав Пилат. У відповідь йому в юрбі почулись голоси: "Якщо ти звільниш Його, ти не є приятелем кесаря".

Пилат настрашився та зкапітулював перед юрбою. Як останній акт, щоб задемонструвати свою невинність у засудженні Ісуса та заграти на забобонності жидів, Пилат казав подати йому воду, вмив руки і заявив: "Я невинний крови цього Чоловіка, ви побачите". А юрба закричала: "Кров Його на нас і на наших дітях!".

Але Пилат ще вагався, він ще хотів промовити до сумління жидів і звелів бичувати Ісуса. А коли Ісуса привели знову до нього, скривавленого, одягненого в багряницю, з терновим вінцем на голові, Пилат показав Його жидам і сказав: "Оце Чоловік!". Але юрба заревіла: "Розпни, розпни Його!". Пилат відповів: "Візьміть ви Його і розпніть, бо Я не знаходжу в Нім вини!".

Вирок був затвердженний, роправа скінчена. Екзекуція відбулася негайно, бо жидам було спішно — надходила субота і свято Пасхи. Хоч Пилат умив руки, та не змив із свого сумління вини невинної крови. Він мав ще інший вихід, щоб не брати на себе вини за несправедливий вирок на невинну людину, проти свого переконання. Коли не знайшов у собі мужности протиставитися жидам, він міг передати справу до Риму.

Конфлікту з жидами, якого Пилат так боявся, він не уникнув. Кілька років пізніше виникло в Юдеї мале заворушення, що його Пилат зліквідував збройно. Жиди внесли на нього скаргу до проконсуля Сирії, що був зверхником Пилата і його ворогом. Він без слідства звільнив Пилата та відіслав його до Риму.

Коли він збирався рано на перше переслухання комісії, його дружина принесла йому червоний каптан і просила, щоб він убрав його під туніку (білий одяг з льону або шерсті у стародавніх римлян). Здивованому Пилатові Прокула пояснила, що той каптан вона вшила в

одежі того Чоловіка, якого він засудив на смерть в Єрусалимі. Цю одежу вона купила у сотника, що переводив екзекуцію Ісуса та виграв її в кістки від жовнірів. Це був праведний Чоловік, казала вона, і вона вірить, що той каптан принесе йому щастя.

Про дальшу дорогу Пилата малощо відомо. Слідство проти нього припинено, бо це був час панування напівбожевільного і кровожадного Калігури (Каюс Цезар Германікус у 12 столітті по Нар. Христа — 41-ий римський імператор) та кожний дрижав за свою шкіру. Пізніше дістав він намісництво у Швайцарії, де — правдоподібно він скінчив самогубством. подібно як Юда, що видав Христа жидам (Використано "Визвольний Шлях" ч. 7-8 за 1962 р.).

Вищезгаданого Мойсея — конкурента Платона в проповідуванні Христової науки любив і наш І. Франко. Він 20 липня 1905 р. у Львові написав біблійну поему про Мойсея, який 40 літ блукав по арабський пустині, визволяючи свій народ з єгипетської неволі. Іван Франко навязав цю легенду до боротьби й визволення українського народу з-під чужого ярма. Ось виїмки з його поеми "Мойсей":

"О Ізраїлю, ти той посол,
І будущий цар світа!
Чому не тямиш посольства свого
І його заповіта?".

"О Ізраїлю! Якби ти знав,
Чого в серці тім повно!
Якби знав, як люблю я тебе!
Як люблю невимовно!".

"О Ізраїлю, не тям ти сього
Богохульного слова:
Я люблю тебе дужче, повніш,
Ніж сам Бог наш Єгова".

"Бо люблю я тебе не лише
За твою добру вдачу,
А й за хиби та злоби твої,
Хоч над ними і плачу".

"О Ізраїлю, чудо моє!
Жалься Богу Шаддаю!
Як люблю я безмірно тебе,
А проте покидаю".

(Розділ X).

ВІРУВАННЯ ТА БОЖІ КАРИ НА ЖИДІВ

До античних країн Африки належить також Юдея (Іудея). Юдея — це жидівська релігія. Батьком юдаїзму був Авраам ("Батько багатьох"). Юдаїзм (від Юди) має свої традиції та доктрини Старого Тестаменту і Талмуду. Талмуд — це книга, в якій зібрано все жидівське релігійне знання. Талмуд був випродукований у Ханаані (Палестина) й у Вавилонії в 5-6 століттю. Талмуд Мішна (в єврейській мові) має 5 кляс (т. зв. "Седарім"), що містить у собі 63 наукові розвідки (трактати-практична робота Юди І). Талмуд Гемара має 36 і пів трактатів. Жиди вірять у всемогучого БОГА (Єгова) і його закон т. зв. "Тораг", даний ним Мойсеєві, котрого Бог вибрав у часі Авраама — батька Ізраелю.

Головними жидівськими сектами в античному світі були:

1. Садукей (староєврейська секта) з часу Ісуса Христа, які прийняли лише 5 книжок Закону та вірили у безсмертність і воскресіння;

2. Есени (2 століття по Нар. Христа), які вірили у безсмертність, а не вірили у воскресіння;

3. Фарисеї, яка зросла в рамцях Синагоги після визволення людей від сирійського гнету макабеями. Активний період фарисеїв був у часі відкриття православного юдаїзму до 135 Р. Б. У модерних часах є занотовані кабаліти (від Кабала) та гасидими (від Гасидима). У 18 століттю з'явився реформований юдаїзм «консерватн», які задержали православний звичай.

ЄГОВА (за жидівським віруванням) був нежонатим, ніколи не говорив і не писав (Зевс — греки та Юпітер — римляни були жонатими: Гера — Юнона).

Сіоністи (Сіон — це Єрусалим) були фанатиками свого Єгова й Іудеї, які змагалися до народної відрубности та заложення держави в Палестині (расово-релігійна претенсія жидів). Сіонізм — це реконституційний рух жидівської нації у 1897 році, що має найбільше жидівського населення. Серед їхніх найбільших лідерів був Макс Нордав і Хаїм Вайцман. Д-р Хаїм Вайцман [illegible] президентом Об'єднання Сіоністів, а Леонард Штайн є секретарем світової Екзекутиви Сіоністів. Палестинські індустрії зайняли майже жидівські колоністи в Европи. Сіоністичні лідери приділяють багато важливої праці для хемікалій Мертвого Моря. Вони держать ключі від індустрії в Палестині.

Позиція Палестини відносно Великих Сил є зовсім іншою як Балфоур Декларація з 1917 року. Велика Сила завідує хемічним потенціялом (таємна можливість, потужність) і військовими силами. Сіоностичні лідери влаштували жидівських колоністів у перших лініях мілітарної оборони. У Мертвому морі є мінеральні ресорси (бромінні солі — за султаном Туреччини з дня 9 вересня 1913 року). Континентальні араби є антисемітами, тому над арабами та сіоністами в Африці мають контролю Об'єднані Нації.

В публікаціях "Калгари Геральд" в 3-го бе[illegible] 1958 р. було звідомлення про "Расовий міт сіонізм[illegible] згадується про "бона фіде" (в добрій вірі, без лихих намірів) в жидівському Законі, затвердженім Шефом Ізраїльського Рабінату, що всі жиди в світі є автоматично горожанами Ізраелю та мають вільну еміграцію до Ізраелю за фінансуванням Жидівських Агенцій ("Закон повернення").

Д-р Зераг Вегргафтиґ, міністер законодавчої жидівської установи та релігійних справ (Єрусалим) згадує, що Ізраїль у 1968 р. буде мати 100 тисяч японських жидів юдаїзму.

В Японії знаходиться до 8 тисяч жидів, які говорять єврейською мовою та мають власні синагоги. Вони зорганізовані там в Юнію Жидівських Японців, де мають добре вишколених професіоналістів (науковці, техніки, знавці риболовства, інтересознавці), які навертають японців назад до юдаїзму, а між ними є також брат-схоластик японського імператора Гірогіто, який є суддею світових питань біблії Ізраелю.

Японські жиди вірять, що японці є нащадками (потомками) плем'я Дана — одного з 12-тьох загинутих поколінь жидівського роду, замешканих у Півн. Палестині.

"Руді жиди" (Бені Ізраель) живуть б. Бомбаю, у Рангун і Кальку та Малабар-Індія, які є вірні партикулярно синагодзі Мусма Єшіва (Musmeah Yeshua) та відкидають закони Бені Ізраель у релігії та закони прав, які не додержують прав православних жидів. Народний їх говір є Магратицький (Індія), а кохінських жидів є малаялам (мова дравідінської родини).

Жиди з Багдад, Сирії та Півд. Арабії вживають арабської мови, а льокальні жиди з Персії говорять перською мовою.

Чорні жиди не є спадкоємцями жидівських колоній, які натурально прийняли юдаїзм. Мала їх кількість є поселена у Кочін (СЗ Індія), де знайдено пам'ятники з 14 століття. Бенжемін із Туделі (12 століття) сповістив, що до 100 чорних жидів є у Кочін (Марко Польо — 13 століття та Васк де Гама — 1498). В 20 столітті не знаходимо властивої різниці в релігійних практиках білих і чорних жидів. Обидві групи наділяють ті самі права сефордичної обрядовості, які є глибоко релігійні та говорять малаяламським говором (Дравидична група мови). Вони правлять у своїх окремих синагогах, не беруть шлюбних контрактів (угода, умова) і разом не їдять обіду.

В Індії є білі й чорні жиди. Їхні міста, які мали до 80 тисяч родин (Набо та Кочін) були зруйновані. Кочін у

17 столітті мав гарні хати з каміння, були там добрі купці, які були дорадниками короля. Посідали (мали) свою синагогу.

В 1662 р. португальці побили багато жидів за симпатію до Данії. На слідуючий рік Кочін був забраний данцями, отже жиди одержали релігійну свободу. В 1[illegible] данські жиди вислали комісію з Амстердаму до Сочіну, щоб на місці розслідити справу жидів. У 1795 р. Кочіном заволоділи англійці, отже жиди мали там повну свободу релігії.

Бенжемин Туделя описує у своїй подорожі, що "приблизно 1000 родин індійських чорних жидів жило на території Індії, де вони культивували перець, цінамон та імбир (корінь до приправи страв)". Він характеризує їх чесними й вірними Десять Біблійним Заповіддям і мозаїчним кодам, які читали пророки (образ зложений із мішанини малих камінчиків і скла, а мозаїзм — від Мойсея — це жидівська релігія) та є добрими талмудистами й справними обсерваторами.

Давид Сассун із Багдад належав до перших поселенців Бомбаю, який торгував китайськими монополями а опію му й подарував 75 тисяч рупів (індійська й перська [illegible] на монета, вартости звиш 2-ох корон) на споруджен му для допомоги бідним жидам.

Об'єднання жидівських негрів є у Філядельфії, Брукліні, Пітсбурзі, Чікаго та Янгставн (Огайо), а найбільше у Гарлем, які мають там більше ніж 3 тисячі прихильників і 800 членів центральної конгрегації (соборник для полагодження церковних справ), переведеної Шефом Рабі Метів, який у своїй казальниці, що держить усе на руках т. зв. "Тора" (святі книги Мойсея у жидів).

У селі Кфар Бейта в Ізраелю є понад 2 тисячі арабських жидів, де учителем є рабін М. П. Сассуун Езекель.

Жидівського населення в Китаю (включно з Манчуку) у 1940 р. було 36 тисяч. Вони — переселенці з Персії (часи панування імператора Минг-ті — Ганд Династії) між 58 і 75 С. Е. (Коммон Ера — загальна ера) Н. М. Адлер у своїому "Чайніз Джув" (Оксфорд 1900 р.) доказує існування жидівської колонії з 34 С. Е. Грец (Граетз) це підтримує, що велике число жидівства прибуло там у 231 С. Е. в наслідок переслідування жидів у Персії.

Проф. Чаєннес вірить, що інші жидівські колонії були засновані між 960 і 1126-тими роками там жидами з Індії. Елкан Адлер підтримував що жиди з Бокгари прибули до Китаю шляхом через Персію у 16 столітті.

Первісна жидівська суспільність у Китаю держала фрагменти Захарія та Малахія у своїх архівах і знали кілька талмудійських ритуалів (церемоній), де були сугестії (гадки, думки, натяки), що вони прибули там із Халдеї. Лише їхня ігнорація вавилонської пунктуації сугестює доталмудський період їхньої еміграції, можливої з палестинського походження.

За повідомленням Ібн Зейд ал Гассан у 9 столітті довідуємось, що арабські мандрівники-жиди були масакровані (нищені) в Кганфу. В 8 столітті С. Е. означена чисельність жидів була призначена спеціяльними офіцерами при імператорові Марко Польо, який відвідав Китай у 13 ст. та свідчив про позажну ролю жидів у Катаї (Катгай), про що теж свідчив Ібн Батута, арабський посланець (агент) до монгольського суду.

Жиди Кай-фунг-фу були видатними серед появи льокальних помешканців Китаю. Вони мали китайський одяг і риси та фізичний устрій (жовтий вигляд тіла) і т. зв. "скісні очі". Вони говорили китайською мовою та додержували китайські методи. Вони змінювали свої сили й окремі хати богослуження з їхніх священних книг.

Нью-Йорк Санді Нюзс з 8 липня 1949 р. подають, що мале італійське село Сан Нікандро 36 осіб прийняли

жидівську релігію та ждуть дня, щоб переїхати до Палестини. Вони були навернені ветераном І Світової Війни Донато Мандузіо, який не був жидом, а переконував їх, що жиди є вибраним Божим народом.

"Ді Б'наі Б'ріт Мессенджер" з 16 квітня 1954 р. [redacted] дає про навернення жидів до юдаїзму — перше бу[redacted] хозар у 8 столітті, яких цілі групи є вже в Ізраелю.

Панна Мерилин Монрое студіювала юдаїзм і прийняла жидівський Талмуд ще перед її вінчанням із рабіном Робертом Гольдбергом із Нью-Гавен, США. Головна квартира З'єднаної Ізраїльської Світової Юнії подає, що понад 11 тисяч християн США прийняли "Талмуд", включно з міністром і управителем школи, священником Джеймесом Г. Буркеєм.

Багато жидів у нас на ЗУЗ перейшло на польське латинство, спасаючи своє життя перед гітлерівцями. Багато жидівок було подружено з католиками й православними на Україні, залишаючи їхній Талмуд і жидівські традиції. Бували також виїмки, що пропадала українська душа серед жидівства на Вел. Україні за СССР. Подібна мішанина з жидівством трапляється у багатьох інших державах, де вони паразитують поза своїм Ізраелем.

Багато жінок, які виемігрували з Еспанії до М[redacted] ко, де згодом споріднювалися з індійським племенем. Вони думали, що індіянський Талмуд виховує своїх дітей у жидівському дусі, а знов льокальні індіяни думали, що у їхнім зростанню "діє крапля маррійської крови", імпозантна (показна) талмудською релігією цих племен у минулих віках.

Не всі жиди є сіоністами, не всі сіоністи є релігійно віруючими. На жидівське населення до 1939 р. припадала лише одна синагога (за інформ. Тел Авів). Третина жидіського населення Торонта має 52 синагоги. Лессінг Ф. Розенвальд (постійний жидівський житель США) написав про свою поїздку до Ізраелю в "Таймі" (журнал), що

Дженкінтавн, Па є більше синагогів, ніж у самому Тел Авів (Сентр. Ізраель).

Багато жидів цього континенту стає льокальними аристократами й матеріялістами та забувають за свій сіоніз і Талмуд, за справи свого Ізраелю. Гешефт (інтерес) перевищує їхні релігійно-національні традиції. Вони вже постепенно забувають за свою автохтонну приналежність до Ізраелю та до Єгова.

Всевишній БОГ не міг уже довше терпіти жидівству й почав зсилати на них свої різні кари, щоб вони покаялися та навернулися до попереднього стану віри.

Господь Бог спустив з неба огонь і сірку на нещасні міста та знищив їх разом із мешканцями. Коли Лотова жена не послухала ангела й оглянулася на горіючі міста, то за кару перемінилася у стовп соли. Ціла околиця м. Содоми й Гомори перетворилася в солено-сірчасте озеро т. зв. Мертве море. Це є постійний знак гніву і кари Божої, що спадають на грішних людей.

Коли ізраїлитяни в Ханаані нарікали на Бога, то Він покарав їх, що "40 років їх діти будуть ходити по пустині та носити свої гріхи, доки не поляжуть трупом у степу".

Бог убив огнем із неба 250 збунтованих мужів із покоління Рувина і Левія, під проводом Корея, Датона й Авірона, змовників проти Мойсея та Арона. Бог зіслав на ізраїлитян їдкі змії, яких укушення пекло огнем за їх нарікання під час мандрівки в пустині.

Бог покарав первосвященника Гелі (1,100 рр. перед Нар. Христа), що не карав своїх синів (Офнія і Фінесса) за злі вчинки. На ізраїльтян напали филистимці, отже в боях згинуло 30,000 ізраїльтян, а між ними оба сини Гелія.

Пророка Йону моряки кинули в море серед бурі, якого проковтнув кит. По трьох добах молитви Йони, риба викинула його на суху землю. Відтак над його головою виросла велико-листна рослина, яка заслоновала його голову від сонця. Коли він уже радувався нею, Бог післав червяка, а той підгриз рослину й вона всохла. Потім сонце пекло його голову, що він аж умлівав, тоді засмучений бажав собі смерти.

Багато з 18-ох царів із дому Давида провадили грішне життя. За цю кару Бог допустив упадок Єрусалиму та вавилонську неволю (606 р. перед Нар. Христа). Навуходоносор цар Вавилону у 588 р. зруйнував Єрусалим, спалив святиню, забрав у неволю майже ціле населення та царя СЕДЕКІЮ, що йому за ворохобню казав виколоти очі. У Вавилоні жиди покутували й зітхали за рідним краєм. "На ріках Вавилонських вони сиділи і плакали, коли згадали Сіон". (співали жиди в неволі).

Господь Бог карав їх війнами, голодом, потопом, зсилав усякі хвороби та нещастя, отже карає їхнє покоління аж досі за архаїчні гріхи їхніх поколінь. Вони — братовбивники, які бичували та розпняли на хресті свого Пророка Ісуса Христа, який проповідував їм Божу Науку.

Карає їх Бог і по сьогоднішній день, де вони тиняються по світі як "вічні жиди". Хоч вони багаті гандлярі та моляться по-своєму у своїх божницях, все таки Бог не може їм простити за зраду, за злочини, за опонентність релігійну та їхні контрасти.

Правда — Він карає всіх грішників у світі, карає і нас "національно-бездомних" поза межами УКРАЇНИ. Все таки нам здається, що "вони мають краплини крови Ісуса Христа на своїх руках"...

Жидівство є нами зачислене до найбільших християнських грішників, катів провідних людей серед свого народу. Бог зсилатиме свої кари на сотні покоління їхньої генерації. Вони повинні своїми спільними молитвами Його перепросити, щоб Він зробив їм чудо та забув за всі попередні гріхи їхніх великих грішників у світі. Це саме й відноситься до нас — грішників... Амінь.

ФІЛОСОФІЯ та КОМУНІЗМ

Філософія (мудрість світогляду) в античних юдейців була поганська й усебічна з магією, про що можна легко найти у жидівських публікаціях Ізраелю. У світовій філософії не знаходимо майже нічого про античних жидівських філософів, не виключаючи тут деяких Христових апостолів. Іхня релігійна філософія є помішана та не відповідаючи правді з життя Ісуса Христа. Жидівської філософії в СССР взагалі немає, бо вся жидова живе атеїстично та є вислужниками ВКП(б) і червоного Кремля.

У "Світовій Філософії" згадується доперва про Філя Юдеус (25-50 рр. перед Нар. Христа), який був першим мудрцем епістемології, метафізики, фізики й етики. Він виявляв деякі спекуляційні дати біблійного думання, а головне — характеристика БОГА, людини і натури — досконала правда філософії. Він обороняв жидівську релігію юдаїзму з історичного, філософічного, етичного й правничого пунктів. Був лідером жидівської амбасади в Римі у 40-вих роках по Христі. Він запозичив багато знання від грецьких філософів. Він зробив перший начерк психології релігії.

Ізраелі Ісаак (850-950) жив 100 літ і був славний лікар та основник великої медичної школи. Був бистроумним психологом, якого думки в антропології (наука про людей) передбачували модерні відкриття.

Ібн Габріол Соломон (1021 — 58) був великим іспансько-жидівським поетом, який мав до діла з філософічними проблемами його метафізичної роботи без жодного епоріднення з юдаїзмом.

Гія Авраам Бар (1065 - 1136), якого жиди-колеги кликали "князем", а інші — губернатором міста "Савасорда". Він керував деякою зміною спіритуалізму між християнською та арабською цивілізаціями. Його [illegible] праці до математики, астрономії, музики й оптики були сокооцінювані жидівськими християнськими та магометанськими схолястиками.

Маймонід (1135 - 1204) має велику пошану в жидівській історії, який доставив їм Десять Біблійних Заповідей. Спіритуальне відкриття юдаїзму є незрозуміле без його активностей у збірці Біблії та Талмуду. Його Мишнет Тораг (копія законів) був першим систематичним описом жидівської релігії.

Філософічні думки Маймоніда сильно впливали на жидівських, магометанських і християнських філософів. Його праці (Морег Небугім, Делалат ал Гайрин) були насичені працями Арістотля та Платона. Християни вживали його доктрину до оборони своєї релігії чи до пояснення загальних принципів (прим. Віліям з Анвергне, Олександер з Галес, Албертус Магнус, Меістер Екгарт, Тома [illegible] вінський і Томісти). Його книжки були написані а[illegible]кою, еврейською та латинською мовами.

Св. Юда Бен Самуель із Регенсбургу (12-13 століття) був великим схолястичним учителем та обережним лідером жидівського об'єднання в Регенсбургу, де він замешкав у 1195 році. Він пробував полагодити вимоги православного юдаїзму з нагородою містичних поривів. Він походив з Єгипту (4,241 пер. Нар. Христа — єгипетський календар), який вірив в існування Бога. Бог мав за його думкою споріднення з різними тваринами й були репрезентовані як частина тварини, а частина людини.

Абраванель Ісаак (1437-1508) — еспанський жидтеологіст, який був вигнанцем з Еспанії та виїхав до Італії. Він займався наукою Біблії та модифікацією доктрини роз'яснюючої жидами. Він вірив у Тораг та розглядав історію виявлення Бога жидами.

Абраванель Юда (1460-1530) був у контакті з жидівською, еспанською й італійською культурами. Він найбільше вславився за "Діялоги про любов", які видавав в італійській мові, а відтак перекладав на єврейську, латинську, французьку, еспанську й англійську мови. Його расова філософія підкреслювала важливість його православного юдаїзму.

Менассег Бен Ізраель (1604-1657) був високо респектований за поновне допущення жидів до Англії Королевою Христиною зі Швеції. Він студіював філософію з Декартом і був весоким авторитетом у ділянці історії, лінгвістики та теології великими вченими в Голяндії, Англії, Франції та Німеччині. Був він великий своїми впливами християнської містики, студіював Кабалу та був добре обзнайомлений із православною літературою рабінів. Його писання та філософія були присвячені юдаїзмі.

Спіноза де Бенедиктус (Ворух де Спіноза) (1632-77) належав до жидівської родини, викинений із Еспанії та Португалії, а фінально замешкав у Голяндії. Переробляючи СВЯТІ ПИСЬМА, він написав критику до модерної Біблії.

Миколай Фридрих пише про нього, що він комбінував поганську філософію, яку він діставав від юнаків і натурально нотував, що Бог є лише загальною субстанцією, з якої світ є лише модифікацією (зміною).

Луззатто Мойсей Гаїм (1707-47) мав життя паралельне до Спінози. Він був віриим жидом та акуратно при-

свячений юдаїзмі. Він почувався як Месія та допомагав жидам. Він складав драми, літургічні поеми та психологічні погрози жидівською мовою, а мистецькі твори були писані арамейською мовою.

Менденсон Мойсей (1729-86) був жидом і проживав у Берліні. Він говорив і писав німецькою мовою, дискутував на філософічні й наукові проблеми, німецький критик, авторитетний в астетиці та психології. Переложив єврейську Біблію на німецьку мову та вимагав цивільних прав для жидів.

Миколай Фридрих писав, що він стратив 32 роки на філософію з Мойсеєм Мендельссоном, якого ідеї були поганської філософії євреїв. Він у своїх перекладах на німецьку мову вимагав цивільних справедливостей для жидів і відокремлення від церкви й держави.

Маймон Соломон (1753-1800) про якого Імануель Кант (Німецький філософ) доводить, що в його творах жидівська релігія з найдавніших номадичних патріярхів є натурально-поганською релігією (багато поганських богів, а незрозумілість Бога лежить у його оскуванню). Їхня релігія не має політичного напрямку, а для свого кінцевого має соціяльний інтерес. Згідно з основним чинником (духу) його юнацтва є пристосована до теократичної (панування священників) національної говерманщини (правдива релігія базується на раціональнім знанню та гармонізує з інтересом краю й індивідома).

Карло Маркс (1818-83), якого філософську основу марксизму становлять діялектичний та історичний матеріялізм. Маркс критикував німецьку соціяльно-демократичну партію у 1875 році та перейшов із соціялізму до комунізму, якого він був основником. Його філософія зов-

сім комуністична й атеїстична. Він змагав до повалення християнських держав та запанувати в цілому світі...

Фридрих Енгельс (1820-95) був соціялістом, який із К. Марксом зорганізували модерний комунізм. Він розробляв марксизм і діялектичний матеріялізм, що змішував із своєю філософією. Не визнавав християнства й був атеїстом та змагав, щоб зкомунізувати цілий світ.

Володимир Ілїч Ленін (1870-1924) підніс марксиську пропаганду та розвинув комунізм у новій, класичній боротьбі пролетаріяту в Росії. Він через 20-ть літ організував большевицьку революцію проти християнства в Росії й на Україні. Він продовжував філософію марксизму, матеріялізму й атеїзму та поборював православ'я.

Було ще багато жидівських філософів, але вони прийняли інше горожанство й не виступали як жидівські філософи.

ЖИДИ — КРЕМЛІВСЬКА ШАЙКА.

Карл Маркс — жид німецької раси,
Що зфілосував кремлівську комуну,
Переносять її хрущовські галапаси
Кругом економічного світу... Автор.

Творцями комунізму, (наука, що голосить зрівнання всіх станів і спільне вживання власности) були німецькі жиди Карл Маркс (1818-83) і Фрідрих Енгельс (1820 — -95).

Марксистський філософський матеріялізм, економічна теорія та пролетарський науковий соціялізм Німеччини були головними частинами революційної марксистської плянової теорії.

Жиди були начальниками у підготовленій комуністичній революції Німеччини у 1848 році, за яку вповні вони відповідали. Християнське населення Німеччини й Австрії ніколи не можуть забути про такі комуністичні з[illegible] чини комунізму.

Марксизм є денною програмою атеїстичного ко[illegible]нізму у світі, який ненавидить юдаїзму й усього християнства на Землі. Марксистські агенти пропагували серед жидівства та приобіцювали їм "тріюмф" (урочистий в'їзд побідника чи радість побіди) через свій марксизм до "Біблійної перемоги" та сили жидівства. Конспіратори комуністичної кліки "обмотували павутинням свою жертву", а в заплату підготовляли «комуністичний мир», що в практиці приносить поневолення.

За "магічним яблуком Маркса" діє у християнському світі кремлівська "п'ята колона", яка всюди "снує свої пропагандивні машини й гніада саботажів" в індустрі-

яльних державах. Періферією (обвід чи округ) комуністичної шайки радикалізму (змагання до рішучо-основої переміни суспільного ладу) є переважно жидівська команда в агітації марксистської пропаганди й московських акцій у всіх християнських державах світу.

Головато-лисий К. Маркс програвши свою політику в атеїстичній філософії, потряс "партійною бородою" та вивтікав до Англії, а "розгніздившись" там серед своєї волі, він почав знова свою зреформовану "музику комунізму": видавав памплет "Комуніст Маніфесто" у 1848 році, а у 1864 році їхня шайка заснувала «Інтернаціонал» (Ді Інтернешонел Воркменс Асосієйшн).

Після смерти К. Маркса Ф. Енгельс удобрив теорії марксизму, отже з того часу почали атеїстичні паразити "пити християнську кров"... Марксизм є "підмурівкою" модерного комунізму Кремля, який дав наукове обгрунтування теорії та практики класової боротьби й робітничого руху комуністичної шайки, керованої комуністичною "голотою пролетарської революції ленінізму" (жовтень 1917 р.).

Вол. Ілїч Ленін (1870-1924) — російський революціонер та автор, який продовжував жидівсько-комуністичну кар'єру в Росії та й на Україні. Ленінізм є дальшим творчим розвитком марксизму в нових умовах класової боротьби пролетаріяту. Він розробив учення про партію нового типу та про радянську владу. Ленінізм поневолив нашу автохтонну християнсько-національну Україну та відібрав головніші права нашого народу на існування та буття на нашому материку.

Сид М. Серен, у книжці «Правда про Україну» доказує що Ленін був жидом (стор. 59). Він мав нагоду дискутувати з одним офіцером Червоної Армії, який безперервно воював на польському фронті. Він власне завзято обороняв большевицьке управління та підкреслював, що Ленін був жидом.

В залізничній станції в Проскурові після смерти Леніна група льокальних жидів плакала й тужила за І. Леніном, як за рідним батьком. Власники жидівського готелю в Кам'янець-Подільському жалісно висловлювався про смерть Леніна та показували їм його знимку з юнацьких років.

Д-р Джулі Джувл, вдові по визначному членові [illegible]ської Охранки, що від 1914 р. перебуваючи все в оточенні царя Ніколая II й "охороняли" його, отже вона, риючись недавно в старих паперах і знайшла цікавий документ, який говорить про дотепер невиявлене походження Леніна.

Документ Охранного Отделенія Московського Відділу, з датою 1918 року був поданий до відома вдовою в Америці, де вона тепер проживає під зміненим прізвищем. На підставі документу Ленін, якого називали "Кріавий", народився 10-го квітня 1870 р. в місцевості Бараново, в околиці Одеси в родині жидів. Батько називався Ілько Сруль Гольдман, а мати Софія Гольдман. Леніна вони називали Хаїм Гольдман.

Батько Леніна був кравцем, а мати виробляла капелюхи. В часі режиму Александра II-го родину Гольдман покарано (за спекуляцію мануфактурою) висилкою [illegible] Сибір на стале поселення. Це сталося 1877 р. коли Х[illegible] було 7 літ. В дорозі на Сибір вони здержалися в Сн[illegible]ську, де один член ескорти мав племінника калмика, на ім'я Ілля Улянов. Тому, що син Улянова втопився, він намовив Гольдмана залишити свого сина Хаїма з ним і його жінкою жидівкою Марією на певний час, доки самі вони не влаштувалися.

Той певний час потривав так довго, що Улянов адоптував собі Хаїма і визвав його Владімир Ілліч Улянов. Вітчим Леніна був калмиком, а прибрана мати — жидівка. Опісля Ленін оженився з М. Крупською, жидівкою, але вони дітей не мали. Ленін був також знаний під

псевдами Нінін і Цедербавм. Багато разів він перебирався за жінку та убирав перуку, маскуючись перед поліцією. Зацікавлені чинники досліджують правдивість цього документу (Див. "Лемківщина" ч. 9, 1963 р., стор. 3).

Як німецька революція кінчилася жидами марксизму, так і російська революція була переведена жидівством. У католицькій документації Парижа з 6-го березня 1920 року була листа з 2%-товими большевицькими лідерами, з яких 24-ох були жидами, а 25-тим був сам Ленін, а саме:

Привласнене прізвище:	Правдиве прізвище:	Національність:
Ленін	Улянов	Росіянин (півжид)
Троцький	Бронштайн	Жид
Стеклов	Накгамес	Жид
Мартов	Зедербавм	Жид
Зіновєв	Апфельбавм	Жид
Дан	Говревіч (Юревіч)	Жид
Ганецкі	Фурштенберг	Жид
Парвус	Гелпфанд	Жид
Уріцкі	Падомільскі	Жид
Ларін	Лурдж	Жид
Богрін	Натгансогн	Жид
Мартінов	Зібар	Жид
Богданов	Зільберштайн	Жид
Гарін	Гарфельд	Жид
Сучанов	Гімель	Жид
Камнельф	Гольдман	Жид
Сагерскі	Крохман	Жид
Рязанов	Гольденбах	Жид
Солютезев	Бляйхман	Жид
Пятніцкі	Зівін	Жид
Вахельрод	Ортодокс	Жид

Гласнуов	Шульце	Жид
Зуріенсайи	Вайнштайи	Жид
Лапунскі	Льоевенсогн	Жид

(Див. "Ді Рулес оф Раша" о. Деніса Фагея, професора філософії та церковної історії з Кіммадж, Даблін — Ірляндія, стор. 27).

Понад третину жидівського населення в Росії [illegible] ла совєтськими урядниками та жидівська маса була відповідальна за російську революцію. Жиди чисельно переважали у комуністичній верхівці світу, вони й змагають до повалення всього християнства у світі й зкомунізувати населення Землі.

Комуністичний режим ленінівців знищив 20 мія. росіян, які були прихильниками Керенського. Ленін у 1919 р. основав "Комінтерн" і став жорстоким диктатором-тираном у Росії й на Україні. Левіти (єврейська релігійна каста) публікують про їхню 6-тисячномилеву подорож по совєтському союзі, що вони там усюди зустрічали жидівську культуру та що там є "центр жидівського життя". Розповідали жидівські військовики з Росії та з Польщі в американській армії, що російсько-комуністичний говернмент (правління) є під впливами жидівської сили, тощо. За звідомленням Сокольського довідуємося, що Польс[illegible] Комуністична Партія була переважаюча жидами ([illegible] перед російською окупацією. Так само жидівський еле[illegible] переважав у державнім правлінні Румунії та Мадярщини (за звідомленням майора Роберта Г. Віліямса з Каліфорнії, ЗДА).

Леон Троцький (Лев Давидович Бронштайн у 1879-1940) — жид-марксист, який був пропагандистом в Росії, основав "Четвертий Інтернаціонал" біля Мексіко Сіті у 1937 р.

Сид М. Серен в "Правда про Україну" (стор. 52) згадує, що Лейба Троцький був головним командантом Червоної Армії, своєрідний православний жид.

ЦК ВКП(б) у 1918 р. складався з 9-ох жидів і трьох росіян, а саме: Бронштайн (Троцький), Апфельбавм (Зіновєв), Ловрі (Лярин), Овсрітскі, Володарскі, Розенфельд (Каменєв), Смідовіч, Свердлов (Янкель) та Накгамкес (Стеклов).

Державний комуністичний апарат мав 556 большевицьких комісарів у 1918-19 рр., з чого було 457 жидів, 35 латишів, 17 росіян, 15 німців, 10 грузинів, 3 поляки, 3 фіни, 2 українці, 1 чех та 1 караїм (хозар).

У 1920 р. було 62 комісари в державному комуністичному апараті, з чого було 41 жидів, 6 латишів, 5 росіян, 3 грузини, 2 вірменці, 2 німці, 1 чех, 1 українець та 1 караїм (хозар).

Комуністичний рух у 1917-26 рр. був керований жидами. З 224-ох революціоністів большевицької жовтневої революції в 1917 році було 170 жидів.

Інші російські соціялістичні партії мали подібний склад, а саме:

1. Центральні комуністи С. Д. Меншевиків мав 11 членів — всі жиди;

2. Народний Комісаріат — 6 членів (5 жидів, 1 росіянин);

3. Праве крило народних комуністів мало 15 членів (13 жидів, 2 росіяни) — Чайковський і Керенський — можливо були з жидівського походження;

4. Ліве крило народних комуністів мало 12 членів (10 жидів, 2 росіяни);

5. Комітет московських анархістів мав 5 членів (4 жиди, 1 росіянин);

6. Польська комуністична партія мала 12 членів — всі жиди, включно з Собельсоном (Радек), Коркгеналем (Загонскі) та Шварцом (Гольц).

Народний Комісаріят (Міністерство) складався з 17-ох жидів, 3 росіяни, 1 грузин та 1 Вірменець — разом 22 члени. Екзекутива Центрального Комітету мала 41 жи-

дів, 5 росіян, 2 вірменці, 2 грузуни, 1 українець, 1 чех, 1 імеритієць та 1 караїм (хозар) — разом 61 членів. Екстраординарна Комісія Москви мала 23 жиди, 8 латишів, 2 росіяни, 1 поляк, 1 німець, 1 вірменин — разом 36 членів. З 158,400.000 населення СССР було 7,800.000 жидів (за жидівською енцикльопедією) у 1954 році. Згідно з "Джювіш Кроникл" із 6. 1. 1933 року, отже одна третина жидів СССР є урядниками.

Свердлов (жид) — за його наказом був замордований цар Николай II та його родина. Визначними жидами там був Каменєф і Зіновєв. Відділ зовнішніх справ був у руках жида — Літвінова. Ілля Еренбург був шефом пропаганди у світі.

Всі уряди в Україні були зайняті жидами. Всі секретарі комітету Дистрикту й міста були жидами. Жидами були теж у більшості дозорці вязнів, прокурори й адвокати. Промисловість і комерція була зовсім у руках жидів. Усі шпиталі, клініки та фармації, ресорти здоровля, санаторії та відпочинкові доми, управителі банків були обсадженні жидами.

Більшість управителів фабрик і державних господарств були теж жидами. До НКВД дослівно "товпилися" жиди. Коли робітники були без хліба, то жиди були забезпечені потрібними харчами. Коли робітники й селяни вистоювали днями й ночами в рядах (огонку) під будинком за конечними потребами для життя, то жиди продавали ці речі на чорних ринках за величезну ціну. Українцям тяжко було дістатися на університети (головно на медицину) чи перейти їхні іспити, коли жиди мали вільний доступ до тих інституцій та навіть без іспитів.

Підкуплені елементи пропагували там, що Бога немає. Церкви були зруйновані, священні речі були потоптані й спалені, а духовенство й вірні церкви були тортуровані, побиті чи вивезені (заслані) на Сибір.

Жидівські синагоги були відчинені та старші жиди

зовсім вільно відправляли в них свої набоженства. Там не було думки про неділі й свята, отже це власне здавило людський християнський дух. Учителі по школах заставляли (припікали) своїх учнів говорити, чи їхні родичі віруют у Бога, тощо. Таким чином багато батьків були покарані за молитву й прославлення Бога в своїх публікаціях.

Православні цвинтарі (кладовища) були зруйновані, а жидівські натомість були удосконалені (поліпшені). З православних цвинтарів поробили спортові ігрища для футболу чи публічні парки. Вони зруйнували родинне життя та абсолютно обернули людей у тварин, думаючи, що після смерти людини був уже кінець і т. ін.

Жиди мали привілеї відвідувати могили своїх рідних і знайомих (родину й товаришів), предохороняючи від зіпсуття всякі спогади й жалоби на їхніх могилах (Див. стор. 52-4).

Йосип Вісаріонович Сталін (1879-1953) був призначений Леніном як політичний керівник агресії. Був жонатий із жидівкою, так само його родина була подружена чи помішана з єврейством. Грузинський Джугашвілі (Сталін), син сапожніка (швець) творчо розвинув марксистсько-ленінське вчення стосовно до нових історичних умов і в ряді питань збагатив революційну теорію новими положеннями. Жиди припускають, що він був теж жидом і жонатий із сестрою Кагановича — жида, який був комісаром (головою) усіх радянських індустрій. Жидівське населення "одноголосно" любило Сталіна, шануючи його як найбільшого товариша жидівського народу. Левити говорили, що Сталінова дочка була одружена з жидом. Левити теж твердять, що жидівство СССР є мішаниною до жидівських проблєм у світі, що лежать широкою перемогою для комунізму (за публікаціями Роберта Г. Вільгельмса з Каліфорнії 1951 року).

Сид М. Серен у згаданій повище книжці наводить, що його колега П. Іваненко під час своєї подорожі по Грузії одержав докладні інформації в м. Горі (місце народження якоїсь потвори), що Єсель Джугашвіллі (якого він зустрів у Німеччині) жив довгий час у Тіфлісі та знає Джугашвіллі дуже добре та категорично твердить, що він був із жидівського походження. Джугашвіллі за царських часів був «випачкований» із тюрми жидом Кайлаюм, у якого він опісля провірював прихід і відхід робітників із фабрики.

Рахаеля Баєр (жидівка) часто говорила про грузинських жидів, званими "таті", отже Йосиф Сталін був теж жидом-таті. Енциклопедії не подають Сталінової національности, лише, що він народився в Грузії та був сином шевця. Одруження Сталіна з жидівкою Каганович було натуральним феноменом (явищем). Жидівська кров є сильніша за хамельнізм (порода плазунів ящірок, у яких помітна мінливість кольорів) — стор. 61.

Сталін був найбільшим катом із усіх часів. Ленін і жорстокий Сталін належали до жидівської раси (породи). Сталінів син Василій оженився з дочкою Молотова, якої мама є жидівка, а дочка Сталіна була одружена з Кагановичевим сином Михайлом, братом її мачухи. В[illegible]тиве Сталінове прізвище Джугашвіллі, про що говорить його жидівське походження. Слово "Джуга" (син Юди) в жидівській мові означає: Джуга (Юда), швілі (син) — стор. 62.

За тиранства Сталіна та його катів не було краще жити в СССР, бо він буквально продовжував марксистські пляни матеріялізму. На будинках і частоколах УРСР видніли плякати з написсом: "Жіть стало лучше! Жіть стало веселей!".

Був він арештований у 1902 р. за свій большевизм Леніна та вивезений у Сибір, звідки втік назад до Транскавказії у 1905 році. Був членом Центрального Комітету

Большевиків у 1908-17 рр. та брав активну участь у жовтневій революції Росії. Він видавав партійний орган "Правда" та був генеральним секретарем Леніна. Був теж головою комуністичного Інтернаціоналу, коли Троцький був вигнаний та опинився на еміграції (Туреччина, Франція та Норвегія). Він теж був батьком п'ятирічки в СССР. Він був творцем комунізму в Росії, що продовжував Сталін і продовжує М. С. Хрущов.

В. М. Молотов (Скрябін) оженився з жидівкою — Павліною Семйоновою Жемчужіною (Ольга Карповская — її професійний псевдонім), яка відвідувала Паню Елеонор Русевельт у Білій Палаті в Вашінгтоні, ЗДА, сестрою Самуеля Карпа з Бриджпортак, Конн., ЗДА. Мануїльський (за левитами) був вихований по-єврейськи в СССР, який був головою управління в УРСР та головою комуністичного Інтернаціоналу. Берія — жид, який був головою секретної поліції СССР та товаришем Молотова. Амберг — жид, який був кремлівським банкером. Ілія Егренберг — жид і головний шеф "Правди" в СССР. Генрі Ягода був "жорстоким головою НКВД" — жид (за описом Кравченка, політичного комісаря цілої Червоної Армії, який теж був жидом). Коли згаданий Генрих Ягода був ліквідований у 1937-ому році, то на його місце прийшов Єжов — також жид. Подібних було безліч, про яких тут неможливо описати. Про них треба писати спеціяльну статистичну книгу подібних тиранів, катів і ворогів українського християнського-національного народу цілої Украіи.

М. С. Хрущов на XXII з'їзді КПРС кричав про новий етап у розвитку революційної теорії Маркса-Енгельса-Леніна (жидів). Його програма нарад була зовсім ленінська. Доповіді М. С. Хрущова були пройняті бойовим духом марксизму-ленінізму. Доказував він своїм партійцям (не вимахував лише черевиком), що: "Ми йдемо вперед невторованим шляхом. Нам треба розробляти різно-

манітні проблеми, що повстають в ході будівництва комунізму, розвивати, конкретизувати теоретичні положення. Подібно до того, як живий організм не може нормально рости без сонячного світла, так і комуністичне будівництво не може успішно здійснюватися, якщо його шлях не освітлюється марксистсько-ленінською наукою.

Як бачимо з його пропагандивного комуністичного ораторства (мовної брехні), то він зовсім не змінив свого диктаторства в СССР, а тим більше збагатив марксистсько-ленінську пропоганду новими наклепами большевизму і поробив найновіші зміни в економічному, політичному й ідеологічному житті та в галузі міжнародних відносин.

Підсумки XXII з'їзду КПРС Хрущова, було утворення світової системи соціялізму, колоніяльна система імперіялізму і нове загострення його загальної кризи. Програма комуністичної партії СССР формолює висновок щоб "знищити війни й утвердити вічний мир на земді — історична місія комунізму".

На цьому з'їзді КПРС М. С. Хрущов говорив, щоб: "В сучасних умовах відкрилася перспектива добитися мирного співіснування на весь період, протягом якого мають знайти своє розв'язання соціяльні і політичні проблеми, що нині розділяють світ". Він тут напевно думав пляном ВКП(б) СССР, щоб заграбити цілий світ і встанови комуністичний мир на весь період, щоб християнські держави не псували проблем червоного Кремля, які розділяють комуністичний світ — пропаганду марксизму-ленінізму.

В програмі КПРС цього з'їзду говорилося про діяльність ВКП(б), що: людство здобуло реально існуюче соціялістичне суспільство і перевірену на досвіді науку про побудову соціялізму. Стовповий шлях до соціялізму прокладено". Там зовсім немає згадки, що до побудови соціялізму. Кремлівські тирани СССР гнали примусовою

пропагандою та зброєю, тому й цей "стовповий шлях прокладено" через соціялізм аж до комунізму.

Атеїстичні філософи комунізму (Маркс, Енгельс і Ленін) зовсім геніяльно передбачували, що після повалення капіталізму нове суспільство неминуче повинно перейти фазу соціялізму й комунізму. Соціялізм створює передумови комунізму та є базою, фундаментом і власною основою комунізму. Перехід від соціялізму до комунізму відбувається без революційної ломки соціялістичних виробничих відносин, а шляхом всебічного розвитку й удосконалення існуючої соціялістичної основи. Перехід від соціялізму до комунізму носить безперервний і поступовий характер. Соціялізм переростає в Комунізм.

Програма КПРС чітко визначає два послідовні етапи переходу від соціялізму до комунізму (Див. Г. М. Мултих про XXII з'їзд КПРС — стор. 25).

Протягом першого етапу десятиріччя (1961-70 рр.) СССР заплянував створити таку матеріяльно-технічну базу комунізму, щоб перевершити по виробництві продукції наймогутніші і найбагатші ЗДА, а тим самим підвищити матеріяльний добробут і культурно-технічний рівень трудящих СССР. Всі колгоспи і радгоспи перетворяться у високопродуктивні та високодохідні господарства. Тоді будуть задоволені потреби радянських людей, зникне важка фізична праця, а СССР стане країною найкоротшого робочого дня.

СССР по вимогам партії ВКП(б) політично перетворив у робочу фізичну силу та "пропагандивним язиком" хотіли перемогти у своїм "соцзмаганню" так багаті економічно ЗДА в модерних часах. ВКП(б) СССР фантазують за філософією основників і творців комунізму, щоб своїми фіктивними сателітами заволодіти ЗДА та "визволити" мирне населення ЗДА тим "сибірським сонцем", щоб і вони мали короткий день у своїх колгоспах і заводах, а ночами треба працювати для експансії СССР

та політики жидівського комунізму в цілому Божому світі...

За такими програмами з'їздів КПРС вони визволяли Україну і інші держави Европи та систематично "перетворювали куркулів у жебраків", а для патріотів церкви й України знайшли "короткий день Сибіру", тощо.

На другому етапі десятиріччя (1971-80 рр.) фантазійно завершено створення матеріяльно-технічної бази комунізму СССР, забезпечено всьому населенню Радянського Союзу достаток матеріяльних і культурних благ та радянське суспільство безпосередньо підійде до здійснення принципу розподілу по потребах. Тоді й здійсниться поступовий перехід до єдиної загальнонародньої власності большевиків СССР, де в основному буде побудоване комуністичне суспільство та завершиться побудова комуністичного суспільства. В остаточному висновку зафіксаційовано (закріплено), щоб протягом десятиріч створити матеріяльно-технічну базу комунізму. На з'їзді КПРС М. С. Хрущов запевняв своїх "Кривавих тиранів", що через 20-ть років СССР вироблятеме майже в два рази більше промислової продукції, ніж нині виробляється в усьому несоціялістичному світі. Виробництво засобів виробництва зросте приблизно 7 разів та СССР матиме основні виробничі фонди в 5 разів більші, ніж ... пер і т. ін.

Хоч "колгоспний лад" був накреслений Леніним, історично перевірений і відповідаючий вимогам поступового переходу селянства з соціялізму до комунізму, все таки пляни виробництва двадцятилетки СССР не зростуть у 7 разів та не буде виробничих фондів у 5 разів більше в майбутньому, ніж тепер у СССР! З часом переходу населення СССР в колгоспи, артілі й т. ін., вони втратили свої матеріяльні блага, а прямо "голодні, босі й обдерті" стали завершувати пляни побудови жидівського комунізму й хижацької шайки червоного Кремля. З ходом часу й

подій вони забували про створені БОЖІ багатства, а "ясне сонічко Кремля" зовсім їх не гріло й радости не було...

Програма КПРС глибоко розкриває перспективи розвитку націй по шляху до комунізму. Положення про шлях села до кумунізму є творчим розвитком леніського кооперативного пляну та великим вкладом у теорію наукового комунізму. Виховання комуністичної пропаганди передбачає формування нового світогляду, трудове виховання, розвиток пролетарського інтернаціоналізму і соціялістичного патріотизму, подолання пережитків капіталізму в свідомості і поведінці людей, викривання буржуазної (заможні горожани середнього стану) ідеології та утвердження комуністичної моралі (Г. М. Мунтих — стор. 35).

Можна сміливо сказати, що педагогічна праця СССР є тісно зв'язана з марксистською логікою та педагогією молоді. Марксистська філософія є основним фактором комуністичного виховання та атеїстичної молоді в СССР.

Програма КПРС підкреслює, що народи можуть прийти до соціялізму тільки в результаті соціялістичної революції і здійснення диктатури пролетаріяту марксистсько-ленінської партії є необхідною умовою соціялістичної революції та побудови соціялізму-комунізму.

Большевицька вулиця про це добре знає, бо під покришкою соціялізму виростав комунізм. Соціялісти західної Европи робили революції під червоним прапором марксизму, бо тільки робітники соціалістичної економіки могли тоді легально розвиватися та конспіративно конструктувати жид. комунізм серед християнських народів.

Програма КПРС XXII з'їзду ВКП(б) намітила принцип виборності та звітовності в партійних організаціях знизу аж до верху (армія, флот і т. ін.). Приказано підвищувать роль партійних зборів, конференцій, з'їздів, пленумів партійних комітетів та інших колективних органів; створювати сприятливі умови для вільного і ділового обговорення в партії питань її політики та практичної діяльності, для проведення товариських дискусій у спірних або досить ясних питаннях. Програма та статут КПРС по затвердженні XXII-ним з'їздом є пройняті піклуванням про підвищення звання комуніста і ролі партії в житті радянського народу та ідеям святого служіння партії народові СССР (Г. М. Мунтих — стор. 43).

Вони пляново замовчують правду, а поширюють брехню для всіх християн у світі. Всі принципи виборності й звітовності були та є секретом керовані Чека, ГПУ, НКВД і КГБ та визначними членами ВКП(б) в СССР. Всякі публічні зустрічі з мирним населенням Радянського Союзу були та є строго керовані партійним комітетом СССР, без контрреволюційних питань і дискусій. Партійці виховують і вчать успішно тільки інших партійців, щоб вони могли зайняти тиранські позиції в побудові жидівського комунізму в СССР та й у цілому Божому світі.

Конструкторами програм КПРС всіх з'їздів ВКП(б) і поліційних загонів та диктатори сателітних держав і комуністичних країн світу були жиди. Вони всі є двигунами й пропагандистами жидівсько-комуністичної партії у світі, які маніфестують за "Маніфестом комуністичної партії Маркса Енгельса та за партійними "Інтернаціоналами" і посмертними програмовими документами Леніна-Сталіна-Хрущова.

Вони пропагандивно чваняться, що деякі німецькі часописи про їхній «справедливий комуністичний рай» писали: "Хто говорить про мир і здійснює воєнні провокації, хто говорить про оборону і загрожує підготовкою агресії, хто базікає про свободу і збирається посягнути на незалежність інших, той не повинен дивуватися тому, що від нього відвертаються і виступають проти нього" — ця дефініція вповні відповідає правді різникам та агресорам СССР. "Сама свиня рве мішок та сама кричить!" —

говорили наші селяни на Рідних землях автохтонної України. Вся хрущовська пропаганда й діяльність є систематичним маятником розбудови жидівського комунізму та паразитом атеїстичної етики й моралі комунізму.

Хоч курщинський Хрущов натягав на себе вишиваную сорочку для пропагандивної мастки в Києві на пленумі, проте він напевно «смердів комуністичним жидом», який сам катував українське християнсько-національне населення. Немає він жодного "братерського почуття слов'янських народів", а є професійним тираном і катом України й усіх сателітніх країн СССР. Напевно колись епохальна кліка ВКП(б) СССР "посіче його на партійний суп", або викинуть теж його кости з кремлівського мавзолею... "Катюзі по заслузі!!!".

Коли схарактеризуємо розвиток комунізму в світі, то можемо сміло сказати, що тільки нащадки хозарів і мориків (частина маврітанського населення, що залишилася після витиснення маврів — берберсько-арабсько-жидівське населення античних часів Півн.-Зах. Африки-Мавританії) — жиди були основниками і конструкторами комунізму. Наприклад:

НІМЕЧЧИНА.

За часів цісаря Вільгельма робітники зорганізували найсильнішу соціялістичну партію в Німеччині тодішньої Европи. Атентати анархістів на цісаря Вільгельма Отто Бісмарк (німецький політичний діяч, який писав, що: "Сто професорів — Батьківщина пропаща") приписував соціялістам, тому й він заборонив всі соціялістичні товариства, збори, часописи і т. ін.

Серед німецьких соціялістів виріс Маркс та Енгельс — жиди, які вперше в світі оснували комунізм, підготовили та були провідниками революції марксистів Німеччини, а відтак вони теж допомагали у плянуванні більшевицької жовтневої революції Леніна у Росії. Вони обид-

ва "жували" філософію Гегеля та Фаербаха (німецькі соціялісти), які більше писали про марксизм,ніж сам Маркс у "Капіталі". А. Булгаков (СССР) висловлювався, що "більше пізнати марксизм з творів Фаербаха, ніж з трьох томів найважнішої праці Маркса про капі[illegible]". Маркс цілим серцем ненавидів священників і звав їх [illegible]ми" (Лист до Енгельса 25 вересня 1869 року). Не[illegible]ником БОГА та людства був теж і Ленін, який у Лондоні, Англія (1900-03 рр.) видавав газету "Іскра" та провадив цілим комуністичним рухом за кордоном аж до жовтневої революції в Росії. Ленін писав до Горького: "Якенебудь поняття про всякого бога, навіть забавки, це все невисказана огида, це зараза" (Див. "Комунізм і Релігія" о. Василя Ваврика, ЧСВВ — стор. 9-10).

Хоч населення Німеччини й Австрії жорстоко засудило свох марксистів-революціонерів та вважало за ганебність і паразитизм християнської Німеччини, проте Східня Німеччина знову опинилась у лапах жидівських комуністів після капітуляції Райху А. Гітлєра 8-го травня 1945 року.

В східньому Берліні засів Кривавий Волтер Ульбріхт і комуністична поліція (ВОПО), які по-кремлівському контролюють східньою Німеччиною та 16-ть мільйоновим німецьким населенням (3½міл. від 1958 р. в[illegible] до Зах. Німеччини). Чарівна вулиця Бернауера в східньому Берліні осталася за «залізною стіною» волі цілого німецького населення серед марксистського комунізму. Німці вигодували у своїй державі жидівсько-комуністичних потвор, а тепер ними поневолені й гинуть у "кігтях" червоних комуністів східньої Німеччини! Вони будували "Нову Европу" гітлєризму серед поневолених християнських народів в Европі, а не зробили порядку зі своїми марксистами, через яких програли свою останню велику війну та расову політику. Колись гітлєрівці по-звірячому знущалися з християнським народом свого Райху (Велико-

Держава), а тепер не знайдуть серед них дипломатичних симпатій будьякого державного шляху на майбутнє!..

Тотальне зелено-юніформне ВОПО озброєне в автомати й кулемети (як КГБ СССР) та Німецька Комуністична Партія (ДКП) виховують німецьку молодь на тиранів, які будуть нищити свій народ, релігійний культ, національні традиції, тощо. Вони зовсім не вірять у "німецьке братерство", а щують своїх собак на своїх "братів і сестер по крові", кидають між них газові бомби по вулицях, від яких їхнє населення "сліпне від сліз" та стріляють на поліцію Зах. Німеччини і т. ін. Теперішнє 74-ри мільйонове населення цілої Німеччини вже не знайде так скоро знова спільної ідеї до плянованої мети свого християнського народу...

Колись гітлєрівське гестапо било гарапами своїх підданих, щувало собаками, душило в газівнях Райху, а тепер їхнє ВОПО робить подібне з німецьким християнським населенням з наказу марксистсько-хрущовських різників червоного Кремля. — Це мабуть теж Божа кара, зіслана Богом на німецьке населення за їхні гріхи.

Комунізм треба нищити там, де він зароджується! Тепер він уже зріс у велику силу, отже треба дипломатичної християнської співпраці всіх християн у світі, щоб їх перемогти у майбутній війні... В. М. Молотов (міністер іноземних справ в СССР) у 1946 році відмітив: "Що станеться в Берліні — це станеться й у Німеччині, а що станеться в Німеччині — це станеться й в Европі!" Думаю, що "лисий дядя" не помиляється, бо бере це практично з попередніх марксистсько-ленінівських революцій, які пляново все "вибухають у християнському світі"...

Сам Гаррі С. Труман декларував (проголосив), що: "Росіяни є найбільшими брехунами в світі. Вони ломлять кожну свою обіцянку в Постамі". А Дін Раск (державний секретар ЗДА) твердить, що: "Хрущов говорить багато про компетицію (змагання, конкуренція) миру, але Берлін

знов доказав забагато компетицій до советських шпунків". (Див. «Холодна Війна» Й. С. Клярка, американського сепатора Пенсильванії — стор. 79 і 81). Видно, що Берлін заграє тов. Хрущову на нервах до здійснення жидівсько-комуністичних плянів червоного Кремля. Він здібний навіть "прилатати" німцям якогось політичного "прогула" та може прийти знов до якогось конфл... в Німеччині чи й в Европі...

За приклад можемо сміло згадати революту у східньому Берліні 16-17 червня 1953 року, де німецька молодь кидала камінням на советські танки, а 75-ть тисячна група демонстрантів хотіла викинути управління червоного Ульбріхта в східньому Берліні. Цей бунт (повстання) східніх німців був придушений російськими танками й військом, очевидно на алярмове замовлення управління Ульбріхта.

Хоч німці здорові, динамічні й енергійний народ і Зах. Німеччина (58 міл. населення) є членом Об'єднаних Націй (ОН), все таки їм буде тяжко знова "встати на ноги" серед розчленування їхніх земель. Згідно з комуністичною пропагандою, Зах. Берлін є центром шпіонажі, турботи й ворогують проти жидівсько-комуністичної "... "бодо-любної" СССР.

Площа Маркса-Енгельсса в східньому Берліні є ...руджена за пляном площі червоного Кремля, де стоять вилиті чи збудовані різні фантастичні тирани всього християнського населення у світі. Народня Поліція Східньої Німеччини зовсім не відрізняється від Гестапо (не носять лише свастики) Гітлєра. Гітлєрівські СС та СД перетрансформовані в ССД та ВОПО, а їхні молодечі організації в юніформах мають таку саму мілітарну якість і смак. Всюди там поширена пропаганда Хрущова-Ульбріхта та німецька молодь східньої Німеччини виховується в жидівсько-комуністичному дусі інтересів червоного Кремля.

ЕСПАНІЯ.

Після арабсько-еспанської війни в 1492 р. еспанці розселили по цілій Еспанії морисків (були остаточно вигнані з Еспанії в 1609-10 рр.), нащадків давніх арабів і жидів, які прийняли християнську віру, але все таки трималися давніх звичаїв.

Серед двомільйонових монархістів Еспанії після володіння короля Альфонса XII (1886-1931) було багато жидів-марксистів, які навіть зайняли місто на кілька годин і вивісили червоний прапор над мійською палатою (ратушем). Там уже було дві комуністичні юнії (ПОУМ і ПСУС).

З кінцем жовтневої революції в Росії було ув'язнено 30 тисяч політичних в'язнів (включно з усіма соціялістичними лідерами управління Каталана). В'язні робили параду під червоним прапором марксизму, співали "Інтернаціонал" та вигукували: "Любов Живуча Росії!" Коаліція (об'єднання) соціялістів і комуністів була частиною з'єднаного фронту Йосипа Сталіна.

Комунізм в Еспанії почав зростати в силу. Місяць по лютневих виборах було вбито 50 людей і 200 ранених у бійці. Сімнадцять церков та одинадцять монастирів було спалено, одночасно з 33-ома домами часописів та 22-ома іншими будинками. Тузіни фашистів було арештовано, як теж опинився в тюрмі сам Прімо де Ривера Мігуель (еспанський генерал і диктатор 1923-30 рр.). По деяких містах Еспанії було протестовано, що Росія переслала $200 тисяч на фінансування еспанської революції.

Ларго Кабалєро (один із групи Каталана) підчас ув'язнення зажерливо читав про Маркса та Леніна, де було сказано, що: "Коли популярний фронт проломиться, тоді тріюмф пролетаріяту буде певний".

В московському Кремлі сотки тисяч комуністів проголосили 200 тисяч рублів допомоги, щоб тим допомогти еспанським робітникам та російські вантажні поїзди

були вже на шляху до еспанських портів. Французькі міліціонери були незграбні та нездібні до властивої обслуги артилерії. Тисячі німецького й італійського війська воювали по стороні ген. Франка та їхні держави постачали йому літаки й пілотів. Комуністи з СССР вс[illegible]али до міліції лоялістів і творили Інтернаціональну Бр[illegible] в якій було багато охотників-симпатиків із інших [illegible] світу (Франція, Італія, Англія, ЗДА й інші). Лише 600 ірляндських католиків були гідними серед бригадирців, які воювали по стороні ген. Франка.

При кінці серпня пролетаріяти спалили в Еспанії понад 200 церков та "заіскрили" грабування релігійних будинків і вбивство службовців (клерків). Вони забрали 8 міл. пезів із корсетів (стаників) сестер єпископа Джена (Йоана) та коло 40 міл. пезів забрали з церкви. Понад 40 генералів було викинено з армії під контролею республіканців, а більшість офіцерів було рекрутовано з анархістів, соціялістів та комуністів Маркса.

Священники й монахині (черниці) були помордовані та спотворювані (покалічені). Монахині були брутально згвалтовані (пірвані), а інші були замордовані, що не хотіли одружитися з міліціонерами. Інші свящ[illegible]ники серед лайок анархістів були немилосердно побиті [illegible] юрбою (товпою).

Пролетаріяти марксизму заводили вже частинно колгоспи, комунізували банки, залізниці й т. ін. Поети (Т. С. Ельйот, В. Г. Ауден, Стефан Спендер) бачили в еспанських робітників дух демократії та писали ліричні данини (спогади чи праці) після їхніх прізвищ. Науковці (Брітімер, Галдейн) прибували до Еспанії зі своїми дружинами, щоб бути близько своїх синів, які вступили до Інтернаціональної Бригади.

Гітлер і Муссоліні достарчали ген. Франкові воїнів і воєнне знаряддя (зброю, новий повітряний флот), а Росія (СССР) слала свої танки. В перших двох місяцях

цивільної війни в Еспанії було 85 вбитих і 300 тисяч ранених. Жінки-міліціонери в Більбао (континент звірства — атроситизм) заатакували корабель із невільниками та замордували 210 жертв, включно з 30-тьома священниками. Премієром став Ларго Кабаллеро та держава була пильно контрольована комуністами.

Пізніше комуністичний фронт почав послаблятися та навіть деякі міліціонери почали перекрадатися через границю до націоналістів. Червоний Хрест підчислив, що пів мільйона війська загинуло в цій війні та Мадрид був не забраний. Нью-Йорк Тайм поміщував, що 25 тисяч населення було вбитих лоялістами в Мадриді за політичні та релігійні справи.

Кривава Цивільна Війна Еспанії в 1939 році фінально була переможена (програла СССР, Мексіко та інші охотники-комуністи багатьох держав) повстанцями ген. Ф. Франка й здушено марксистську голоту та шайку червоного Кремля в християнській Еспанії.

Хоч священник переконував еспанського філософа Ортегу-і-Гассет перед його смерттю помиритися з церквою та навіть уділив розгрішення «Суб кондіціоне», все таки ніхто не знає його останніх думок. У великій німецькій енциклєопедії Брокгавза (том 8) знаходимо, що його філософія культури є не християнська, само думення в цивілізації та християнству без БОГА. Маси Ортеги — це московський большевизм. (Див. "Шлях Перемоги" з 8-го червня 1962 р.). Тому, що еспанський католицизм його не вдоволяв і не переконував, отже він відчужувався від Церкви та напевно був замішаний серед червоних катів. Думаю, що його теж треба зачислити до грішників Еспанії та до тиранів-ворогів добрих християн католицької Еспанії.

ФРАНЦІЯ.

В 1871 році, коли ще німецькі війська були в Франції, соціялісти захопили владу в Парижі. Проголошено комуністичний лад і йшли змагання ввести в життя соціялістичну програму, як це було в 1848 році, згідно з "комуністичним маніфестом", що його видав Маркс ще 18[illegible] року в Парижі. Але по двох місяцях і в кровавих [illegible] уряд розгромив комуністів та Франція стала ліберальною республікою.

В 1905 році дійшло до відділення церкви від держави. В XX столітті монархісти втратили вплив, а соціялістичні партії набирали більшого значення. Отто Бісмарк (німецький політичний діяч) боявся, щоб Франція не відплатилася Німеччині за 1870 рік (Франція програла війну з Німеччиною та Тієр склав мир із німцями 1871 р.) та старався не допустити до французько-російського порузуміння, бо боявся війни з Францією та Росією. Коли Отто Бісмарк у 1890 році усупив із становища канцлєра, тоді Франція підписала мир із Росією, що тривав аж до І-ої світової війни та дав змогу Франції повести відплатну війну проти Німеччини 1914 року (фортеця м. Вердун здержала дальшу німецьку агресію).

Таким чином, зростає в силу традиційна комуністична партія, стає одною з найсильніших комуністичних партій у західній Европі. З наказу Москви вони влаштовували всякі демонстрації по містах, робили плянові саботажі у Франції та багато французів-комуністів брало збройну участь в еспанській революції проти ген. Франка в 1936-39рр. Жиди-комуністи франції знищили нам Головного Атамана військ УНР Симона Петлюру, хотіли насильно депортувати наших робітників у Францію до СССР, тощо. Вони пляново робили всякі захолоти у Франції та не давали там спокою християнам.

Комуністична партія у 1946-47 рр. нарахувала майже мільйона членів та під час голосування в держав-

вона займала четверте місце, але добробут і стабілізація ген. де Голя зменшила силу при слідуючих виборах до 18%. Дня 22-го лютого 1949 року французький комуністичний лідер Мавріс Торез в публічній доповіді здекларував, що члени комуністичної партії Франції ніколи не воюватимуть проти СССР вразі їхнього наїзду (агресії).

Не помогли всякі заходи комуністів у Франції, включно з плянованим атентатом на президента де Голя (французька поліція заарештувала 6 осіб, які брали участь у цьому атентаті). Не перемогла комуністична шайка кремлівської п'ятої колони, які паразитують у Франції та "самі себе кусають", про що згадав д-р Дмитро Донцов у своїй праці: "Хробак, що сам себе кусає за хвіст" (Нітше).

ІТАЛІЯ.

Античний римський поет і основник епікурської філософії Люкретій (99-55 рр. перед Нар. Христа) був матеріялістом і писав, що: "Людина є сама собі Богом". Італія є державою, злученою з 19-ох районів, якої населення жило дещо бідніше, ніж тепер. Тоді ще католицька віра Італії не мала ще такого популярного респекту до Папів та їхніх традицій і вірних. По заняттю папської території італійцями у 1870 році Папа Пій IX, як і його наслідники уважали себе за в'язнів і не признавали італійської держави.

В ході подій і впливам монархістів, романська Італія почала «засмічуватись» комунізмом у всіх місцевостях Італії та сьогодні має численну комуністичну партію в західній Европі. Партія марксистського покоління охоплює в Італії другу велику групу в їхньому парляменті. Італійців брали теж до державного управління (заходами християнськими й соціялістичними демократами)[1] й соціялістів, які попередньо були одними з найсильніших іно-

земних комуністів. Комуністичними лідерами Італії є Тальміро Толіятті та Люгі Лонго.

Толіятті є головою італійської комуністичної партії, який сильно критикував диктатора Хрущова, який шпигував його поетів, письменників та артистів. (Див. "Шлях Перемоги" ч. 17, 1963 р.).

В італійській комуністичній партії створилася фракція, яка підтримує політику Пекіну. Двох її видних представників центральний комітет партії виключив із членства (Див. "Шлях Перемоги" ч. 29, 1963 р.).

В лютому 1949 року Пальміро Толіятті, лідер комуністичної партії Італії здеклярував у публічній доповіді, що італійські комуністи не будуть воювати, якщо буде(вибухне) війна з СССР. (Див. "Холодна Війна" Діна й Геллєра, Дербі, Конн. ЗДА — стор. 32).

Сателітні держави СССР в Европі.

Польща: Поляки за своєї Річпополіти нищили українське населення з релігійних і політичних причин своєї політики, не передбачуючи своїх дійсних ворогів.

У 1939 році багато визначних поляків тікало на Волинь, сподіваючись допомоги від большевиків. Большевицькі танкісти повивішували білі флаги на своїх танках і секретно обкружили поляків із кількох сторін, а опісля ударили по них із своїх танків, які тільки зводились польські "чолги" (танкетки) та їх гнули й дусили в них польську обслугу. Поляки, які не згинули в цій фронтовій масакрі, отже вони були помордовані у СССР.

У селі Катинь б. Смоленська большевики замордували 10,000 польських офіцерів і поховали їх в одній спільній могилі (знайдено німцями-окупантами у 1943 р.). В 1945 р. ціла Польща була вже в "лапах кремлівських хижаків" — тиранів, які знова нищили найкраще польське населення. В 1947 р. вже комуністи та ліві соціялісти мали свою повну контролю над цілою Польщою. З

соціялізму вже перейшли до жидівського комунізму та поляки не мають уже теж релігійно-національного права. Владислав Гомулка (переміг у голосуванню 20-го січня 1957 р.) загострив курс щодо інтелектуалістів. Він теж заатакував увесь католицький епископат за Пастирський лист до вірних Польщі. (Див. "Гомін України" з 20-го липня 1963 р. та інша наша преса).

Про помилки поляків та про злочини Москви описували докладно польські поети й письменники (Антоні Слонімскі, Вітольд Вірпжа та інші) (прим. Артур Сендауер).

Кличі марксистських днів залишилися досі в Польщі. Парадокси карієри Владислава Гомулки були командою побудови сталінізму в Польщі. Владислава Гомулку поляки кликали "тітоістом", проте він остався матеріялістом і комуністом, якого не направила 6-річна в'язниця. Польська револьта була не менш кривавою за мадярську, де згинуло найкраще польське населення.

Комуністична Польща зовсім не відрізняється від інших сателітних держав СССР, які виконують програму 20-го комуністичного конгресу Москви.

Трапляється ще й тут у Торонті, що поляки відносяться ворожо до української мови та наших людей звуть большевиками, які не говорять по-польськки. Це абсурд деяких полякків.

Польський комуністичний уряд постановив зліквідувати всі католицькі церковні школи та дитячі садки (Див. "Шлях Перемоги" ч. 34, 1962 р.), що власне робиться за планами червоного Кремля.

Югославія: У цивільній югославській війні в 1943 році переможцями вийшли комуністи маршала Тіта. В 1944 р. російські й аліянтські війська злучилися з Тітом та прогнали геть німців. Тіто став прем'єром Югославії у 1945 році та перетрансформував її у комуністичну державу. Тітовці у 1946 році ув'язнили архієпископа Степінака в Загребу, а пізніше це діялося з епископами й священниками цілої Югославії.

Югославія є комуністичною нацією, а Тіто є визначним комуністом. Тіто перейшов комуністичний вишкіл у СССР та його комунізм майже не відрізняється від кремлівського та мають своїх тиранів і різників для свого християнсько-національного населення та ведуть [illegible]ості-ну політику проти Західніх Потуг. ЗДА помагали і [illegible]гають свому ворогові — тітовський Югославії, яка тримається СССР, як «воша кожуха». Югославія збагачує марксистський Комінтерн та з'їзди ВКП(б) своїми атеїстичними словами як партнер Комінтернів СССР.

Чехословаччина: Чехи жили під загрозою німців, вони перші скликали слов'янський конгрес у 1848 та звернулися до слов'янства зі закликом, щоб об'єднати свої сили і протиставитися німецькому "Дранг нах Остен" (Експанзія на Схід).

Чехи все симпатизували росіянам та їх нетерпляче ожидали. Коли наші українці тікали від большевиків на Захід, то чехи уважали нас за несвідомих політично й іронічно питалися наших людей: "Пречо утекати, то се наші слов'яни — русове?!" (Чого втікаєте перед нашими слов'янами-росіянами?!).

Коли "Червона Армія" вмаршерувала у [illegible]ю в 1945 році та в 1948 році зформувала сильну комуністичну партію під верховодством президента Клемента Готвальда та почала впливати на чеське населення своєю комуністичною пропагандою й звірською поведінкою серед їхніх жінок, отже чехи та їхня Руда Армада (Червона Армія) почали ненавидіти російських комуністів на своїй землі. Під час відвідин маршала Тіта Чехії в 1945 році вся чеська червона поліція та армія переслідували всіх чужинців на своїй території, а після цієї візити К. Готвальд дав розпорядження усім чужинцям (не горожанам Чехії) виїхати домів, отже народ тікав на Захід.

По схваленій комуністичний конституції в 1949 році почалось гірше комуністичне загострення на "збочників" комунізму, а за президента Антона Запотоцького почалося переслідування на чеських Соколів і католиків, отже чехи масово почали тікати на Захід теж, як і ми перед тим через їхню державу. Тоді напевно вони вже зрозуміли, чого ми скоріше за них утікали... Комуністичні чеські тирани виконують посередньо кремлівські плани комінтернів і жидівсько-комуністичних колон.

Словаки: жили в поганих умовах серед проклятого мадярофільства на Словаччині від 10-го століття аж до 1918 року. Словаччина дещо розвинулася за диктаторства "Батька Націоналістів" Йозефа Тісо, а у 1944 році попала знову під окупацію СССР. З введенням нової комуністичної конституції у 1948 році вони мали свою легіслятуру й кабінет, керований комуністами Словаччини, бо й там жило багато жидів-комуністів.

Інші держави Европи поза границями СССР.

Португалія: Були там часто економічні кризи та політична боротьба до 1908 року. На землях Португалії жили теж мориски (арабсько-жидівські племена, як й у Епанії, яких у 15-16 столітті прогнано з держави).

В Португалії були теж нелегальні акції жидівського комунізму та португальські марксисти брали також активну участь у цівільній війні проти ген. Франка в Еспанії до 1939 року.

Комуністична експлуатація (використування) не припинялася теж і в португальських колоніях (саботажі, спротиви і т. ін.).

В тижневику "Шлях Перемоги" ч. 33, 1963 року була згадка, що недавно в Португалії було заарештовано 9-ть членів нелегальної комуністичної партії, а в цьому числі дві жінки, де в протиакції був забитий один поліцай.

Бельгія: Промислова держава, в якій усе йде сильна боротьба партій (католики, ліберали та соціялісти). Жидівсько-комуністична там партія є дуже слабка. Останньої декади (десятиденки) в голосуванню в Бельгії комуністи одержали лише 2% голосів проти 7%.

Голляндія: торговельна та сільсько-господарська країна. Там була теж таємна сітка марксистсько-комуністичної мережі, якої агенти Кремля знищили нам теж 23 травня 1938 року в Роттердамі Провідника ОУН, полк. Євгена Коновальця (вбивником був Валюх).

Нідерляндія — жидівсько-комуністична партія там слабка. В останніх державних виборах комуністи осягнули менше 3% голосів.

Данія — жидівсько-комуністичний рух рідко помічається.

Люксенбург — жидівсько-комуністична партія там є легальна, нараховуючи около 500 членів.

Норвегія, Швеція та Фінляндія — живуть під "тінею" СССР, проте жидівсько-комуністичний рух там є менш помітний. У тижневику "Шлях Перемоги" ч. 27, 1963 року було подано, що у Швеції заарештовано полковника летунства Веннерштрема, який продовж 15-ть років був совєтським шпіоном. Водночас уряд викинув із Швеції двох совєтських дипломатів — військового аташе Ніколського та першого секретаря амбасади Барановського — за шпигунську діяльність.

Швайцарія: задержала невтральність від віденського конґресу з 1815 року. Незалежна від 1648 року, поділена на 22 кантони (федеративних округів), де переважає протестантизм (57%) серед німецько-французько-італійського населення цілої держави. Прояви жидівського комунізму там майже не помітні від еміґрації Леніна.

Австрія: Втратила політичне значення по 1848 році, чого причиною була марксистська революція і воєнні невдачі та втрати. Під впливом революції 1848 року вона надавала й касувала свої конституції в 1848-67 рр. Австрійський парлямент став тереном найгірших в Європі парляментарних боїв і сварок та Австрія була нездатна повести якусь здорову політику, бо не проявляла провідної ідеї, отже всі народи були невдоволені та ворогували між собою. Розібрана чотирьома державами у 1945 році, де є часто видні жидівсько-комуністичні рухи й агенство СССР. В "Шляху Перемоги" ч. 35, 1962 р. було опубліковано, що в Австрії заарештовано 13-ть осіб, які належали до советської шпигунської мережі.

Греція: Стала самостійною по 1829 році. Має обмежені природні багатства, проте розвинула торгівлю. Від Труманової Доктрини від 1947 року дістає допомогу від ЗДА (допомога анти-комуністам). Мала великі фінансові видатки в холодній війні й у протикомуністичнім повстанню у 1950 році. Вона є одною із европейських сил, яка стоїть віч-на-віч у холодній боротьбі з Югославією, Ромунією та Булгарією. У 1941 році зорганізувалась грецька повстанська армія ("ЕЛАС" — комуністи; "ЕДЕС" — християни), які за допомогою британців в 1944 році прогнали гітлерівців із Греції. Вона має т. зв. «Спільний Базар» із комуністами з 1963 р.

Туреччина: Не змінювала своєї політики до підбитих народів та у війнах турки проявляли жахливий фанатизм проти християн. Вона перестала існувати як европейська держава та їхньою столицею є Анкара в Малій Азії.

Туреччина була невтральною в II Світовій Війні, а в 1945 році стала по стороні аліянтів, відтак вступила до ОН та давала своє військо проти північно-корейських комуністів у 1950-53 рр. У Туреччині є малі прояви комуністичних рухів.

Всі слов'яни жили під терорством марксистських тиранів і кремлівських різників. Всюди жиди й росіяни займали головні державні позиції та нищили незамітно інші нації.

Хорвати: терпіли політично серед мадярської нації, але по I Світ. Війні ввійшли у партнерство Югославію. До спільної Югославії належали теж і словінці, які провадили боротьбу з німцями й італійцями та серби, які мали свою державу — Чорногору та воювали з турками й австрійцями. Вони мали піддержку від Росії у I Світ. Війні (у 1914 р. сербський студент убив австрійського престолонаслідника в Сараєві — столиці Боснії, це дало початок до світової війни). Хорвати, серби й словінці у 1945 році ввійшли як федеративні республіки під Югославію маршала Тіта — визначного комуніста СССР.

Болгари: Виграли війну з турками, але дійшло їм до конфлікту з румунами, сербами та греками, що було їхньою невдалою поразкою.

У вересні 1944 року СССР оголосила війну Болгарії та напали на її територію. Проросійська коаліція [illegible]яла державний кабінет, але його змінив комуністичний [illegible]жим. Болгарська монархія була скасована, а цар Сімеон був звільнений із свого престола у 1946 році.

Болгарський комуністичний апарат марксистського Комінтерну працює за вказівками Кремля, як й інші сателітні держави СССР. Болгарському летунові Мішові Салякові вже доказано теж шпигунство. Знайдений у літаку фільм виявив військові споруди НАТО в Італії (Див. "Шлях Перемоги" ч. 5, 1962 р.).

Македонія: Була все під окупацією своїх сусідів (турки, болгари, греки, югославці) та їхні секретні організації не мали сили визволитись з-під чужого ярма. Серед македонських християн жили ще й жиди, які під впливом бол-

гарських комуністів нищили релігійно-національне македонське населення.

Українці й білоруси перші впали жертвою марксистсько-ленінських тиранів після жовтневої вільшевицької революції, яких морило штучним голодом, катовано по тюрмах, тяжких роботах і на Сибірі. За такими варварськими політичними комуністичними методами всяких їхніх колон гине найкраще слов'янське населення Европи. Крім балканських слов'ян пропадають теж у "лапах червоного Кремля" й інші балканські християни.

Мадярщина: В агрокультурній Мадярщині жило також багато жидів, які засмічували найбільші міста багатої країни. Серед мадяронів було багато жидів, які допомагали мадярським нацистам вішати по гілляках дерев наших січовиків Карпатської України, як теж вони були своєрідними доносщиками до марксистсько-комуністичної партії Мадярщини.

Вісім мільйонова армія повстанців не могла перемогти большевицької сили, яка мала там у боях 310 танків, 250 озброєних автомашин та 10,000 танків. Большевики змасакрували все за кілька днів.

Християнсько-мадярське населення не може забути жидівсько-комуністичного тероризму у мадярсько-совєтській революції, яка почалася 24-го жовтня 1956 року. Беля Кун, лідер комуністичної революції вимордував сотки тисяч християн у Східній Европі, замордований був теж ним мадярський прем'єр Імре Нагі.

Румунія: Румунська самостійна монархія по Кримській війні була дуже занедбаною рільничою країною, мала великі суспільні різниці та пануюча кляса (каста) знущалася над бідним і невинним українським населенням (т. зв. сараками). Румунська сігуранта (поліційний орган) зчиняла бійки по українських домах Буковини, а відтак замикали наші національні доми й забороняли навчання україн-

ською мовою, тощо. Йон Антонеску захопив державну силу, вигнав геть Короля, реставрував короля Михайла та почав своє диктаторство у 1940-44 рр.

У 1945 році до влади прийшли комуністи, примусили короля Михайла зречися корони у 1947 році та у 1948 році створили румунську комуністичну республіку, де румунські жиди та цигани почали нищити старих па[illegible] Румунія є теж посереднім "стахановцем і п'ятиколонником" большевицького Кремля та тираном своїх християн.

Албанія: Задержала свій індоєвропейський порядок комуністичної республики СССР, проте переважають там жидівсько-комуністичні рухи у користь Кривавого Кремля. Комуністичне тиранство, як у всіх республиках СССР та напруження з Югославією там загострилося.

Балтійці: Як і балканські держави зкомунізувалися на зразок Кремля, так і завмирає релігійно-національна душа Балтику.

Литва: Була примушена до військових баз у 1939 році, а у 1940 році була окупована советами й прилучена до СССР. Литовське жидівство ставало на услугах окупантів, а тим більше большевикам. Багато населення Литви вивезено у сибірські тайги.

Лотва (Латвія): большевики напали там вперше у 1919 р., що закінчилося перемир'ям у 1920 році. Совєти держали там військові бази в 1939 році, а у 1940 р. окупували її зовсім і перетворили цілу державу у латвійську совєтську республіку.

Естонія: Естонці — це нащадки німецьких лютеранів, які переважно були ненажерливими гітлерівськими вислужниками. Большевики одержали там військові бази у 1939 році, а в 1940 році окупували цілу Естонію та перетворили її в естонську совєтську республіку.

Большевики за марксистсько-ленінськими пляна-ми зкомунізували всі сателітні держави СССР. За такими пля-нами вони послабляють майже всі християнські держави в світі та хочуть поневолити їх своїм тиранством.

АЗІЯ.

Китай і Корея: В старо-цивілізованім і культурнім Китаю вже в 1946 році було видно комуністичні рухи (прим. бойкот у національній асамблеї, тощо), ведені за пляном марксистсько-ленінського Комінтерну. Комунізм у Китаю найбільше поширювали залізничники СССР, які для легшої своєї торговельної комунікації провели залізничний шлях аж до центральної частини Китаю.

Основником і лідером китайської комуністичної партії був Мао Тсе-Тунґ, який став головою центральної ради правління Китайської Народньої Республики в 1949 році. У вересні 1949 року комуністи проголосили свої закони в цілому Китаю та створили Китайську Народню Республику, а Чоу Ен-Ляй став прем'єром червоного Китаю. Комуністи почали секретно підготовляти китайців і північних корейців до громадянської війни з Південною Кореєю. Таким шляхом із холодної війни в Кореї прийшло до кривавої братовбивчої війни дня 25.6.1950 року. Північні корейці зробили інвазію на Півд. Корею о год. 10:10 рано корейського часу. По закінченню корейської війни большевицькі тирани загострили свою дисципліну у виконанні кримлівської п'ятилетки й почали переслідувати китайське населення релігійно й національно. На свою комуністичну кампанію СССР призначили 5 більйонів рублів дня 7.II.1959 року.

Населення Китаю доходить уже до 700 мільйонів, отже в Азії спокою не буде. Китайські комуністи плянують нову війну, щоб загарбати для Китаю більше землі й підкорити собі інші народи Азії. Їхні пляни є подиктовані

за марксистськими догмами, які змагають до колективізму й комуністичної агрокультурної системи. В Китаю у 1963 році панувала катастрофальна посуха.

Така марксистська система урядування є теж у Півн. Кореї від 1-го вибору парляментом президента держави Сигмана Рі у 1948 році. По перемир'ю на 38-ій паралелі аліянти зробили з Північною Кореєю обмін [redacted] й раненими невільниками (аліянти звернули 5.800 комуністів, а комуністи звернули аліянтам 600 осіб). Півн. корейці шпіонують знова південних, трапляються братовбивчі жертви та нова колись може розгорітись громадянська війна, бо вони пляново хочуть загарбати Півд. Корею, як і червоні китайці загребли Формозу.

В тижневику "Шлях Перемоги" ч. 33, 1963 р. було поміщено, що китайські комуністи почали наново обстрілювати гарматнім вогнем прибережні острови Кімой та Матсу, які є в руках національного Китаю. Тому й у Півд. Кореї перебувало ще в 1963 р. дві дивізії війска ОН та 661,000 самоозброєних південних корейців. Все це робиться за протоколами з'їздів ВКП(б) і Комінтернів СССР. Щоб виграти майбутню війну з СССР, треба нам починати її від червоного Кремля, а червоний Китай втягнути в нову громадянську війну під контролею Об'єднаних Націй і співучасти всіх християн Азії. Тоді про[redacted]ся ввесь комунізм у світі та настане справжній мир [redacted] ЖІЙ ЗЕМЛІ. В здоровій пашій політиці християнських шляхів є ворогом власне жидівство — вороги й катюги ІСУСА ХРИСТА.

В "Шляху Перемоги" ч. 9, 1962 року була згадка, що група 52-ох китайських артистів сцени втекли човном до англійської бази Гонконґ, чого причиною був панівний голод.

Японія: Японці запозичили свою культуру від китайців у 6-8 столітту, а запозичений будизм був впливовий у Шінто (їхня тубільська релігія). Вони виграли війну з

китайцями (1894-95 рр.) та росіянами (1904-5 рр.), отже Японія була встановленою світовою потугою.

Прояви комунізму в Японії більш помітні в робітничих організаціях, а їхня соціялістична партія є досить сильна. Прем'єр Мао Тсе-Тунг недавно сказав лідерам соціялістичної партії, що: "Боротьба проти ЗДА провадиться китайцями та японцями, яка мусить досягти мети". (Див. "Холодна війна" сенатора Пенсильванії, ЗДА — стор. 148).

Японські соціялісти й комуністи виражають більше повні бажання Японії, згідно з пропагандою червоного Китаю. В останніх виборах Японії ліво-флангова партія держави (злучена з робітничою партією) здобула лише 147 з 467 місць у Парляменті Японії (ліберальні демократи прем'єра Ікеди здобули 301 місць)! Згідно з прийняттям "Пакту оборони" в 1951 році, в Японії ще залишилося військо ЗДА. Японія може бути найкращим територяльним партнером ОН у майбутній війні з комуністами...

Індія: Вона є одною з найважливіших націй у вільній азіятській позиції — сказали знавці письменникам. Вона теж потенціонально є одною з найбільш впливових націй у світі.

Явагарляль Негру, Прайм Міністер 400-мільйонового населення Індії виглядає більше на славетного невтраліста, а Менона (міністер оборони) знова обвинувачують за про-комунізм (може й не правдиве).

Напружені відносини Індії з червоним Китаєм на пограничній полосі є до крайности незлюблячими. Комуністичні китайські війська знову вмаршували в 20-ти кілометрову зону, що простягається обабіч індійсько-китайського кордону (Див. "Шлях Перемоги" ч. 33, 1963 р.). Бувають часті перестрілки й жертви в людях. Жидівсько-комуністична шайка не дає спокою й віролюбним будистам Індії. В "Шляху Перемоги" було поміщено, що в Індії

відбулися спільні маневри індійських, американських та британських летунських з'єднань.

У тижневику "Свобода" ч. 170, 1963 р. було надруковано, що сестра індійського прем'єра Неру, пані Віля Лакшмі Пандіт, яка очолює індійську делегацію на теперішню сесію Генеральної Асамблеї Об'єднаних Націй, заявила, що в Індії рахуються з можливістю нової з[illegible] атаки на Індію збоку комуністичного Китаю осінню цього року. В "Свободі" ч. 176, 1963 р. знаходимо, що Індія вислала в прикордонний з комуністичним Китаєм гімаляйський терен три нові дивізії та організує три дальші. Офіційно повідомлено, що більше як половина зброї і військового виряду, що приобіцяла Америка, вже наспіла до Індії, а решта наспіє в найкоротшому часі. На підставі вищезгаданих фраз можемо сміло сказати, що в Азії колись війна нова буде...

Індо-Китай: Там комуністичні рухи та большевицька пропаганда доходить через Китай. За марксистськими планами була зорганізована там червона партизанка й розгорілася громадянська війна. Доперва 20.1.1951 р. перервалася тяжка боротьба між французами та комуністичною партизанкою. Дня 21. 7. 1954 р. підписано перемир'я В'єтнаму, Ляосу та Камбоді в Женеві.

В "Шляху Перемоги" ч. 27, 1963 р. знаходи[illegible] в Ляосі далі відбуваються бої між військами невтралістів і прокомуністичними відділами Патет-Ляо, яким допомагають північно-в'єтнамські військові з'єднання. Прем'єр Ляосу Сувана Повма є заклопотаний цим конфліктом, бо може поновитися знова громадянська війна в Індо-Китаю. В Півд. В'єтнамі продовжуються операції проти комуністичних партизанів і переслідування туристів, чим займається комісія ОН. ЗДА будуть давати ще 2 роки військову допомогу для Півд. В'єтнаму (Див. наша преса).

Іран (Персія) межує з СССР та Каспійським морем. Іран — це країна рижу, опіюму й тютюну, багатства оливи та виробів гарних карпетів. Їхня держава була під окупацією Росії (втратила кавказькі землі за трактатом 1813 і 1828 рр.) та Британії. Іранці є віррующими шиїтами-сектаріянство магометанства, а держава є конституційною монархією.

Сильний націоналізм у 1951 році був підбурений комуністичною партією Тудега (переважно робітники джерел оливи). Там комунізм систематично збільшується та виконуються пляни марксистсько-ленінських пропагандистів і тиранів.

В "Шляху Перемоги" ч. 39, 1963 р. було поміщено, що Персія запевнила уряд СССР, що вона не дозволить жадній чужій державі побудувати ракетні бази на своїй території. А в "Ш. Перемоги" ч. 6, 1963-го року згадувалося, що Персія гостро запротестувала перед большевицьким урядом, бо під час студентських заколотів у Тегерані заколотникам помагали члени московського посольства.

Пакістан є домінією Великої Британії та до 900 мільйонової території належить до Індії. Прояви комунізму знаходять серед робітництва.

Авганістан, Непаль, Арабія та Сирія: Авганістан межує з СССР й антична країна — магометани. Комунізм помітний у північній частині. Королівська пара офіційно відвідала Німеччину.

Непаль має більше гіндуського населення та буддистів, які говорять тибете-бурманською мовою. Комунізм там майже не помітний.

Арабія — це антична країна на пустинях, де виростають кози та вівці. Комунізм там не проявляється.

Сирія — це антична країна, де комуністичні рухи майже не помітні. Недавно влада криваво здушила спробу державного перевороту противників сучасного режиму. Ген. Гафер (заступник прем'єра Сирії) заявив, що у спробі перевороту брали участь військовики й цивільні. Вони понесли повну невдачу: одні згинули в бою, інші є ув'язнені та стануть перед судом (Див. "Шлях П[illegible]и" ч. 30, 1963 р.).

Ірак має найбільше арабсько-мовних магометан. За підривну комуністичну роботу в Іраку засуджено шістьох старшин та одного цивіля на різні кари в'язниць (від 1 до 15 рр.). В Іраку страчено 28 комуністів, відповідальних за масакру в м. Кіркук 1959 року (Див. "Шлях Перемоги" ч. 27, 1963 р.).

Індонезія багата на підземні ресурси й агро-лісові продукти. Християнство та цивілізацію поширили там буддиські й гіндуські монахи з Індії. Комуністичні рухи та пропаганда помітні серед робітництва.

Ємен — це антична країна вздовж червоного моря, якої культура була описана ще в семітській мові з Шеби. Населення прийняло юдаїзм у 4-ому столітті перед Нар. Христа,. а в 1949-50 рр. більшість жидівського [illegible] було виваковано до Ізраїлю. Помітні там марк[illegible] комуністичні рухи й пропаганда. В "Шляху Перемоги" ч. 27, 1963 р. знаходимо, що в Ємені забито 4-ох і поранено 18-ть британських вояків, які помилково заблукалися туди з протекторату в Адені.

Аден є під британським протекторатом т. зв. "Бритіш Кравн Колоні", що сусідує з Арабським і Червоним морями, де була важна летунська база в II-ій світ. війні. Комуністичний рух там зовсім не помітний.

Лєбанон — це антична країна, керована ще гіттітами й арамейцями, яка була центром феонської цивілізації. Дер-

жава самостійна від 1.1.1914 року. Комуністичні рухи там мало помітні.

Трансйорданія (Юдея, Палестина, Ізраїль) — це гористий і неродючий континет Африки, де знаходиться наш християнсько-історичний Єрусалим. Ізраїль — це антична держава жидів, де вони ганебно роз'пяли на хресті Ісуса Христа. За президента Хаїма Вайцмана була сильна жидівська комуністична організація "Штерн". Жиди ведуть свою "гешефтову" (інтерес) політику та кооперують із комуністами.

Зилоти — ортодоксальні жиди вчинили заколоти в Єрусалимі, Яффі та Гайві, вимагаючи припинення діяльности деяких християнських громад. Зилоти вчинили напади на школи, церковні будинки, понищили приміщення, потурбувавши не лише монахинь і монахів, але й дітей шотляндської школи. Ортодоксальні жиди в той спосіб протестували проти християн, які, нібито, намагаються поширити свої впливи й серед жидів (Див. "Гомін України" ч. 39, 1963 р.).

Новий уряд в Ізраїлі створив Леві Ешколь, до якого ввійшла більшість міністрів із попереднього уряду Бен Ґуріона. Колишній ізраїльський прем'єр Бен Ґуріон закликав жидівський нарід забути і простити гітлерівське минуле Німеччини, жити з нею в згоді та дружньо співпрацювати (Див. "Шлях Перемоги" ч. 27, 1963).

Африка вже досягає до 200 мільйонового населення.

Єгипет — це найстарша антична держава Азії, якої історія є знана з 4241 р. перед Нар. Христа. Там навіть в околиці пірамід лікувалася поетеса Леся Українка. Комуністичні рухи й пропаганда помітна серед робітництва Єгипту. Єгипетський уряд заборонив літакам Південно-Африканської Республики перелітати понад територією Єгипту (Див. "Шлях Перемоги" ч. 33, 1963 р.).

Етопія: Згідно з традиціями, Етопія була основана в 1000 рр. перед Нар. Христа першим сином Соломона, уродженим королевою Шебою. Сприяння Етопії совєти виграли за зброю та допомогу, яка була вживана за комуністичну базу шпіонажі в Африці, звідки інші нації є загрожені (Див. "Ді Нейкед Райс оф Коммунізм оф [illegible] Л. Клавгогн", Дербі, Конн., ЗДА — стор. 159).

Ґвінея, Ґгана, Малі та Бельґійське Конго: Агенти СССР і червоного Китаю приплили теж до Ґвінеї (Конокри), де були совєтські військові бази. Совєтські агенти в такій силі переїхали до бельґійського Конґа, де пізніше прем'єр Патрис Люмумба (прокомуністичний лідер) був примушений їх звідтам вигнати.

Дня 21-го лютого 1961 року ОН були авторитетні вжити своїх сил, щоб предхоронити цивільну війну в Конго. Дня 2-го серпня 1961 р. Кирил Адоуля був ухвалений конґольським парляментом на прем'єра Конґольської Республики.

У тижневику "Шлях Перемоги" ч. 39, 1962 р. було поміщено, що в Півн. Катанзі (Белґ. Конго) прийшло в останньому часі знова до збройних сутичок між катанґівською жандармерією та військами центрального конґолезівського уряду. Большевики знали, що Катанга є [illegible] на підземні ресурси, тому й там запаразитували за плянами кремлівського Комінтерну.

В Малі, Ґгані та Ґвінеї тепер марксистський соціялізм майже завмер. Кваме Нкрумаг — перший президент ґганської республики декларував, що його держава є подібною до соціялізму. Ґвінея необхідно є контрольована совєтами.

Лівія, Тунізію, Марокко та Судан — це переважно пустелі, де жили в 17 стол. мориски (арабсько-жидівське населення та й досі є жидівсько-комуністичні впливи там із Франції, тощо.

ЗДА дня 7-го січня 1961 р. проголосили допомогу для незалежних держав Африки: Ляосу (Індо-Китай), Гани, Ґвінеї, Малі, Єгипту, Марокко та Каблянських островів (захід від Морокка), які тепер їм більше симпатизують, ніж цілому СССР.

В інших державах Африки комуністичні рухи та їхня пропаганда є зовсім менше помітні.

ЗДА: Американські жиди мають не менш 25,000 індивідуальних клюбів, товариств, груп і синагогів у ЗДА. Біля 4,000 зі цього є синагоги, понад 1,000.000 долярів зібрано контрибуції (вкладки, данини, оподаткування) річно американськими жидами, які допомагають та одержують ці організації. Американські жиди складаються з трьох визначних груп: еспанці, німці й росіяни. Найбільш авторитетними й етнічними там є еспанські й німецькі жиди, а російські жиди є нащадками хозарських і татарських кочовничих племен, які прийняли юдаїзм у 18 столітті.

Еспанські жиди: Першими жидами, які оселилися в американських колоніях прибуло оригінально з Еспанії та Португалії. Інші з них прибули шляхом через Півд. Америку т. зв. "Сефардичні жиди". Вони осіли спершу в Нью Амстердам (Нью Йорк) у 1654 році, а відтак в інших містах вздовж Атлянтичного побережжя. До американської революції їх було до 3,000 у ЗДА аж до 1815 року та майже всі були еспанського походження.

Багато з "Сефардичних жидів" були багатирями цього часу, між тим, як інші були мандруючими крамарями та малими торгівцями. Вони були насичені гордістю сефардичности та розглядали аристократство жидівства. Біля 1815 року серед них оселились "Ашкензичні жиди" (польсько-ніецькі родини), які дозволили "ашкензитам" відвідувати свої синагоги (еспанських жидів), однак вони держались окремо від них і противились їхнім шлюбнім спорідненню.

Німецькі жиди почали приїжджати у 1815 році. Сефардичні жиди мали свою зверхність до 1830 року, а відтак жиди німецького походження встановили свою більшість (приблизно 10,000 свого населення) у цьому році. Шефами синагог і цвинтарів були еспанські жиди. Єврейські школи були засновані у 1731 році. Похоронні заведення та харитатівні товариства були зорганізовані й інкорпоровані (об'єднані) у 1832-1847 рр. Еспанські жиди, культурні й горді постепенно збільшувалися інтегрально (нерозривно зв'язано) в життю колоній, відтак у життю республики. Втікаючи від політичних переслідувань Еспанії й Португалії, вони зростали в ЗДА з більшою пошаною.

Сефардичне Братство Америки об'єдналося у 1915 році за промоцією (підвищення) економічного, соціяльного, релігійного й наукового добробутів їхнього членства. Їхнім президентом є Давид Н. Барокас, а директором екзекутиви є Гіман М. Надярі. Їхне пресове видавництво зветься "Ель Германадо".

Центральна Сефардична Жидівська Суспільність Америки була стоваришена (об'єднана) у 1941 році за промоцією культури, релігії і добробуту сефардичних жидів. Їхнім президентом є Сімон С. Нессім, а секретарем є Віталіс Нахміас. Сімон С. Нессім є також президентом Світової Федерації Сефардичної Суспільності (Конгреса), об'єднаної у 1944 році. Директором Екзекутиви є Генріх В. Бессо. Ця організація змагає до об'єднання всіх сефардистів у світі за поміччю їхнього інтересу й добробуту.

Німецькі жиди: Між 1830-80 рр. 200 тисяч жидівства прибуло до ЗДА з Німеччини й зростаючи до четвертини мільйона. Вони відрізнялися зовсім від гордих еспанських жидів-колоністів. Вони були не образованими (неосвідченими) у більшості, ізольованої генерації ґетів, які спішили до ЗДА та своєї волі. Вони загально були тя-

жко працюючими та підприємчивими емігрантами. Багато з їхніх департментових крамниць (сторів) у більших містах ЗДА є пам'ятниками їхніх торговельних (бизнесових) спритностей.

Основною догмою марксизму в постійних твердженях "червоних лідерів" є те, що капіталізм неминуче розвалиться під своєю вагою та відтворить шлях до комунізму (Канедієн Інтелліджанс Сервіс за серпень 1953 р.). Комуністи-жиди паралізують у «Білому домі» (Проф. Саган крізь радіо дня 30-го серпня 1962 р.).

Комуністична жидова вже давно заплянувала за марксистською філософією, що комунізм заволодіє цілим світом так, що у 1973 році вже діти б. през. Айзенгауера стануть комуністами в ЗДА. Американські жиди — це коляборанти атеїстично-жидівського Кремля та вороги інших націй — горожан ЗДА.

През. Рузвельт у 1938 році, коли нацисти замордували 100 жидів, отже він відкликав свого амбасадора з Берліну, але вже през. Айзенгоувер не зарядив цього супроти Кремля за тисячі замордованих мадяр, а през. Кеннеді знова вишколив еспанських націоналістів і післав їх у пащу бородатого й червоного Кастра (він католик, але виконував пляни жидівських сіоністо-комуністів та йому байдуже було про своїх найкращих горожан-антикомуністів...).

Державними зрадниками були: Гаррі Ґолд, Юліюс Розенберг, Пані Етель Розенберг, Давид Ґрінґлесс, Альфред Дін Слек, Міріям Московіч, Генрі Ведляйг, Якоб Голос, Мортон Собелл та Абрагам Бортман, яких широкорозгорнута шпіонаж була пірвана ФБІ (Федеративне Бюро Інвестигації) осінню 1950 року.

До таких типів зараховують також:

1. Д-ра Сидней Вайнбаум (жид — родженець Росії), науковець у Калтеч, ЗДА, який був обвинуваченний

судом у Лос Анджелес у 1950 році 8-ім разів за фальшиве свідчення та шахрайство;

2. Філіп Барт — жидівський загальний менаджер (управитель) комуністичного Дейлі Воркер, який відкинув давати державі зізнання про активність червоних комуністів;

3. Ґергард Айслєр (жид — роджений у Німеччині), начальник комуністичного шпигунства, який був засуджений державою, а відтак вернувся в Европу та сьогодні є шефом пропаганди у Східній Німеччині.

У 1949 році в Нью-Йорку були засуджені провідні комуністи, а саме: два Негроес, Генрі Вінстон, Бенжемен Девис Жр., Джек Стахел (Яків Авраам Стахел), Іван Б. Віліямсон, Гилберт Грін (Ґрінберґ), Евген Деннис (Франціс Евген Валдрон), Карло Вінтер (Филип Карло Вайсберґ), Іван Ґатес (Ісраель Рагенстрих) та Ірвінґ Поташ. Всі повищі були знані як Політбюро ЗДА. З них 17-ть було арештовано Державним управлінням ЗДА, а прочі були скеровані до "Ред Конспірасі Інсайд Америка", а саме: Сімон Віліям Ґерсон, Арнольд Самуель Джонсон, Ізрааель Амтер, Єлисавета Ґурлай Флин, Олександер Лео Трахтенберґ, Ізидор Беґан, Олександер Біттельман, Ґрігорій Блейк Чарней, Бетті Ґанетт, Віктор Єрем[illegible]ром, Клявдія Джонес (званз як Шольнік і Ка[illegible]), Алберт Френціс Ляннон, Яків Миндель, Петтіс Перрі, Люіс Вайнсток, Віліям Волф Вайнстон та Маріон Максвелл Абт Бахрач (з них двох негрів).

Американці розшукують ще за чотирма втікачами, а саме: Джеймес Едвард Джексон Дж. Віліям Норман Маррон, Фред Файн та Сидней Штайнберґ. Деякі журнали ЗДА звідомляють, що справжніми «лідерами "Ред Конспірасі" є Олександер Біттельман (жид) — головна фігура в "Ідіш Морнінґ Фрайгайт Ассоціейшен", а редактор "Морнінґ Фрайгайт", описаний "Каліфорнія Ен — Америкен Активітіс Комітї" як "Ідіш орган Комуністичної Партії".

З повищезгаданих 47 комуністичних лідерів і шпигунів у ЗДА було: 4 негри, 14 білих і до 29 жидів.Статистично у ЗДА є 5% жидівського населення, проте 60% верхівки комуністів у ЗДА займають жиди. Менше 5% достав населення ЗДА є більше зрадників і червоних, а з останніх 95% достав расових груп є більше комуністичних агентів, ніж інших расових груп разом. Подібний патерн (зразок) та ініціятива "марксистської конспірації" є у всіх християнських державах світу (Використано як допоміжну літературу "Ді Кенедієн Інтелліджанс Сервіс" ред. Рона Гостика, Флешертон, Онтаріо).

Південна Америка: Большевики видають понад 100 мільйонів долярів на комуністичну пропаганду в Півд. Америці (радіо, книжки, інше). Комуністична партія існує легально у 5-ох латинсько-американських республиках (Аргентіна, Болівія, Еквадор, Мексіко й Уругвай). У Центральній Америці начисляють до 200,000 членів комуністичної партії (з того: Бразилія — 50,000, а Аргентіна — 80,000). Їхні комуністично-фронтові групи є тісно зв'язані з інтернаціональним комуністичним рухом.

Комуністи своїм терором і заколотом (ефективна комуністична зброя) перемагають у холодній війні Півд. Америки., В Півд. Америці лише Колюмбія, Перу, Еквадор, Коста Ріка та Домініканські Республики є в анти-комуністичних руках чи під контролею демократичних лідерів. Президент Бітанкоурт у Венезуелі мусить боротися з дуже великим числом комуністів та їхніми симпатиками. Кубинські вишколені партизани є часто піймаными у Венезуелі. Диктатор Кастро — Мархіст уживає до свого комуністичного порядку військових і секретних поліційних загонів, що сам їх контролює т. зв. "залізною рукою". В Чілє немає економічного й політичного спокоїв, бо там діє величезна й популярна націоналістично-комуністична партія. Перу й Еквадор є багаті території Кастро-комуністичних партизанів. В Домініканській республіці та Гаїті є більші труднощі, ніж на інших островах Півд. Америки. Гаїті є найбільшою державою в Латинській Америці, якої негри мають найстаршу незалежність у керованні державою, проте злидність і нужда, голод і терористичні тактики режиму "зголошували" землю. В Домініканській Республиці встановлено стале державне [illegible] проте кастрівські комуністи оперують секр[illegible] зусиллями, щоб підбурювати неспокій у державі.

Найбільше жидівства з давнішої імміграції має Аргентіна, де й вони ведуть підривну роботу. В столиці Буенос Айресі всякі "прогресивні" зв'язки та партії є при та по жидівських дільницях. Один із наших священників Аргентіни писав мені 20-го вересня 1963 року, що провідництво у лівих руках Буенос Айресу мали жиди. Теж усякі страйки, ненормальности, преса та телевізія є там опановані жидами, які намагаються якнайскорше перехопити в свої пролетарські руки владу. Популярна партія перонистів там з'єднала свої сили з льокальними комуністами.

В Уругваю ще більше панують жиди та їхній капітал. Сеньор Кубічек Жусцеліно (чеський жид) та інші стараються надати Аргентіні кубинізаційного характеру, одначе покищо їм є трудно. Мнимий антисем[illegible] в СССР прямо засліплює на підривну ліву роботу [illegible] у країнах Півд. Америки — це все добре алібі для жидів.

З Парагваю мені 20-го серпня 1963 року писали, що парагвайські жиди "сидять там, як миш під мітлою", а їхні промисловці зовсім мало відрізняються від крупніших парагвайських купців в Асунціоні — столиці Парагваю. По II-й світовій війні в'їзд жидам — нехристіянам до Парагваю був заборонений.

В "Шляху Перемоги" ч. 41 і 42 за 1963 р. сповіщають, що в Венесуелі впродовж минулого місяця заарештовано 150 комуністичних провідних діячів. В самій столиці — Каракас заарештовано біля 400 комуністичних те-

рористів. Вони є членами підпільної організації "Збройні сили для боротьби за національне визволення", що прагне до повалення режиму президента Бетанкура.

Британська Ґуяна (Півд. Америка) вибрала комуністичний уряд у Західній Гемісфері, керуючій прем'єром Чедді Джеґен, самовибраний мархіст-ленініст. У 1962 році тисячі страйкували проти державного уряду та кидали пляшками на державну поліцію по вулицях. Страйк був викликаний клерками (секретарі, бухгальтери і т. ін.), цивільними урядовцями й учителями, протистуючи строгим заходам уряду Джеґена. Британська Ґуяна може стати другою Кубою в Півд. Америці (Див. "Холодна Війна" Діна й Дейвіда Галлера з Дербі, Коннектікат, ЗДА).

Велика Британія: Коли Віліям Нормандії прибув до Англії в 1066 році, отже він мав уже жидів у своїм тренуванню (навчанню). За панування короля Едварта II жиди були вже банкерами та нащадками вільної масонерії, з яких 99% було юдаїстами (анти-християнами). Теософія (признавання вищих сил і досліджування їх), Великий Схід, Вільна масонерія, Іллюмінізм (сект, якої члени приписували собі силу бачити злих духів — прим. Баварія 18-те століття, Храмівники, Розенкрайцери (нім.) — секретні групи, які походять з античного Єгипту — прим. члени містико-філософського товариства 17-го століття в Німеччині й Голяндії, яких емблемою була троянда й хрест) і т. п. здобували свої ідеї від жидівської Кабали (єврейська тайна наука з жидівських книг, вороження з карт). Вони працювали завсіди для дальшої деструктивної (руйнуючої) мети, маючи на гадці нігілізм (світогляд, що старається все усунути), соціялізм чи комунізм. Вони завсіди діють у користь світового жидівства та були теж Пан-Германізмом (Німеччина була базою жидівських фінансувань та Пан-Германізму — велике послаблення нордійських народів і поширення хаосу для расового вирод-

ду комунізму). Їхній юдаїзм був базований на Талмуді та т. зв. Шулчані Аруку, які викорінювали своє спіритуальне навчання, що всі не жиди є тваринами.

Їхня товпа (вулиця) організувала англійську й французьку революції, які звані комуністичними. В часі вступлення на трон Якова II жиди відкрили пропаганду проти Панства в Англії та Шотляндії. За Карла [illegible] Якова) були релігійні переслідування та творилися [illegible] релігійні секти. За республики (17 стол.) секта Юрія Фокса була переслідувана, а її прихильники виміґрували здебільшого до Америки. Проти республиканської влади виступили Ірляндія та Шотляндія. Своїм володінням у новій історії Англії вславився Кромвель, який вів дуже широку закордонну політику. За останніх Стюартів у парляменті витворилася партія «вігів» (революційна партія) та "торії", які були більш консервативними та вважали, що влада короля походить від БОГА й проти неї можна виступати лише в рамцях закону. Цей поділ задержався в Англії до найновіших часів. Анархістами цих часів переважно були марксисти. Карло Маркс пропагандував серед англійців, що вони ніколи не можуть зробити власної революції, отже лише чужинці можуть їм це зробити. Жидівське товариство (німецько й російсько мовні жиди) очолюване було проф. Томасом Девідсоном зимою в 1883-84 рр. (етичний анархіст і комуніст)! Багато [illegible] нізацій і товариств були фундовані жидами, які своїм соціялізмом та інтернаціоналізмом впливали політично на 5-ту колону.

Хаїм Вайцман був російським жидом, який сильно впливав на жидівство Англії своїм змаганням до встановлення жидівської Палестини.

Сир Вінстон Чурчил був довге життя сіоністом та зберігав (пригортав) жидівських фінансістів Інтернаціоналу. Він мовчить у своїх працях про комуністичне жидівство та його підпільну активність із 8-го лютня 1920 ро-

ку (Див. "Ділерс" Леонарда Янга) Лондон, Англія (стор. 60-61).

У "Шляху Перемоги" ч. 27, 1963 р. було поміщено, що з Великобританії видалено третього секретаря чехословацької амбасади у Лондоні, Премисля Голяна, який провадив шпигунську діяльність.

Канада: Такі комуністичні провокатори, зрадники й агенти плентаються по цілому Божому Світі. Така "вулиця" кремлівських паразитів не минула й Канади. До інтернаціональної комуністичної 5-тої колони була включена половина з двовідсоткового жидівського населення в Канаді у 1946 році (нащадки Маркса, Енгельса та Леніна): Федір Розе (Розенберг), Сем Карр (Коган чи Коге), Ерік Адамс, Давид Шугар, Г. С. Герсон, И. С. Беннінг (жонатий із жидівкою), Ісраель Галперін, Фреда Лінтон, С. С. Бурман, Генрик Гарріс та И. Ізидор Готтгайл.

Фред Розенберг був членом канадійського парляменту для Карше виборчого пункту в Монтреалі, який мав добрий досвід та скрайний голос. Він приїхав до Канади з Польщі, змінив своє прізвище та був викритий за державну зраду. Він не був депортований назад до Польщі та є тепер вірним жителем Канади.

Сем Карр був організатором комуністичної партії (ЛПП), який прибув до Канади з СССР. Тут змінив своє прізвище та був викритий за державну зраду. За свою підпільну активність мав скасування горожанства. В Говерманстві виявилося, що багато публичних лідерів було вживано як знаряддя для знищення нашої держави-Канади.

Ігор Ґудзенко — минулий совєтський шиферний клерк совєтської амбасади в Оттаві, який утік у 1946 році з великою кількістю документів до канадійських "авторитетних чинників", де викрив усю комуністичну секретну шпіонаж совєтської амбасади, твердив, що агенти яких він викрив були майже всі іноземні (закордонні) жиди

(Див. "Кенедієн Інтелідженс Сервіс" за травень 1961 р.). Ігор Ґудзенко знав особисто полк. Роґова (директора комуністичної шпіонажі), який говорив йому, що д-р Кляус і д-р Еллен Нанн Мей (замкнені були у в'язниці за шпіонаж в Англії) були комуністичними агентами, про що він доніс теж до Британського Говерманства. Ти[illegible] "Шлях Перемоги" з 1-го березня 1950 року подає, що д-р Клявус Фукс (совєтський агент), який передав секрети атомбомби до СССР, був вкараний на 14-ть літ тюрми.

Д-р Роберт Оппенгаймер фінансував і хлюпався теж у комуністичних активниках. Його брат і сестрінка були комуністами. Він оженився з вдовою Катериною Гаррісон (Месарош — оригінальне прізвище), яка ходила до ленінської школи в 1931 році в Москві та була комуністкою. Його близькими колеґами 30-ох літ був Стефан Нельсон — комуністичний агент (Див. "Нювсвік" із квітня 1954 р. та "Меркур" за травень 1957 р.).

Самуель та Еллен Брофман, які обшахрували Джеймеса (Ніггі) Руткін і були суджені за $22,500.000 спільного зиску в Монтреалі у 1931 році. Брофмани походили з Манітоби, які оперували "ланцюгом" готелів у Канаді. В додатку — Еллен Брофман був "ко-чейрменом" (співпредсідателем) допомогової кампанії до [illegible] 1943 році. Самуель Брофман був найбільш сильним магнатом (багатиром) лікерів у світі, який був теж головою Канадійсько-Жидівського Комітету та найбільш зобов'язуючою людиною серед еврейства в Канаді.

Комуністичні впливи троцкістів були теж у канадійській парті ССФ (див. "Кен. Інтелідженс Сервіс" за травень 1955 р.). Комуністи спрямували свою пропаганду в СБС Радіоавдиції, а саме:

1. 15.X.1951 р. Герольд Ісаак попирав визнання червоного китайського режиму й допущення червоних китайців до Об'єднаних Націй.

2. 12.XI.1950 р. Макс Фрідман висловив свою опозицію до анти-комуністичного сенатора Гикенлюпера з Йови, ЗДА та говорив жевріючо про пані Олену Гагаген Довгляс із Каліфорнії та зневажав сенатора Ніксона.

3. 21.XI.1950 р. Пані Дорота Стівіс обороняла червоний Китай (у холодній війні з Канадою), що він повинен бути допущений до Об'єднаних Націй.

Культурне поле СБС у 1951 році спонзоровало багато промовців, включно з д-ром Брок Чішольм, Бертранд Руссель, д-р Анна Фройд, д-р Івен Камерон, проф. Фред Гойль і д-р Карло Бінгер, які атакували релігію, християнську етику та мораль.

4. 14.VI.1953 р. Карло Вудсвортг атакував антикомуніста Сиґмана Рі.

5. 19.VII.1953 р. Анна Франціс обороняла визнання крісла в Об'єднаних Націй для червоного Китаю.

6. 17.I.1954 р. Роджер Балдвин (предсідатель чи голова Американської Цивільної Ліберальної Юнії), зтоваришеній із не менш 40-ма комуністами був теж спеціяльним спікером (промовцем) у СБС, який атакував сенатора Мек Артура й обороняв засуджених червоних лідерів у 1949 році, протиставився вірним присягам держави та імміграційним полісам, які забороняли допущення червоних до ЗДА й їхні лояльні домагання відносно деяких особистостей геть із ОНацій.

7. 15.IV.1954 р. Райф Лепп передав свою авдицію з Вашінгтону через СБС, обороняючи д-ра Роберта Оппенгаймера, який мав клопоти з секретними державними органами ЗДА за стоваришення та підтримку комуністів.

8. 2.V. 1954 р. Маттєв Гальтон підтримував допущення червоного Китаю до ОНацій.

9. 12.VII.1954 р. Джеймс М. Мінніфі зневажав Чіянг Кай-Шека.

Рівно ж у канадійській драмі були продукти СБС, які своєю комуністичною пропагандою нехтували християнську моральність (прим. ніч у неділю дня 17-го березня 1954 року) — див. "Кен. Інт. Сервіс" з липня 1956 року).

Словацькі консервативні християни протестували пропаганді д-ра Шмольки, Рейгона та його братові Райхманові, Ставберові і Віліямсам у Канаді (КІСервіс з лип[illegible] 1956 р.). Жиди є більш матеріялістами та "гешефтерами" (бизнесменами) та патріотично не прив'язані до своєї самостійної держави-Ізраїлю, а втікають там, де краще (Там Батьківщина, де добре" — говорили античні римляни). Жиди в «Кепітал Ріпорт» із 15-го липня 1958 року звідомляють, що в повоєнному періоді з Ізраелю вимігрувало до Канади щонайменше 5,000 осіб. Вони тут пристали до жидівського "кубла" та дбають про матеріальні наживи серед християнського населення Канади, які не люблять нас, як не любили Ісуса Христа перед розп'яттям.

В "Анти-Коммуніст Ріпорт", Оттава — Канада було теж згадано про комуністичні впливи жидівства в радіовисильні СБС від Лінус Павлінґ, Скатт Нірінв, Клявдія Морін, Гілляс Гінаулот, Тед Еллен та інші.

Ілія Егренберґ дістав у нагороду "Ціну Леніна" за літературну пересилку до Авраама Фейберґа. Члени парляментів-комуністи, як Фред Розе(нберґ), Дорис Ларсен, Віллям Кардаш, Джеймес Аттерік, А. А., Мек Леод та Й. Б. Сильсберґ є внесені у рекорд (реєстр) флюридації водних достав у Канаді (Звідомлення у цій публікації П. Велша з 23-го вересня 1961 р.).

Комуністична шайка в Судбурах, Онт. — Канада заатакувала й поранила Філіпа Тесика, який працював серед їхньої голоти у 1961 році.

Кап. Т. Т. Фролов, агент советської шпіонажі, який приїхав у літаку (ТЮ-104) з хором "Червоної Армії" СССР в Оттаві. Хор "Ч. А." з Москви (180 членів) — це партійці й агенти з СССР.

Коли прем'єр Л. П. Пірсон турбувався нуклеарною зброєю для Канади, то їхній Ваня Мельничук і Вася К. з штан "ревуть мордами чотириногих про мир" та відмовляють інтерференцію (втручання) ЗДА в цю важну справу. Нуклеарна зброя ЗДА для Канади може знищити 410,000 їхніх членів і симпатиків... Видають "безроги хрущовського черевика" останній цент на пропаганду в користь СССР, а їхні члени ходять "голі й босі" та без працї, а тримаються цього "борохла", як воша кожуха, що в кожній хвилині може вітер розвіяти...

Остаточно мусимо ствердити, що багато жидівських біженців було комуністами. Жиди зовсім не інтересуються іншими націями (Див. у видання Сид М. Серена). Вони засвоїли діялектичні методи Гегеля (німецький філософ-соціяліст) та К. Маркса до своїх матеріялістичних позицій і хотіли б стати й на цьому континенті кримінальними душогубами мільйонів льокальних християн.

Червоними лідерами, агентами 5-ої колони є в більшості жиди. Серед недавніх комуністичних агентів Кремля в Форт Монмоутз було 80% жидів. у "Жидівському Житті" було звідомлення, що 40-50 жидівських науковців були замішані у цій шпіонажі, а до 16-18-ть жидів було теж завішених у 1948 році.

В. І. Ленін у 1923 році встановляв собі вразок пляну, щоб "спершу загарбати Европу, опісля маси Азії, а відтак окружити ЗДА, які будуть останнім бастіоном капіталізму. Ми не будемо їх атакувати. Це все спаде в наші руки, як дозрілий овоч" (Див. Ді Канедієн Інтелліджанс сервіс" за січень 1955 року).

Як у большевицькій жовтневій революції в 1917 році лідерами були жиди, так і вони є лідерами стовпшень шпіонажі у світі. В них була взаємна комуністична допомога (зброя, харчі і т. ін.) для основання Сіонізму (ідейна єврейська течія та змагання відбудувати свою

власну державу в Палестині) в Ізраїлю. Одні сіоністи змагають до сильного Ізраеля, а другі є колябораціоністами червоної Москви. Магоммеданці-юдеїсти змагають до "комуністичного і сіоністичного світів".

"Нью-Йорк Тіме" з 22.XI.1954 р. помістив під наголовком "Москва є жидівським раєм", що в Москві тепер живе 500,000 жидів, у столиці комунізму. Кремлівське політбюро використовує жидів для своєї шпіонажі в цілому світі та для всяких підривних робіт.

Біля 70% американських християн підтримували ген. Мек Карті у виборах у 1954 році, а 83% жидівства у ЗДА було проти нього.

Йозеф Г. Рейнфельд (Нью-Йорк) був бутлеґером (торгівцем спіртами й алькоголями), з чого найбільше користали жиди в неділі, бо при "водці" відважніше піде праця...

Такі "пархачі" (так звали жидів на Україні за польської окупації) розкладають нашу націоналістичну діяльність у світі та нищать її провідників, вони влізають у нутро державних політичних акцій даного континенту та подібними марксистськими методами хочуть знищити всіх християн у світі.

Деякі барони Англії бояться вмерти в атомовій війні та волюють жити під комуністичним режимом (прим. д-р Рассель), багато американських "животатих кратів" ще досі "П'янствують і хуліганять" із кремлівським політбюром у СССР, які пляново допомогали Ф. Кастрові винищити кубинських націоналістів — найкращих горожан ЗДА (Дін Раск і дисант на Кубу), таксамо деяких канадійських політиків "не бадерують комуністи", а тільки фашисти й нацисти в Канаді (прим. Е. Ендрю).

Такими методами анархісти й партизани держав поза "залізною заслоною" змагають до "поширення простору й справ та слави свого народу". Комуністи можного дня зростають у силу і "стають на п'яти" баронам та

аристократам Заходу і можуть колись "застукати у две-рі" власного житла, бо це їхня марксистська мета!

Вони влізають у закутки жидівства та з ними спо-рідняються під прибраними прізвищами, щоб якась мало-подібна на жида (-вку) особа пляново дісталася до цен-тру державного управління, а тоді вже даній держав "ацентой" (кінець), бо тоді він (-а) тягне туди своїх під-звітних і зростають у силу на користь червоного Кремля, а відтак уже. дальше змагають за планами марксистсько-ленінських Комінтернів і т. п. п'ятиколончиків партійно-го кабінета — тиранів СССР.

ЧЕРВОНІ ТИРАНИ

Маркс почав будувати
"Рай червоного маніфеста",
Доганяв ці пляни Енгельс
Германського соціяліста.

Ленін на балалайці вигравав,
А Сталін сапоги латав,
Хороші мислітєлі комуни,
Яких "вулиця всюди суне".

Бородатий Голова Комінтерну
Та й лисий диктатор Кремля,
Троцкістський конкурент-деспот,
Яким скривавилася наша земля.

Хижацькі атеїстичні паразити,
Ленін-жид — завзятий кат України,
Який вигубив понад 7 мільйонів голодом
Найкращого населення Великої України.

Махав і сапогом Курщинський Хрущов,
Заслуженій стахановець колхозів,
Побренькує й на балалайці
Пузатий враг християнських народів.

Побудував він тюрму народів
І обмачується у християнській крові,
Пайот лозунгі до своїх гарнізонів,
Щоб не впасти в "пащу західньому вовкові".

Вже смердять гази модерних атомів,
Уже готується новий лет беркутів,
Зроблять суп, мило та попіл
Із емгебівських трупів!

Торонто — 15 червня 1963 р.

Автор.

УКРАЇНА ТА ЖИДИ

..."Нам братів на очах катували
І знущались над нами жиди,
Ми ударим ударом в неволі
І розіб'єм червоні полки"...

Приспів:

Смерть, смерть, ляхам смерть,
Смерть московсько-жидівській комуні!
В бій кривавий нас ОУН веде.

(З народної пісні України «Ми зродились із крови народу»).

Жидів як націю не любили та нищили вже єгиптяни, арамійці (Сирія), вавилонці, іранці (Персія), араби, римляни, португальці, німці за А. Гітлєра та не любили їх і наші українці за князя Володимера Великого за їхне деспотство в 10-ому столітті по Нар. І. Христа.

Наші історики дуже скропулярно про це ханство подають, що хозари (пращури жидівства) були кочовими племенами і сильно потурченими, які приманджали з придонських теренів, опанувавши прибережжя Каспія та в 8-ому столітті стали деспотами (гнетом, тиранами) Криму (на Кавказі звали їх «караїмами»). Вони приступили на жидівську віру та поширилися на Кавказі, Криму, та Кубані. Їхній цар звався Каган. Вони заховалися на Криму з назвою "караїмів". Їхне ханство знищив Святослав у 969 р. ло Нар. Христа. Можливо, що з того часу нашої історії вони з нами ворогують, що хотіли заволодіти київським князівством.

В "Ді Канедієн Інтелліджекс Сервіс" з серпня 1956 р. знаходимо, що "Ізраїль не був створений горожанами Ізраїлю, які є спадкоємцями Юди чи палати Юдеї. Вони приняли жидівську релігію, але вони не є расовими жидами..." Бенжемін Фрідмен (жидівський індустріяліст із Нью-Йорку, ЗДА) сказав, що "Політичний сіонізм не є виключеним рухом жидів із Европи. Східні европейські жиди не мали зовсім расового й історичного контакту з Палестиною. Їхні спадкоємці (наслідники) не були мешканцями їхньої Обіцяної Землі. Вони безпосередньо є нащадками хозарського ханства (царства) з 12-го століття. Хозари не були семітами, а турсько-фінськими монгольськими кочовиками, які приблизно в 1-ому столітті по Нар. Христа виемігрували з Азії до східньої Европи. Там вони зробили могуче царство даного часу (800,000 кв. км.). Біля 7-го століття по Нар. Христа їхній король прийняв юдаїзм за державну релігію, а з ним більшість населення хозарії. Передтим не було згадки про хозар, які були жидами та що вони прибули зі Святої Землі.

Альфред Лилінталь (американський жид) у своїй книжці "Яка ціна Ізраїлю" сміливо відмічує, що жиди східньо-европейського походження "мають дуже маленьку кількість семітської крови", але походять від хозар. Сирійський амбасадор до ЗДА, Фарід Зейнеддіне заявив, що більшість жидів-сіоністів є нечистокровними росіянами (ДІКС з січня 1956 р.).

Д-р Джон Біті (американський офіцер-схолястик) у своїй книжці "Ді Айрн Кюртайн Овер Америка" твердить, що більша частина американських жидів є нащадками (потомками) хозар Росії. Це хозарське плем'я чи ханство в більшості навернулося до юдаїзму в 8-ому столітті. Вони не мали жодного контакту з античними жидами Біблії. Доказом є це, що більшість жидів цього континенту виемігрувала з Росії та з сумежних країн хозарської групи.

В книжці А. Лілінталя на стор. 215-223 знаходимо, що генеальогічна спадкоємність Палестини є занотована за 2,000 років. Юдаїзм є старою жидівською, монаїстичною (віра в одного Бога) релігією. Жидівство перейняло віровивчення юдаїзму з різноманітно-мішаних рас і порід античного населення. Половина з них звуть себе жидами, можливими нащадками гігітів (народ Малої Азії та Сирії до 1800 рр. перед Нар. Христа — прим. Кападокія), а інші звуть себе нащадками племен Ханаану...

З єгипетських пам'ятникових портретів (монументів) черпнуто, що євреї мали сині очі та бльондинувате волосся... Жиди східньої Европи (Ашкенази) мали дуже маленьку кількість семітської крови. Хозари мали риси пращуків (предків) східньо-европейського жидівства (історичний факт)...

Гітлєрівське походження (предки, родовід) могутньо-можливе одним із плем'я десятка (12-ть) вимерлих племен Ізраїлю (жиди розпняли Ісуса Христа на хрест, і Гітлєр знова винищив сотки тисяч жидівства — автор), між тим як Вайцман може бути нащадком хозарів-навернників до юдаїзму (1-ий президент Ізраїлю та лідер сіонізму після 1920 р.), які не мали антропологічного (наука про людей) респектованого споріднення до Палестини (фактом є те, що багато християн можуть мати більше єврейсько-ізраїльської крови у своїх жилах, ніж у більшості від їхніх сусідів). «Хозарські жиди не є семітами, але більше схожими (подібними) до жидів, які є тубільські (місцево-нужденні) до Палестини й до Середнього Сходу, отже вони є з чистої єврейсько-ізраїльської крови, ніж більшість тих, які були незгромаджені (не жили гуртом)" — Альфред Лілінталь у своїй книжці "Сіонізм анд ді Мидл Іст Крізіс" ред. Рона Гостика з Флешертону, Онтаїро — Канада).

Як бачимо з повищезгаданого матеріялу, то жидівство походить із усіх рас, які в більшості кооперують

між собою та дбають про свій нарід — мішанину. Правда, що вони спіритуально почувають себе палестинцями, яких пращури "замордували за методами античного тиранства" Ісуса Христа, як рівнож нищили наш нарід на Україні (хозари, гітлєрівці — потомки жидівства).

Марксисти (німецькі горожани) допомагали Леніну на еміграції по вибуху жовтневої революції у 1917 році повернутися назад до Росії, припускаючи його погром російській імперії. Німці воювали з білою Москвою, вони й підготовляли грунт жидівській комуні в Росії та на Україні за Леніна, а останньо гітлєрівці (жидо-хозари) мордували жидів. Повищезгадані хозарські тирани були жорстокими деспотами на Україні та мордували релігійно-національно зріле українське населення в Европі.

"Палеолістична Україна" (300,000 рр. до нар. Христа) була скровавлена поганами, атеїстами, християнами, усякими реформованими зайдами, вона й кривавиться дальше жидо-комуністичними атеїстичними тиранами. Марксистсько-ленінська жидівська шайка знищила нам мільйони найкращих душ, які плекали спіритуально релігійно-національні традиції на своїй автохтонній землі від палеоліту.

Можу тут сміло згадати, що майже ціле своє життя я чую нарікання та погорду супроти жидівства, а всі християнські публікації не можуть їх минути серед цього тем. Вони були шахраями й амантами (актори, любовники) у своїх інтересах на Україні, жерли наш хліб і кури, проте вони нас не любили й кооперували з нашими окупантами та допомагали їм нас нищити! Вони за гроші були б "гнали козу на ярмарок", а то й "продали свою матір за гроші" — говорили в нас на ЗУЗ. Їхній торговельний хист перевищував подекуди їхні традиції та ідеалізм, а влазили там, де можна б щось заробити.

Жиди були частинно інструментом польської імперіялістичної політики "на зніщене Русі" та помагали польським "стшельцам і канаркам" нищити релігійно-націона-

льного нашого "гоя" (дядька чи господаря). В часах російсько-царської неволі, подібні жидівські типи ворогували проти нашого відродження. Вони відносилися з погордою до нашого "хлопа й хахла", які бажали жидам "збудувати золотий міст почерез Чорне море, щоб жиди могли перейти по ньому до своєї обітованої землі," про що згадує С. Сухий у "Гомоні України" з червня 1963 р.

Жиди хотіли б тільки паразитувати на поневолених масах народів і страшили нас "Мойсеєвою змією", яка ніби-то залякала й пожерла єгипетську" (знаю, що Фараон був кращим магіком за Мойсея, отже не можу вірити хвальбам жидівства). Їх зненавиділо вже багато держав світу, отже нехай уважають, щоб вони не попали самі в якусь пащу своїх расових і національних суперників у світі.

З руки агента Москви — жида Шварцбарта загинув 25 травня 1926 р. в Парижі Головний Отаман військ УНР Симон Петлюра, про якого жидова ще й у минулому році розмальовувала дивовижні карикатури та вачислюють його до політичних терористів своєї "мішанини". Дня 23 травня 1938 р. згинув від вибуху пекельної машини вищезгаданих типів у Роттердамі Провідник ОУН, полк. Євген Коновалець, співучасник слави УСС-ів, творець корпусів Січових Стрільців — першого соборницького військового в'єднання. Як полковник очолював дивізію СС у кривавих боях під Гребінкою, Хвастовом, Проскуровом, Староконстянтиновом і у славній Карабчаївській перемозі. Творець і командир УВО (Укр. Військова Організація), засновник всеукраїнської Організації Українських Націоналістів (ОУН) та її Провідник. Один із ідеологів українського націоналізму. Політичний талант, стратег української революції, тактик суспільно-політичної роботи, надхненник революційно-визвольних чинів на всіх українських землях.

Це все за наше добро та їх паразитування на нашій рідній землі — Україні. Вони вже напевно забули за тих "гоїв" (наших дядьків із сіл), які вигодували їх своїм хлібом і курми. Їхні Сурці й Хайки нераз мандель (12-ть) курей поперемацували, щоб не було "трафне" (противне їхнім традиціям) перед купном. Торгувалися з нашими газдами до одного грошика (подібного цента) за [illegible] ки Польші", аж нарешті "сігіт" (значиться "добра"-е) та рука Шарі тряслася, як видавала з капшука старі грошики (нові відкладала на пізніше). Як учні "Повшехної школи" (народня) повалили їм т. зв. "кучки" (будочка, де молився рабін), то вся жидова вигукувала дивним голосом: "Ах, вай! Рускі гої на нас нападайом!" Рабунок! — Дальше в суд..., але на жаль жидівські шахрайки програли, бо суд не міг засудити дітей...

Карикатуруючи нашого Головного Отамана Симона Петлюру, а сліпаки не згадують прим. о. д-ра Володимира Клодницького (див. "Гомін України" ч. 38 за 1962 р., стор. 3), якого американці нагородили "Торчом оф Либерті" за заслуги в обороні жидів у серпні 1919 року та інших щиролюблячих українців до їхньої хозарської раси. о. д-р Вол. Клодницький, парох Української Православної Церкви (УПЦ) в Ньюарку — це живий документ, який врятував жидів від погрому в Хмельнику на [illegible] у 1919 році, коли то обурене населення поблизького села, яке згоріло внаслідок підпалу жидом однієї хати, вирушило до міста, щоб відплатитися за заподіяну шкоду. Причиною трагедії було те, що донька жидівського купця в селі недалеко Хмельника таємно вийшла заміж за селянина. Обурений тим її батько підпалив хату зятя, у висліді чого згоріло ціле село. Тоді у Хмельнику перебував із відділом української армії тодішній майор Володимир Клодницький. Він вияснив селянам, які хотіли відплатитися на жидах за спалення села, що слід зберігати правопорядок, встановлений владою молодої української

держави. Жидівська громада під проводом рабіна Шалюля Бен Юзефа Ляєра висловила окрему подяку майорові Вол. Клодницькому.

"Ді Джуїш Ньюз" із Ньюарку писав, що президент Ізраїлю Ісак Бен Цві виявив окреме заінтерисування справою о. д-ра Вол. Клодницького. Подібних подій було більше у 1917-20 рр., а зокрема в роки ліквідації жидів гітлерівцями. Окрему заслугу має сл. пам. Митрополит Андрій Шептицький і Його брат та ігумен Климентій. Наше українське населення переховувало знайомих жидів по криївках у стодолах, під церквами (прим. біля Підволочиськ) та давали їм харчі й одяг, за що самі попалися в тюрми чи були замордовані гестапівцями.

В жидівському журналі "Туг Морген" з 6-го серпня 1962 року вміщено коротку замітку А. Файмана, якого ось зміст у перекладі на українську мову:

"У Парижі недавно померла 100-літня українка Софія Пиленко. Вона була матір'ю молодої монахині, ім'я якої залишиться святим серед жидів. Монахиня Марія Пиленко сиділа разом із жидами в одному німецькому концентраційному таборі під час II-ї світової війни. Вона ставилася дуже добре до всіх жидівських співв'язнів. В концтаборі опинилася вона при таких обставинах:

Одного разу гештапівці гнали групу жидів (чоловіків і жінок) до концтабору. Між ними була молода жінка, яка з немовлям на руках ледве тяглася за колоною. Монахиня Марія Пиленко, яка спостерігала цей страшний похід, нараз підбігла до одного з гештапівців і пошепки щось йому сказала. Гештапівець моментально вивів із колони жінку з дитиною, а її місце зайняла Марія Пиленко.

Разом з іншими жертвами завели монахиню до газової камери і там вона згинула з рук нацистських убивників. Жидівська жінка залишилася при житті і перебуває тепер в Ізраїлі. Своє життя вона завдячує святому вчи-

ковi монахині Марії Пиленко". ("Вісник ООЧСУ" з травня 1963 року) — див. "Шлях Перемоги" ч. 26, 1963 р.

Українці ніколи навіть не ставили під сумнів права жидів на існування, трактуючи їх на своїй території як повноправних співгромадян. Наш народ ніколи не забороняв їхніх релігійно-національних прав на українській етнографічній території. Бувало, що українці вимагали, щоб відповідальні провідники жидівського народу та державні мужі Ізраїлю виявили теж зрозуміння до визвольних змагань українського народу та стали в обороні його права на самостійне державне життя із обличчі наступу московсько-большевицького колоніялізму.

Я знаю з оповідання старших українців та з практики, що жиди все були на услугах чужинців і поборювали наші національні рухи на українських землях. Вони були донощиками поліції окупантів України, працювали у СМЕРШ-і (розвідка) та НКВД, були провідними членами ВКП(б) на Україні. Вони були брехунами у Червоній Армії та Рудої Армади (армія комуністичної Чехословаччини). По школах УРСР діставали похвали та медалі за атеїстичне навчання нашої дітвори на ЗУЗ та вихваляли 13-ть літнього Павлика-героя та піонера СССР, який донiс до НКВД свого батька, який був членом СВУ [illegible] вобережній Україні. Учитель Середньої Школи (десятилітка) Цукерман на Валині хотів викинути з першого класу Початкової школи ученицю, яка у школі перехрестилася. Це є доказом, що він не мав жодного релігійного виховання від своїх батьків і рабінів, тощо.

Античні жиди були вперше кольоністами та рільниками Єгипту. Їхня раса та фізіономія (вираз, риси лиця, характер) відрізняється від европейців (червоно-жовто шкірі, горбаті носи, мішані риси обличчя, флєгматики, шахраї та брехуни, гешефтярі (купці й продавці) Европи, т. зв. "деруши", яких дуже ненавиділи гітлерівці та нищили по кацетах у своїм Райху (самі жиди говорять, що пропа-

ло їх 6,000.000: Бурштин, Дахав, Авшвіц і т. ін.). Гітлерівці політично заставляли жидівську поліцію (з короткими палками) в концентраках, щоб утримувати там порядок і карали своїх смертельників, а під кінець вони знищили й жидівську тимчасову поліцію. Щасливими в БОГА були ті, яким вдалося втекти поза райх Гітлера і ті, які жили в інших країнах і не перебували в гітлерівському райху.

Терпіли подібно й українці та інші народи під їхньою окупацією, бо всюди по будинках були написи товстим друком: "Дойчлянд убер аллес!" "Нур фір Дойче!" (Німеччина понад усе! Все для німців!) та інші нацистівські кличі. Через такі кличі і терористичні методи та ненависть до інших націй вони програли останню війну — повна капітуляція Німеччини та закінчення війни на всіх фронтах було 8-го травня 1945 р. о год. 12.01 по півночі. Німеччину розпарцелювали (розділили) на четверо та тяжко буде їй знова "встати на ноги", а жиди за доляри та припомочі сил ОН дійшли до власної держави — Ізраїля та мають "свою правду, силу й волю" з президентом Хаїмом Вайцманом на чолі (січень 1949 р.). Вони дістали від німців відшкодування та судили гітлерівських колаборантів. Поляки за "небіжки" Польщі говорили: "Як Куба Богу, так Буг Кубе", або українці: "Хліб за хліб, воду за воду, кров за кров!" чи "Катюзі по заслузі" і т. ін. Жиди все своє право вложили колись у релігійне право, отже сподіємося, що рабінові "добеньки" на голові мають Мойсеєву силу-магію та Соломонову мудрість... Хоч вони тисячами літ блукали по світі як "вічні жиди", але сьогодні на глобусі видніють границі жидівської самостійної держави з написом "ІЗРАЇЛЬ" в Азії та вони не забороняють відвідувати іншим християнам тернисті ХРИСТОВІ шляхи й місця, де на сльозах Матері Божої та крові Ісуса Христа ростуть символічні квіти, які символізують їхній славетний ДУХ і пригадують ганебні по-

милки людейцям у їхній кривавій, братовбивчій і ганебній історії в очах християнського світу!.. Командер Гачісон зсумувавши внутрішню політику Ізраїлю, він доводить, що більшість крісел в ізраїльському парляменті займають комуністи, прокомуністи (діють у користь комуністів) та соціялісти. Теперішні комуністичні впливи на Середньому Сході, результатом чого є втручання в жидівські справи та СССР. Можна додуматись, що це є зовсім комуністична гра, щоб спровокувати й втягнути Захід у нову марксистсько-ленінівську революцію та виконати свої експанзивні плани до нової історії СССР.

"Вільне Слово" (11 серпня 1962 р.) та "Шлях Перемоги", ч. 50 з 25 листопада 1963 р. подають до відома, дома, що 10-го квітня 1962 року в м. Ньюарку (б. Ньюйорку) представники з жидівської організації "Б'най Брит" вшанували колишнього (бувшого) офіцера української армії, Володимира Степановича Клодницького за те, що не допустив до різні жидів у 1919 році. З українського боку на тому бенкеті взяло участь коло півсотні представників.

Д-р Гр. Шляхецький сумнівається тут, що з цієї 50-тки не знайшовся один, який не натаврував поступування цього жида, який з ненависти до християн і пімсти, що його дочка вийшла заміж за українця-християнина, підпалив власними руками хату своєї дочки і зятя, і через спричинив пожар цілого села, а в парі з тим викликав небезпеку пімсти над жидами, яку зупинив нагороджений тепер старшина В. Ç. Клодницький. Це ж є релігійний фанатизм жидів!

Цей фанатизм реферував Йозеф Ліхтен, що йому диктувала його справа. Він на оскарження і ганьбу українців додав, кажучи: "Багато томів видано про погроми в Україні в час революції. Але легше збирати факти зла, ніж факти добра". Цей сам Ліхтен, що вручив медалю українцеві Клодницькому, а іншим присутнім і неприсутнім, кинув болотом у вічі!

Такі "погроми" у світі викликали самі жиди своїм нечесним поступованням і провокацією (прим. Буенос Айрес, Аргентіна) з т. зв. "Справою Сіроти". Вони таким поступованням викликають проти себе ненависть і переслідування. Знаємо з історії, що вони по-програних війнах із римлянами, арабами та іншими, пішли на "розсіяння" й християнські народи їх прийняли, дали спромогу не тільки жити, але й розвиватися економічно та культурно. Та коли вони "поросли в пір'я", почали надуживати свої свободи, доброти християн, і тому ми стрічаємося з "антисемітизмом", "погромами" жидів в Еспанії 1391 р., у Франції, Італії, Чечач, Польщі, німеччині, майже по цілій Европі в 1346-1353 рр. й інших роках. Ця ненависть і переслідування не були через їхню расу, національність. Ні! Це були відрухи, інстинкти самозбереження християнських народів, це робилось через жидівську ненависть до християн, через їхні провини і каригідні злочини супроти різних народностей. Хто цікавий більше про це знати, хай перечитає собі книжку: Хуліо Меінвіелле "Ель Худіо ен ель містерію де ля гісторія", Буенос-Айрес, 1959, Аргентіна.

Д-р Гр. Шляхецький у "Шляху Перемоги" теж згадує, що є коло 15-ть публічних документів Папів Римських: Інокентія IV, Григорія X, Івана XXII, Юлія III, Павла IV й інших, в яких таврується злочинність жидів, а водночас борониться їх перед несправедливими нападами. Так, наприклад, Папа Пій V Святий пише:

"Жидівська безбожність, заправлена рівними штуками зіпсуття, доходить до таких розмірів, що конечним є, коли хочеться зарадити публічному здоров'ю християн, вжити швидкого протизасобу, відповідного до сили зла". Далі вираховує злі діла жидів, які вимагають протидії християн і чесних людей.

Хоча б з поступування самих Папів Римських, яким тоді закинути «антисемітизм», фанатизм, ненависть до жидів, як це виразно свідчать жидівські рабіни,

зібрані на з'їзді в Парижі 1807 р., — вже з того бачимо, що жиди не є "невинні ягнятка", але вони злом відплачують тим, які їм добре зробили, і найчастіше самі були спричинниками ненависти до себе, причиною "антисемітизму" чи погромів.

Чайже сьогодні вже відомо, що жиди щільно [redacted] зані з масонерією, є її творцями і рушіями, головними творцями комунізму та його керівниками: Ленін, Троцький, Беля Кун, Янош Кадар — жиди; революції в Еспанії, Мадярщині, Баварії, Росії, Україні — це головно твір і кривавe діло жидів. Троцький з кількома сотнями жидів-фахівців з Нью-Йорку приїхав до Росії спомагати революцію. Жидівські банки: Кун, Леб і Кнія, Ніе, Шреєр, Шіф й інші спомагали комуністичну революцію. В першому советі з 1917 р. на 520 членів, було 447 жидів, про що вже була згадка повище.

Таким чином комуністичні революції були витвором жидів. Перше французька комуна з 1870-их років була теж твором жидів: Карло Маркс, Лясаль, Неймаєр; жидами були теж члени І-го "Інтернаціоналу" з 1864 р. (Фрібург, Жан Коген, Аврон Адлер, Франкель та інші). Див. М. Фара: "Ля Масонерія ен дескубіерто", Буенос-Айрес, 1960 р., стор. 84. Головними шпигунами в Пів[redacted] Америці на користь комунізму були теж жиди ([redacted] берг, Гіс, Крамер, Сальомон Лесінські і т. ін.), як теж в Англії (Бруно Понтекорво), про що вже тут була згадка детальніше.

Наші представники на бенкеті в Ньюарку не оборонили української справи серед жидівських "критичних погромів". Несправедливі жиди не здібні об'єктивно критикувати наших внутрішніх справ і залишити ненависть до інших християн, які кормили їх своїм хлібом та обороняли на материку перед "смертоностями". Тоді напевно буде мирне співжиття з іншими національностями й українцями, не буде тих "погромів", ні "гетів", ні "крематоріїв".

рів" та релігійно-національної ворожнечі на чужій землі. Ми повинні подякувати БОГУ, що зберіг нам життя серед наших жорстоких окупантів.

Похвалою є те, що наші визначні діячі нав'язують контакт з жидами, але ганьбою є те, коли вони не скажуть жидам правди в очі серед їхньої необ'єктивної критики. Треба домагатися від них цього інтелігентного поступування серед усіх християн у світі, домагатися ревізії (провірювання) їхніх засад, дій і кличів. Наші представники й посередники нехай завсіди будуть українцями в кожній чужій державі й обороняють наші права. Нехай завсіди пам'ятають слова Ісуса Христа: "Будьте второпні, як змії, і прості, як голуби!" (згадує про це теж Д-р Гр. Шляхицький в "Гомоні України" за липень 1963 р.).

Крім Симона Петлюри, жидівські автори в своїй історії ворогують та обкидають лайкою Богдана Хмельницького. Отаман С. Петлюра зовсім позитивно ставився до жидів у визвольних змаганнях за самостійність України, отже Б. Хмельницький не воював із жидами, але з поляками, яких шляхта й міщанство гнобили українське населення. Повстання Б. Хмельницького у 1648 році було реакцією проти національного і соціяльного поневолення українців поляками. Сила, з якою Україна стала до боротьби, підкопувала існування жидів в Україні. З цього часу жидівські інтелектуалісти червоного закрашення ширять ненависть жидів до українців.

У 18 і 19-ох століттях жиди мали визначені посади на гетьманських дворах. Жиди в Україні мали від віків "обітовану землю". Польська та московська політика 16-18 ст. воліла мати жида-помічника серед своїх лиходіїв, ніж мати українця-коляборанта, який завжди був певним елементом російської імперії (царська чи комуністична). Багато авторів історії жидівства ставиться вороже до українського населення, оскаржуючи їх за особливий антисемітизм, проте вони виявляють більше об'єктивности справжніх своїх релігійно-національних грішників. Вони забувають уже про свої кривди, спричинені азіятами й африканцями в старовині, як рівнож менше кричать про погроми жидів під кличами: "Бей жідов, спасай Росію!" чи "Шісен швайне юден!" (стріляти свинячих жидів) і т. ін. Коли українці виступили проти чужого експлуатства й обороняючи інтереси України, тоді все про[illegible] українців виступали поляки й жиди. Князь Ярема Вишневецький не щадив теж жидівських потентатів (багата і впливова особа, багатир, великий чи могутній пан) в устенському замку Бернавських. Поляки й жиди звуть Б. Хмельницького ворогом шляхти та жидів, бо шляхта ширила ворожу пропаганду в Україні, а жиди громадили в руках поважні капітали й ними вміло орудували.

Богдан Коринт у своїй статті "Українці, жиди і пропаганда Н. Гановера" (Див. "Гомін України" ч. 30 за 20-го липня 1963 р.) згадує, що Б. Хмельницькому "пришивають клеймо" антисеміта. Автор Н. Гановер у своїй книжці вихваляє Ярему Вишневецького, що він був найактивнішим у справах Ізраїля на Україні. Він зрозумів, що пропаганда потрібна не Польщі, а за її кордонами — в Европі. І до цього він вибрав жидівського теолога і письменника рабина Натана Гановера, батька якого вбито в час повстання 1648 року.

Натан Гановер народився в Острозі коло 1620 р[illegible] року. Батько Натана був рабіном (священник), який дав йому знатну освіту так, що Натан придбав собі славу визначного вченого. З вибухом повстання грабіжницька банда вбила батька Натана у Заславі, де вже одружений Натан жив у домі своїх тестів. Йому пощастило втечи до Німеччини, відтак до Голляндії, а в 1652-ім р. до Венеції. В 1654-ім році Натан переїхав до Молдавії, де був рабином в Ясах і Фокщанах, а у 1670 р. він жив уже в Моравах як рабин і суддя. В 13-ть років пізніше він загинув трагічно під час турецько-австрійської війни, коли від-

ська графа Є. Текелі (союзника турків) здобули місто Унгаріш-Брод.

Рабин Натан Гановер усе своє життя присвятив науковій і теологічній діяльності. Перебуваючи в Німеччині й у Голляндії, він написав книжку про повстання Богдана Хмельницького. Він сам утік у перших днях революції та не був очевидцем справжніх подій, тому й його дані базуються на розповідях і легендах утікачів та інформаціях кругів, наставлених ворожо до української справи. Н. Гановер мав на меті описати у своїй книжці трагедію жидів, вплутаних у війну українського та польського народів, яка мала б виконати певне політичне завдання. Він у своїй праці вихвалює Ярему Вишневецького, як визначного вождя, хоч цей магнат (великий багатир) на такі похвали в історії зовсім не заслужив. Між поляками було багато визначних та успішних у діяльності старшин за Ярему Вишневецького, але амбіції (хвастощі, пиха) князя та сильна його партія вимагали повести велику пропаганду в його користь, що теж і зробив йому Натан Гановер.

На цій пропагандивній книзі нечесні жидівські історики базують свої твердження про Б. Хмельницького, як ворога жидів ч. 1. Самого Я. Вишневецького Н. Гановер звеличує як "друга Ізраїля і незрівняного героя". Книжка Гановера "Безодня одчаю", видана у Венеції 1652 року, була широко відома в европейських державах і зробила своє діло. Кожна книжка в ті роки була широко дискутована, бо книжок виходило мало та наклади їх були невеликі. Останньо "Безодня одчаю" появилася в англійській мові (Ебис оф діспер) у Нью-Йорку. Всю анархію (безладдя) тих років автор, а за ним історики жидівства складають на Б. Хмельницького й український нарід, не беручи до уваги об'єктивних тогочасних подій та умов життя. Сьогодні тяжко дискутувати про злочини з-перед більше як 300 років на льокальному континенті. Нині зна-

ходимо дивовижні твердження про винищування жидів гітлерівцями (хозарські порахунки), звернені проти поляків, бо місця масового морду гітлерівці розмістили на території Польщі, про що тут уже було згадано попередньо. Подібні аргументи (доводи, докази) не повинні бути джерелом для поважних істориків, хібащо необ'єктивно для пропагандистів несвідомих сил у нашій минувшині.

Українсько-жидівського питання сьогодні т... розв'язати на спільну користь модерних часів та майбутності. Минулих подій не можна вже провірити та об'єктивно їх змінити. Жиди не можуть змінити своєї позиції до подій старої історії та офіційно не можуть зайняти прихильного становища до етичних і моральних прав українського народу, бо сучасні обставини не створюють для цього пригожого й реального грунтів.

Жидівство завсіди є здібне зміцнити інтереси червоного милок із ходу бувших історичних подій через свою нечесність, шахрайство та деспотство на чужих землях. Жидівство завсіди є здібне зміцнити інтереси червоного Кремля та поневолити інше християнське населення Землі. Вони є анархістами майже кожної вільної християнської держави світу та прямують до повалення чужих економічних ресурсів і моральних традицій усіх християн світу. Вони своїм фінансуванням та матеріяльними факторами не ... можуть релігійно-національних ідей інших народів! ... сіонізм і комунізм не здійснять планів червоного Кремля та нова експанзія марсистсько-ленінівських філософів пропаде в "чужому морі" християнського світу.

КОМУНІСТИЧНИЙ ВИЗВОЛИТЕЛЬ УКРАЇНИ

Мала Сурці одну козу
Та й ту дала до колгозу,
Сама сіла на граблі
Й рахує трудодні.

Ні корови, ні свині,
Тільки Ленін на стіні
Та показує рукою,
Куди їхать за мукою...
Батьку Ленін! Дайте мила,
Бо вже воші мають крила,
Як ще трохи підростуть,
То всі танки рознесуть!..
Ах! Майне вус?
Має очі клюс!
Гамени Мошку, гамени,
Бо настав плохой час.
Сі гіт, моя Сурці!
Вот, рабочій клас строїтса,
Нада чуть пождать...
Будьот лутше, как за Енгельса.
Покушала єврейська сім'я,
Аж у пузах заграло!
Не будєт больше хахлів ругать,
Бо нас здєсь очень замало.
Азой стало жіть лутше, веселей,
Уже колхози построєлі,
Загулі машіни паровіе,
Да, наш край дарогій.
Мойше! Фер вус Сурці?
Кім гей, моє рібйонко!
Прінесі меня стаканчік водкі,
Ну й запайом тіхонько...
Дорога страна моя родная,
Много в ней лесов, полєй і рек,
Я другой такой страни не знаю,
Где так вольно... дішіт человек?!...

Торонто — 17 червня 1963 р.

Автор.

НАШІ ГРІШНИКИ

...“А тим часом перевертні
Нехай підростають
Та поможуть москалеві
Господарювати”...

(Т. Шевченко).

— А його духовий “Тарасівець” Микола Міхновський у своїм “ВІРУЮ” писав: “Шануй діячів рідного краю, ненавидь його ворогів, зневажай перевертнів — відступників, і добре буде цілому твоїму народові й тобі (точка 5-та).

Окупації нашої автохтонної України відбилися дуже від'ємно на національній свідомості українців, вони зродили вислужників, перекинчиків і зрадників. Вислужники, зрадники, перекинчики, що зрадили український нарід і пішли на службу Москві являються найбільшими ворогами української нації у творчості Тараса Шевченка.

Т. Шевченко своїм словом закаменував на віки всіх українців, які тягли руку з окупантами-ворогами України та вихваляли “новое отечество”. Він своїм сильним [illegible] нищив цю “нікчемну братію” — прислужників і лакеїв “отечества нового”, рабів його і підніжків “грязь Москви” та варшавське сміття.

Т. Шевченко вийшов на боротьбу, як Великий Гус і прирік:

...“Поборюсь, за мене Бог.
Да звершиться”...

Він повстав за правду — хай то буде смерть, хай його спалять вороги, як спалили Гуса — одна свідомість, що повстає за правду, надає йому відваги, сили й мужности.

Він бачив у Петербурзі багато українців, що забули свою батьківщину "дідів діла незабутні"... продавшись... "у різницю москалеві"... величають московське царство, говорять по-московськи, стидаються своєї мови, своєї батьківщини, стидаються признатись, хто вони такі — чиїх батьків діти, прославляють ворогів українського народу та звав їх у своїх творах "рабами з кокáрдою на лобі".

Великий Шевченко перестерігав дівчат-українок, щоб не кохали чужинців і не шукали його щастя там, де його немає, а творили свою родину, розбудовували свою рідну хату, виховували свою правду на своїй рідній землі, а саме:

"Кохайтеся чорнобриві
Та не з москалями,
Бо москалі — чужі люди
Роблять лихо з Вами"...

(Поема "Катерина").

У містерії "Великий льох" висвітлює, що Бог покарав смертю нашу дівчину, яка напоїла коня цареві Петрові І у Батурині, розбивши І. Мазепу. Іншій Бог відобрав життя, що, будучи ще маленькою, усміхнулася до цариці Катерини ІІ.

Він критикував нашу інтелігенцію, що... "Всі мови знають, крім своєї"...

"А між нами і земляки
Де-де проглядають,
По-московськи так і чешуть"...

Він звернув увагу свому братові у листах:

..."Пиши мені не по-московськи,
а по нашому"...

Він серед московського окруження не хотів говорити чужою мовою:

..."Ба ні, кажу,
Говорить я вмію
та не хочу"... (Поема "Сон").

Т. Шевченко у поемі "Розрита могила" (9 жовтня 1843 р.) писав:

..."Степи мої зарподані
Жидові, німоті;
..."Степи мої запродані
На чужій роботі"...

Він для зрадників написав пророцтво:

— "Хто б ти не був, який би ти вірний раб не був, тобі вороги не повірять" —

зрада нації найбільший гріх супроти неї, і його карається не тільки на Землі, але й на Небі.

(О. Орленко у своїй книжечці "Шевченко проти Москви" у 1949).

— Це свята правда. Наш Великий Пророк Т. Г. Шевченко та його духовий Провідник Микола Міхновський не помилялися. Хто з наших людей і навіть чужинців збойкотував їхні пророчі слова та відступив від своєї нації, вони карались на Землі й караються на Небі.

До таких грішників нашої релігійно-національної нації належать:

1. Петро Яблонь—Яровий, який був жахливим провокатором і агентом МГБ (Міністерство Государственной Безопасності), зрадник нашого народу закордоном. Яблонь вродився в Яворові, пов. Бучач, який був агентом жидівсько-комуністичного НКВД ще з першої окупації ЗУЗ большевиками, В час ІІ-гої світової війни, він був провокатором НКВД в нутрі СГД (Союз Гетьманців Державників) та намагався влізти в ряди соціялістів.

Опинившись по війні в Мюнхені, Яблонь фальшиво вліз у ряди ОУН, де проводив провокаторську роботу, щоб довести до розколу ОУН та виконати атентат на сл. п. С. Бандеру, Я. Стецька і на членів УГВР — Ребета та о. Гриньоху. Він свою агентурну роботу вів у користь МГБ серед українського, американського та російського

середовищ. Він доставив МГБ цілий перебіг 1-шої альпійської конференції ЗЧ ОУН та зачитаний реферат про провокацію Печери й Мороза (діставав від своїх інформаторів — прим. Юста й т. ін.). (Див. "СУРМА" ч. 29-30 за 1951 рік).

2. Андрій Печара був жахливим жидівсько-комуністичним провокатором, уповноважений МГБ та розкритий органами СБ (Служба Безпеки).

В 1943-44 рр. він був на службі мадярської розвідки, отже провадив провокаційну роботу на Підкарпатті та в Карпатах проти революційного українського підпілля. Він був родом із Студеного біля Волівця на Закарпатті. По закінченню гімназії в Мукачеві він служив в армії УРСР. У 1940 р. ангажується в двозначну гру між німецькою та большевицькою розвідками та працює для німецької і большевицької розвідок.

На початку німецько-совєтської війни він служив при німецькій охороні нафтових джерел на Кримі, а опісля був комендантом одного з комісарів жидівсько-комуністичної поліції в Києві та контактувався з большевицькими партизанами в околицях Києва. Коли почався терор гештапа на ОСУЗ (Розстріл Рогача та О. Теліги з ОУН полк. А. Мельника), він утікає з націоналістками дівчатами й дістається до Львова та швидко зв'язується з мадярською розвідкою.

В 1942-44 рр. він служить рівночасно мадярській розвідці й гештапові в Сколім, Дрогобичі й у Львові. В 1943-44 рр. він навязує співпрацю й дружбу з Олегом Боднаром (Беднажем), який вів таку саму роботу. Вони розгортають провокаторську роботу проти націоналістичного підпілля й замастковують характер свого відношення до гестапо. Коли фронт наблизився до Карпат, вони організують розвідочну сітку для німців і мадяр набирають на вишколи і роботу переважно людей з ОСУЗ (незорієнтованих у терені ЗУЗ), буцімто вони це роблять із

рамени ОУН-УПА. По лінії гестапо контактуються з шефом Бером (протиукраїнського відділу), а по мадярському боці співпрацюють із д-ром Ленгелем. Коли СБ-істи задумали їх арештувати за їхню провокаторську роботу, злочинці користуються з пересунення фронтової лінії та тікають, але революційна справедливість досягла їхніх спільників-агентів гестапа (Мирона та Болеслава Б[illegible] й покарала. Печера й Боднар зв'язуються з якимсь чехом-фольксдойчем біля Кракова, буцімто "шеф англійської розвідчої сітки" на тих теренах і пробують підсунути цей контакт ОУН Бандери й Мельника. Коли стає заломання Німеччини в Карпатах, вони переїждають на Закарпаття (німецька сторона) та приготовляють собі терен для дальшої служби в користь жидівсько-комуністичного НКВД. В липні-серпні 1944 року він нав'язав зв'язок із агентом НКВД Вірою Давидович (знайома жидівка з його рідного села Студеного на Закарпатті) у Стрию, яка у 1940 р. перейшла під большевиків до Галичини та працювала там у комсомолі в селі Кохавина в Стрийщині. Після відступу большевиків у 1941 році вона залишилася в Стрию як українка та контактувалася й співпрацювала з одним лейтенантом РОА (Власова), який був післяний большевицькою розвідкою для праці в німецькому запіллі. Печера й Боднар нав'язують із нею контакт про співпра[illegible] користь НКВД. Коли мадяри залапали на Закарпатті большевицьких парашутистів-розвідчиків із радіоапаратами, то Печара й Беднаж влаштували їм секретну втечу. Беднаж більше тримався большевицьких розвідчиків, а Печара мадярів, які збирали відповідні розвідчі матеріяли та вели подвійну розвідчу роботу. Від вересня до грудня 1944 року. Печара вербував до мадярської розвідки большевицьких вислужників, щоб мати змогу краще вести свою роботу, котрі колись мають посвідчити перед НКВД про його працю для них. Фіктивний зв'язок з "англійською розвідкою" — це большевицька розвідка підшивалась так, що-

би здобути собі довіря та вкрастися в зв'язки з українським підпіллям (Див. "СУРМА" ч. 20, 1950 р., стор. 16-та).

3. **Андрій Головко** був катом жидівсько-комуністичного МГБ в Києві, вірний служака Кривавого Йосифа Сталіна й Кремля, підлий зрадник українського народу.

4. **Самуель (Шальом) Шварцбарт**, який народився в Смоленську (Росія) у 1886 році та прийняв французьке горожанство у 1925 році, над яким суд відбувся 18-го жовтня 1927 року. Він був комуністичним агентом червоної Москви та з жидівського походження, з рук якого згинув у Парижі дня 25 травня 1926 року Головний Отаман військ УНР Симон Петлюра.

Дня 23 травня 1938 року згинув від вибуху московсько-жидівської пекельної машини в Роттердамі провідник ОУН (Організація Українських Націоналістів), полк. Євген Коновалець.

5. **Богдан М. Сташинський**, який був теж агентом жидівсько-комуністичного КГБ, якого головою був Александер Ніколаєвіч Шелепін та Нікіти С. Хрущова, який своєю затрутою шприц-пістолею з ціян-калієм убив 15 жовтня 1959 р. у Мюнхені Провідника ОУН сл. п. Степана Бандеру. А. Н. Шелепін покликав убивцю до свого уряду в Москву та доручив йому грамоту про нагородження його орденом найвищої кляси за виконання морду на С. Бандеру. Цією самою зброєю передтим він убив українського еквзильного політика Лева Ребета в Мюнхені дня 12-го жовтня 1957 року.

— Таких агентів-вбивників найкращих людей християнського світу є більше по всіх державах світу, отже провідники наших рухів повинні про це все пам'ятати та бути готовними їх перехитрити. За такими агентами-вбивниками повинно шукати все українське населення та берегти своїх провідників від поновного конфлікту. Ми повинні шанувати й берегти своїх провідників, щоб ми не мали більше таких кольосальних втрат у нашому народі, котрі всеціло від-

далися нашій невпинній праці для здійснення нашої спільної ідеї.

6. **А. Смолецький** був провокатором братовбивчої різні, який був заангажований білоруським адвокатом Ш., старим агентом жидівсько-комуністичного НКВД, який був уповноваженим репатріяційною комісією советського майора Прохурова в Мюнхені при Тюркенштрасе (Тюркен в[illegible]

Походить він із Рави Руської та живе десь у Франції, який передтим виступав під своїм правдивим прізвищем як Коваль Микола. Його шайка в Мюнхені робила всякі злочини (влом до фабрики, де власник був убитий; влом до реставрану, де був убитий портієр і була перестрілка з поліцією; невдалий влом до молочарні при Кацмаєрштрасе; грабіж запасів шкіри з гарбарні у Мільбетсгофен) та тероризувала й вбивала невинних людей.

Їм МГБ давало доручення, щоб учасники тих банд пролазили в українські політичні організації та в ОУН, щоб у випадку проловлення бандита на гарячому вчинку й арешту через німецьку чи аліянтську поліцію компромітувати передовсім ту політичну організацію.

Користаючи з повоєнної хуртовини, Смолецькому вдалося пролізти в ряди ОУН під проводом полк. А. Мельника. Він намагався пропхатися також у ряди революційної ОУН, але натрапивши на інформатора СБ, який [illegible] його секрети. Він хотів допровадити обі ОУН до анархії та братовбивчої різні, а на випадок арешту його поліцією, компромітувати обі ОУН. Він мав у пляні вбити полк. А. Мельника, але СБ революційної ОУН допильнувала Смолецького та при зустрічі сл. п. Степан Бандера передав полк. А. Мельникові його провокаторські пляни (стояв на стійці під хатами, де заходив тоді полк. А. Мельник).

З кінцем березня 1946 року, Смолецькому-Ковалеві поховзнулася нога на грабежах і він попав у німецьку тюрму. Вірний вислужник МГБ сказав кримінальним поліцаям при арештуванні, що він є членом ОУН(м) та мав у хаті

нелегальну літературу, щоб із місця компромітувати ОУН(м). Смолецькому грозила довголітня тюрма, але совєтські майори Прохуров і Сухов (правні дорадники Ш.), старі його опікуни не залишили свого собачку без помочі в біді. Смолицький зголосився на "родіну" та 16 серпня 1946 року від'їхав, зобов'язуючись там ще вірніше служити МГБ (Див. "Сурма" ч. 28, 1951 р., стор. 16—19).

7. Андрусишин-Боян (пів-анальфабет), який в Австрії в Зальцбургу зумів пропхатися в окруження трьох політичних організацій: ОУН(м), революційної ОУН та Союзу Гетьманців. Його фантазії провокативної роботи спричинили поважне загострення відносин між обі ОУН на тому терені та до ворожнечі між східняками й західняками. Він теж впевняв, що провід мельниківський видав вироки смерти на членів революційної ОУН. Він був розкритий за свої провокації та втік десь за океан. На його місце приходили інші (сотки й тисячі), які намагалися проникнути в українське самостійницьке середовище закордоном (Див. "Сурма" ч. 28 за 1951 рік, стор. 19-та).

8. Роман Барановський був боєвиком УВО та членом ОУН, а рівночасно агентом польської поліції та провокатор (Альманах "Гомону України" за 1946 рік, стор. 160). У книжці Володимира Мартинця "Від УВО до ОУН" (стор. 72) теж згадується, що він був членом УВО, який пішов на "підшепки" й спокуси польської поліції та став провокатором. Його вирекліся старенькі родичі й брат, не говорячи вже про осуд цілої суспільности. Був засуджений та опущений усіми і вмер у тюрмі.

9. П. Кожевников (член ПУН та ОУН), який був німецьким розвідником, якого суд ОУН викинув із рядів ("Від УВО до ОУН" В. Мартинця, стор. 72-га).

10. Річард Ярий (дружина жидівка) був теж гестапівським розвідником (Див. "Від УВО до ОУН" В. Мартинця та "Вісті з України" з 1960 р.).

II. БОЛЬШЕВИЦЬКИЙ АГЕНТ ЛІБГОЛЬЦ.

Його вислали московські катебісти з дорученням до Зах. Німеччини, щоб отруїти Провідника ОУН, сл. пам. Степана Бандеру в 1953 році. Він — примітив не міг цього завдання виконати, отже КГБ відкликало його до Східньої Німеччини. Дня 13 жовтня виступав він там на влаштованій большевиками пресовій конференції, де ширив пропаганду, що С. Бандеру отруїв бл. пам. Дмитро Миськів.

Степан Ліберольц був провокатором і нікчемним агентом червоної Москви. Літом 1953 р. він появився в адміністрації "Українського Самостійника", який говорив, що він походить із Волині та звільнено його (як німця) з совєтського полону. Відтак він утік із східньої зони Німеччини на Захід та хоче познайомитися з українським політичним життям у Мюнхені, як рівнож із деякими нашими політиками. Він-німець і хоче допомогти українській визвольній справі, бо є великим прихильником України.

При зустрічі з нашими організаціями в Мюнхені він виявляв факт, що добре володіє українською мовою та він народився на Волині в 1907 р. у Старій Олександрівці. В 1914 році він був вивезений із родиною в глибину Росії, коли до їхньої місцевости наближився фронт. Вивезених інтерновано біля Саратона, де й померли його батько, мати і сестра, а він залишився там із братом. У 1917 р. обидва переїхали до своїх дядьків Трогерів, які жили в Ромнах на Полтавщині, де переїхав також його дядько Зайферт. Там він закінчив десятилітку, а відтак учився в електромеханічному технікумі. Був там активним комсомольцем, але за побиття жида був арештований та по двох тижнях тюрми його більше до школи не прийняли. Зайферти були багаті непмани і репресовані, яким Ліберольц часто розповідав про переслідування його родини. Зайферта часто арештували, вимагаючи від нього золотих рублів. Ці репресії (кари) Зайферта закінчилися тим, що його енкаведисти повісили у власному садку — твердив С. Ліберольц.

Він нарікав, що не мав відповідної праці, але коли оженився з Оленкою (дочкою столяра) в Ромнах, де й вона працювала в "Промхарчторзі", тоді він за її допомогою дістав там працю бухгальтера. В 1933 році Лібгольц у Шепетівці зголосився на прикордонну заставу НКВД по дозвіл збирати вовну в прикордонній смузі СССР. Звідтам він дістався на нічліг до Славутичів, де й ніччю напоїв господаря (не колгоспника) горілкою та щасливо перейшов совєтсько-польський кордон. У м. Луцьку на Волині польська поліція посадила його до тюрми та провіряла його недосягнену справу цілий місяць, але на інтервенцію за запевнення дядька Трегера його звільнили, в яких він залишився жити.

В 1939 році Лібгольц, Трегери й інші німці (на підставі совєтсько-німецького договору) пересилилися в Польщу, де в районі Варшави він одержав великий маєток. Там покликали його в німецьку армію, де він перейшов агентурний вишкіл у характері перекладача у чині "Зондерфюрера" (особливий керівник). Відтак він був агентом-перекладачем 6-го відділу ОКВ ("Оберкомандо дер Вермахт") на терені Польщі, де мав тісні зв'язки з гестапом і військовою контрозвідкою. Коли його підозрівали в контакті з партизанами серед совєтських громадян, то йому було легко відкинути такі доноси, бо за ним обстоював його шеф. Гауптман, який за Лібгольца дуже швидко вибився аж у полковника, а тоді порекомендував його у вищу розвідувальну школу, якою керував Ґелен. З цієї школи Лібгольц у 1945 р. був призначений на фронт, де брав участь в обороні Берліну та на прикінці квітня 1945 р. попав у совєтський полон в уніформі звичайного солдата, де пережив важкі хвилини свого життя, хворів і втратив там багато здоров'я. В своїй розмові він проговорився, що за знання російської мови він полегших собі своє перебування в таборі полонених.

Після звільнення з полону він переїхав жити до Даммерів, прецловського району в Східній Німеччині до свого дворідного брата Трегера, де весь час думав про втечу до Західньої Німеччини, що йому вдалося зробити за допомогою агентури в січні 1953 року. Він попав у табір утікачів у Західньому Берліні, а відтак переїхав до своєї тітки до Вальфенбютталь. На доручення агентів червоного Кремля він переїхав до Мюнхену, Баварія, щоб завершити своє завдання — вбити Лева Ребета та Степана Бандеру.

Сама його біографічна легенда та підозрілість у зв'язках із політичним українським середовищем гамували його шпіонажу в користь наших ворогів. У Мюнхені він теж стає членом "Німецько-українського товариства" ім. Гердера та знаходить також знайомство серед німецької публики. Для улегшення своїх зв'язків і шпіонажі він закладає власний ресторан т. зв. "Стефанскляузе", в якому постійно влаштовує безплатні прийняття. З грішми він зовсім не числиться та щовечора він тратить суми місячного заробітку (300-800 нм марок), мовлячи, що має великі прибутки з ресторану й одержав відшкодування (як утікач) та за золото, зорганізоване в час війни... Він у своєму ресторані затруднив тітку Берту і кузина, а все це давало зрозуміти, що є заанґажований у якійсь німецькій таємній розвідувальній службі.

Він запрошував теж на свої прийняття у чужих ресторанах, на що теж витрачав великі суми грошей. І так "гостинний" німець годував своїх клієнтів, а часом підсипував страви спеціяльними порошками, а опісля його клієнти переживали страшні болі в шлунках тижнями у лікарнях.

Його розкрив бл. пам. Миськів, якого Лібгольц "вважав" за свого приятеля. Лібгольц і його кагебісти пускали всякі найогидніші провокації, щоб викликати анархію серед наших рядів і його знищити за свої грошеві підкупства і т. п. Коли він побачив, що українці починають йо-

го обминати та бойкотувати, тоді він починає організувати мережу інформаторів про українські політичні середовища й особи, яких підбирав із неукраїнців, щоб давали йому всякі інформації.

Він сягав аж до середовища ОУН і збирав інформації про спосіб життя Провідника сл. пам. Степана БАНДЕРИ, про розміщення кімнат і працівників у бюрах Дому визвольного руху в Мюнхені. Він робив навіть заходи, щоб його побачити та з ним познайомитися, бо це очевидно олегшило б його слідство для виконання більшовицького пляну.

Наша братія поробила всякі протизаходи, щоб його обставити та мати хоч частину контролі над його діяльністю. Тоді Ліберольцеві інформатори вимагали від нього більше горілки та приносили йому відомості, що його життя є загрожене і т. ін. Він теж був в афері (шахрайській справі) з різними "дамами", які пропивали його гроші та вели брудну ролю в його брудному житті.

З цього КҐБ не було задоволене, отже його охопили нерви та манія переслідування. Він погрожував бандерівцям і СБ фізичною ліквідацією, забарикадовував двері і вікна своєї кімнати та з пістолем, готовим до стрілу, чекав на бандерівців. За порадою одної з його «наречених» він сховався в Штуттґарті, а відтак дуже рідко приїжджав до Мюнхену, щоб перевірити "атмосферу..."

Наказодавці перекидають його до Італії, а в серпні 1957 він знова зупинився в Мюнхені, де почав знову виходити зі своїми "симпатіями" до українців. З часом він попав знова у паніку переслідування з боку СБ та через те він утік із Німеччини. Весною 1957 року він повідомив своїх найближчих, що з огляду на безпеку життя, він вирішив переїхати на постійне перебування до Відня.

В своїй кореспонденції він не подавав своєї зворотної адреси з Відня. З того часу ніхто з українців Ліберольца не бачив і з ним не говорив. Люди говорили, що його

го відкликали до СССР на лікування від манії переслідування, що з ним розрахувалися бандерівці, що він сидить у большевицькій тюрмі за великі витрати грошей на алкоголеві напої та жіноцтво, а зі своїм кагебівським завданням він не справився і т. ін.

Народ уже почав забувати про Ліберольца та його кремлівську агентуру, але коли кагебісти найшлися в тяжкому скруті, вони витягли С. Ліберольца 13 жовтня 1961 року на конференцію в Східньому Берліні, де представили його як розкаяного агента західньо-німецької розвідувальної служби ГЕЛЕНА, що зі страху перед погромами він утік на совєтську зону Німеччини та заставили його сказати присутнім про свою легендарну діяльність большевицького посмаку.

Ліберольц почав знова від своєї автобіографії, перекручуючи своє прізвище на "Ліппольц" та хвалився про свої большевицькі вишколи і перешколи та про свої агентурні подвиги серед християнсько-національного населення в Мюнхені, тощо. Він твердив теж, що "доктор Вебер" завербував його а свого агента та доручив йому "спостерігати за українськими емігрантами в Організації Бандери". При цьому головну увагу "привертали Бандера і Кашуба". «Він мав завдання, щоб встановити з ним близький контакт, завоювати їх особисте довіря та вивчити спосіб [redacted] нього життя". Він мав завдання цікавитися людьми з охорони сл. пам. Бандери, докладно взнати спосіб його життя і т. ін. "Д-р Вебер" запропонував йому у 1957 році підшукати можливість насильницького усунення бл. пам. С. Бандеру, при чому він вручив йому білий порошок, яким належало отруїти Степана Бандеру. "Д-р Вебер сказав йому, що цей порошок він може застосувати зовсім сміло, бо його отрута починає діяти аж після її прийняття. Він запропонував Ліберольцеві виконати це завдання в ідальні бандерівської організації, розташованій на Цеппе-

ліштрассе 67, бо в цьому випадку підозріння впаде на самих членів його організації".

Лібгольц плянував заанґажувати до своїх завдань бл. пам. Дмитра Миськового, провідного члена ОУН сл. пам. С. Бандери який постійно буває в будинку Цеппеліштрассе 67 — говорив дальше він на конференції у Східньому Берліні. Він там признавався до свого душегубного завдання та ширив нові-нові провокації, щоб Злочини Москви приписати німцям, а виконання цього злочину — членові Проводу ОУН сл. пам. Д. Миськіву. Дмитро Миськів був знаний українському населенню та помер, отже Лібгольц не міг опрокидати йому якісь клевети, бо він пляиував знищити бл. пам. Д. Миськова — провідного члена ОУН, який поміг українській спільноті розкрити правдиве обличчя агента СССР — С. Лібгольця.

В дальших своїх провокаціях Лібгольц фантазує свої дефініції та обвинувачує їх у його протидіях інж. Я. Сулиму, Д. Міськова, Кашубу, Гнипа і Ціперу, які хочуть із ним "розквитатися", як із Скобом (член КГБ) дня 9 січня 1956 р. (третий день Різдвяних Свят).

Під кінець свого виступу на берлінській конференції Лібгольц сказав, що Скоба зліквідували бандерівці, а Дмитро Миськів, член Проводу ЗЧ ОУН, померлий 27-го березня 1960 року, признався йому, що він убив сл. пам. Степана Бандеру, підсипавши йому до їди отруту з доручення того самого «Вебера».

Мушу тут усім пригадати, що в день зникнення кагебіста Скоба друг І. Кашуба перебував в Італії на двотижневій різдвяній відпустці, а Ціпера і Гнип сиділи тоді в тюрмі, відбуваючи несправедливо довгорічну кару американського суду за легке побиття та перестрашення зрадника Гулая, отже вони не могли вбити большевицького Скоба, про що брехав Лібгольц на конференції Східнього Берліну.

Вся оранжеровка большевиками провокації Лібгольца ганебно провалилися. Попавши в паніку, що дійсний вбивник може бути розкритий, вони так невдало забрехалися, що самі здемаскували себе своєю брехнею (Див. «Шлях Перемоги» ч. 50, 1961). — Так поступають усі агенти червоної Москви, щоб нас усіх християн послабити морально поза границями СССР, а відтак [redacted] пити заломлених душевно християнські душі та «замотати» їх для холодної своєї війни, з якої може й розгорітися нова марксистська революція, шляхом чого могли б поширитися кордони СССР, а тоді винищити всіх провідних християнських людей держав світу за їхні протидії серед мирного комуністично-пролетарського населення, тощо.

12. ІВАН М. БИСАГА «Надійчик» — АГЕНТ ЧЕРВОНОЇ МОСКВИ

Іван М. Бисага — це старий агент і провокатор із вулиці Леніна в Києві, який шпіонував для кремлівського КГБ. Він був у контакті з Б. М. Сташинським («Надійник») у Мюнхені, Західня Німеччина.

Богдан М. Сташинський на своєму політичному суді в Карльсруге дня 9-го жовтня 1962 року [redacted] що він про І. М. Бисагу довідався від Сергія — [redacted] бівського зверхника Східнього Берліну, де й дістав адресу д-ра Лева Ребета (Мюнхен, Шавбінґ, Франц-Йозефштрассе).

Іван Бисага напевно був добре вишколений КҐБістами, — фотографами, який фотографував усі місця, де перебували чи являлися українські провідні особи, як д-р Лев Ребет і Провідник ОУН сл. пам. Степан Бандера.

Фактом є те, що вони в Баварії мали вже добре зорганізовану шпигунську шайку, які діяли в користь Кривавого Кремля. Він був старим і добрим большеви-

цьким агентом — катом, не гіршим за П. Яблоня, А. Печеру, А. Головка, С. Шварцбарта, Валюха, А. Смолецького, Андрусишина-Бояна, С. Лібгольца, М. Б. Сташинського чи навіть інших попередників, як прим. Р. Барановський, П. Кожевників та Ричард Ярий (польські та німецькі агенти-провокатори. Див. «Шлях Перемоги» ч. 42, 1962).

Полк. Стіґ ВЕННЕРСТРЕМА — це здемаскований довголітній большевицький агент у Швеції (т. зв. «Шпигун-майстер»), який впродовж 15-ти років продавав Москві найбільші таємниці своєї батьківщини.

Він працював у шведській розвідувальній службі та знаменито орієнтувався в справах оборони Швеції, про що з першого джерела знав партійний апарат і КГБ СССР. Він м. ін. сидить тепер у центральній тюрмі «Лянггольмен» у Стокгольмі.

Процес Веннерстрема має відбутися пізньої осени в цьому році. Припускають, що його-в'язня засудять на 10-15 рр. «досмертної» в'язниці. Він є там під незвичайно дбайливою охороною, де йому не вільно з ніким контактуватися та кожний його рух обсервують сторожі у в'язничій келії. Навіть під час його сну в келії перебуває доглядач, який не зводить із Веннерстрема своїх очей.

Щоб Веннерстрема не втік із тюрми, то шведський уряд заплянував перебудову цієї тюрми, в якій мав би постати окремій павільйон (окрема крита будівля), де можна б безпечно примістити найбільшого шпигуна Швеції — Стіга Веннерстрема. В його павільйоні мають бути наймодерніші технічні засоби, які унеможлюватимуть шпигунові втечу іззовні. В його камері буде теж заінсталювана телевізійна надавча станція, з допомогою якої доглядачі в тюрмі обсервуватимуть кожний рух в'язня. Крім цього, в тюрмі буде скріплена тюремна сторожа, яка дістане спеціяльні вказівки, як має берегти Стіга Веннерстрема. Кошти будови цієї тюрми

та її влаштування будуть коштувати платників високі суми грошей.

Як Швеція, так і кожна інша країна вільного світу вийшла б багато краще, якщо б замість видавати гроші на будову тюрм для шпигунів, докладала зусиль у тому напрямі, щоб плекати відпорність свого насе[illegible] ня перед московсько-большевицькою інфільтрацією [illegible] никанням), вислідом якої є дуже сприяюча атмосфера для розросту ворожої шпигунської роботи.

Можемо сміло сказати, що вільні народи світу присвячують дуже мало уваги вищезгаданим засобам охорони безпеки. Вони чомусь шукають контактів із червоною Москвою та допомагають їй незамітно проникати у християнські держави і морально їх розкладати (Див. «Шлях Перемоги» ч. 34, 1963 р.). Такими методами вони допомагають Комінтернові Кремля до експанзії СССР та марксистських плянів.

Большевицькі агенти розкладу в 1949 році мали 6 університетів по студіям методики, тактики та змісту брехні, а ціла діяльність Дезінформу (ширять дезорієнтацію в усіх позасовєтських країнах) підлягала пропагандивному Бюрові Комінформу. Тепер такі школи переважно розміщені по сателітних державах СССР, які вишколюють відповідних провокаторів та агентів у [illegible] У більшости все це зв'язане з їхніми туристами з сателітніх держав і всяких мистців, хорів і танцювальних груп, які контактуються зі своїми агентами в інших державах. Переважно вони фінансують своїх агентів в европейських державах поза СССР, а ті вже безпечно доїжджають до інших частин світу, зовсім незамітно для інших розвідок. Часто-густо роблять це підкупством через усяких міждержавних торгівців імпортів та експортів. Усякі накази Москви можуть легко перевозитися в будьяких тоалєтних приборах, харчах і т. п. всяких агентів СССР. Треба вміти вишукувати таких «голодранців»,

а континентальні аристократи до цього нездібні... Буває, що вони пильнують льокальних «форнерів», які є одними з найкращих горожан льокальної держави, а їхні платні «бигшати» (багаті, аристократи й т. ін.) роблять роботу для чужих агентів. Буває, що родженець даної місцевости паразитує для «чужих грибів», а наш бідний дядько блукає без роботи, бо він «форнер», а комуністи Канади його не «бадерують» (не докучають чи не турбують). Інші воліли б воювати з льокальними фашистами й націоналістами, щоб тільки не дражнити «сапожників дядя Хрущова»... Якщо ти тут «форнер», отже не пхай носа до «наших комуністів», бо ще тебе заарештує поліціянт і завезуть до Божевільного Дому» — думаю, що всім це буде зрозумілим...

Агенти такого Дезінформу діють переважно непов'язано з льокальною їхньою сіткою шпіонажі чи з комуністами. Вони переважно працюють на «індивідуальній роботі» й орієнтуються на пропагандивну тактику Комінформу та ширять дезорієнтацію і заплутаність у всіх питаннях СССР та сателітніх держав (прим. юнії, страйки, розходження національних партій і релігій і т. ін.). Вони паперовою пропагандою нічого вже тут не вдіють, тому й шукають усе нових об'єктів «свойого наступу» — вперйод за батька й сонічко Кремля!.. Їхнім завданням поза залізною заслоною, щоб заплутати «буржуазію американського континенту» в суперечностях так, щоб унеможливити їм довіряти своїм льокальним джерелам інформацій. Такі вислужники Кремля часто вдають політичних еміґрантів, дезертирів із ЧА (Червона Армія), родженців даної чи сусідніх країн, тощо. Не знаючи ще льокальної мови та територіяльних традицій, а вже хоче бути диктатором в уряді та мати різних своїх «козачків-інформаторів» і т. ін. Такий «йолуп всеросійський» має вже сміліть сказати українському політичному еміґрантові: «Ви чого приїхали сюди бідувати! Я тут роджений, але поїду на Україну вмирати»... Інше.

Їхнім завданням на новім континенті є ослаблювати й злагіднювати настрої незадоволення, що час до часу постають наслідком вісток про факти терору, ставити їх під сумнів, відвертати від них увагу, а зацікавлення спрямовувати в інший бік і т. п. Останнім їхнім каригідним завданням є помагати зійти на манівці ...раліствующим» вільнодумцям і помагати безпартійним спілкам урядників чи інтелігентів, письменників, театральних робітників відповідною мішаниною правди й брехні дезорієнтувати публічну опінію, затроювати її ядром сумніву та непевности. Такі завдання вимагають природньої інтелігенції й тонкости та відповідного знання проблєм, особистостей і психології окремих народів. Тому школи та бюра такого Дезінформу «построєно» різні для окремих груп країн у світі (Використано «Сурму» ч. 3 як допоміжну літературу).

Льокальні комуністи є переважно «бізнесовці» для поширення дещо пропагандивного і кращих інтересів Кремля та сателітних платних наймитів, які переважно «воюють» із своїми «ізмєнніками народа», що провадять своє об'єктивне релігійно-національне життя та плекають свої традиції на цьому континенті. Буває, що льокальні комуністи намагаються паралізувати наше рел... національне життя на вигнанні й знеславляти своїми пропагандивними критиками наш провід і т. ін.

Берлінський комітет за повернення на родіну у своїх пропагандивних брошурах усе зачисляють визначних націоналістів до агентів християнських держав і ворогів СССР, які воювали з ними за Самостійну Соборну Українську Державу на своїй прадідівсько-автохтонній землі-Україні з палеолітичних часів. У них національно-визвольна праця ОУН є провокацією у християнських державах світу. Вони навіть працівників ІРО, УНРРА та

СІС поробили своїми агентами, як також хотіли б продиктувати всім християнським державам, щоб вони винищили всіх наших політичних утікачів з-під їхнього комуністичного «раю» кривавого батька-різника товариша Хрущова. Вони у своїх памплетах і рептиліях називають своїми криміналістами Голову ЦК АБН Ярослава Стецька, панів Осипа Яськовича, Ярослава Бентсаля, Кашубу, Мудрика й інших (Див. видавництво Канадійсько-Слов'янського Комітету при 280 Квін Ст. Вест, Торонто 2Б).

Коли Л. Б. Пірсон, Премієр Канади змагає до устійнення спільних справ оборони, НАТО та торгівці з През. Кеннеді, то всякі «мочи морди» комуністичного кубла (деревляна посуда) страшать нас, що «коли Канада прийме ядерну зброю, то ядерні ракети будуть і скеровані на Канаду) мабуть із кубинських катакомбів...). Вони — українці Канади не хочуть стати жертвами термоядерної війни (собачі політики). Коли наш Прайм міністер Пірсон турбується нуклеарною зброєю, то їхній Ваня Мельничук і Вася Каштан «ревуть мордами чотироногих жидівсько-комуністичних потвор про мир (піс)» та відкидають інтерференцію (втручання) ЗДА в цю важну справу. Нуклеарна зброя ЗДА для Канади може знищити 410.000 їхніх членів і симпатиків (?). Вони видають останній цент'на дурниці, а їхні члени ходять по-жебрацьки та без праці, а тримаються того «борохла», яке в кожній хвилині може вітер розвіяти...

Деякі барони бояться вмерти в атомічній війні та воліють жити під комуністичним режимом (прим. д-р Рассель — Англія), багато американських «животатих аристократів» хуліганять із кремлівським політбюром (Дін Раск) та допомогли бородатому Кастрови виницити кубинських націоналістів — найкращих горожан ЗДА (невдалий дисант на Кубу через непровесійну чи спеціяльну розвідку Діна Раска), так само деяких канадійських урядників не «бадерують комуністи», а тільки якісь фашисти

й націоналісти. Люди, які мають закінчені університети політичних наук, але не вміють дипльоматично політикувати у своїй державі (прим. Ед. Ендрю). Такі примітиви хочуть, щоб їхня держава була сильна, коли вони не люблять найкращих своїх горожан, які мають добрі прикмети й принагідно шукають за комуністичними рухами в даній державі.

Вбивця Лі Гарвей ОСВАЛЬД — це тип больш[illegible] цького покрою, який не знаходив для себе місця у своїй батьківщині — ЗДА. Не скінчивши середньої школи, був якийсь час матросом у фльоті, але його видалено звідти за погану поведінку. Від 15-ть літ він був під впливами червоних, які підготовляли його до диверсійної злочинної роботи визнавців комунізму.

В 1959 р. він виїхав до СССР, де оженився та перебував там три роки. Відтак попросив дозволу американської амбасади в СССР про повернення до ЗДА. Вишколений, повернув до ЗДА в 1962 р., який слідив за през. Дж. Ф. Кеннеді, щоб виконати московський плян, отже його доконав дня 22. XI. 1963 р.

Американці «скрінінгували» наших християн і націоналістів та деяких навіть віддали в пащу Кривавого Сталіна, а ФБІ (слідче бюро ЗДА) не проскрінінгували своїх горожан, які повидавали державні секрети че[illegible] Москві та під кінець вони й забили свого президен[illegible] толика, який був їм на заваді серед большевицької стахановки в ЗДА. Жидівська комуна паразитує в ЗДА та здійснює марксистські плани Кремлівських Комінтернів, а їхні аристократи дбають лише про свої животи та кишені долярів.

Віктор Ризел — американський журналіст є кращим політиком за ФБІ в цьому вбивстві, бо він зовсім виключає ненормальний психологічний стан ОСВАЛЬДА т[illegible] РУБІ, а таки заявляє, що вбивця Л. Г. ОСВАЛЬД був по-в'язаний із Москвою. ОСВАЛЬД від 1959 року до осени

1962 року перебував у СССР та передав совєтській владі таємний код американської морської піхоти, у якій він сам служив. Він міг у СССР свобідно їздити по Совєтському Союзі, чим не можуть користуватися звичайні чужинці. Він був троцкістом (за твердженням радянської преси) та американським шпигуном (прим. м. Менськ). то чому власне дозволено йому повернутися до ЗДА та й у додатку взяти собі за жінку совєтську горожанку-комуністичну шпигунку... Москва ніколи не випускає за кордон горожан СССР, за виїмком своїх вишколених агентів у Москві чи в Ленінграді.

Через таких державних політиків на цьому континенті мусимо й ми терпіти ще й тут морально та матеріяльно від комуністичних посіпак, тиран і агентів, які забили нам С. Петлюру, Є. Коновальця, Л. Ребета та С. Бандеру, а на кінець і самого президента ЗДА, Джана Ф. Кеннеді.

Пан Іван Гладун, автор книжечки «В СІТЯХ МІЖНАРОДНІХ ЗМОВНИКІВ» зовсім не помиляється, коли ганить мафію (банду) всяких матеріялістичних філософів і зорганізованих фабіяністів (соціялістична сметанка), які звеличують московську імперію та її соціялістично-марксистський суспільний лад. Він і тут згадав теж проф. Сіймора Герриса, який доказує, що політика Америки прямує до соціялізму, згідно з плянами міжнародньої мафії (стор. 25-та). Жидівсько-комуністичні агенти влізають аж у Головний Провід ЗДА та й до Об'єднаних Націй.

В «Шляху Перемоги» за 7. 1. 1963 р. згадується, що кожний совєтський представник до ОН у Нью-Йорку вважається большевицьким агентом (Томас Додс — американський сенатор). В останніх 9-ох роках урядування в ОН викинено вже 16-ть московсько-большевицьких шпигунів (делегати, канцелярійні службовці).

Це все є виявом браку політичного знання та державного вироблення провідних громадян ЗДА. За подіб-

ними шляхами праці «далеко не зайдемо», а створимо анархію та мафію в даній державі і «поживу» для червоного Кремля та для большевицьких пропагандистів, тиранів і різників у світі.

Колись Іван Котляревський — будитель національного життя Нової Доби у 18-ому столітті писав, що «Коли народ щиро любить свою батьківщину, його не переможе ніякий ворог, бо серце сильніше від гармат. Народ вкінці переможе!» (згадала пані Е. Гайдер у своєму публичному виступі — див. «Гомін України» за 13-го травня 1961 року на стор. 3). Всякі анархістичні дії та помилки осібняків християнських держав дають можливість розвиватися жидівсько-комуністичній шайці й агентам червоного Кремля. Автор.

ЖИДІВСЬКО-КОМУНІСТИЧНА МОРАЛЬ НА УКРАЇНІ

Мораль — це наука про добрі обичаї та поведінку, яка тісно пов'язана з етикою (наука про обичайність). **Етика** — це студії та оцінка поведінки людини у світлі моральних принципів. Історично відкрито багато теорій щодо душі мужчини й відповідальності за його акції.

Інтуіціоністи (віщуни, догадковці) як прим. Руссо — підтримував, що душа людини є своєрідною та підбурює моральні акції. Імпіріцісти (Комте, Лаке, Джон Стюарт Мил) пояснювали етику як продукт вироблення чи досвід. Деякі філософи шукали абсолютної етичної критерії (мірило для якоїсь думки) в релігії. Ідеалісти (Платон, Кант) бачили базу етики в метафізиці (частина філософії, що займається надприродніми речами). Гегель і Маркс учили, що етика є арбітром (мировий чи третейський суддя) території. Інші (Дювей, Фелікс Адлер) вчили, що етика є індивідуальною контролею.

Комуністична мораль грунтується на захисті всенародної власності на засоби виробництва, включає в себе гибоку більшовицьку ідейність, відданість комуністичній партії й інтересам трудящих, любов до комуністичної держави, повагу до людської гідности, соціялістичне ставлення до праці та бережності. В основі комуністичної моральності лежить боротьба за побудову комунізму. Найвищим моральним законом і критерієм радянської етики є боротьба за побудову комуністичного суспільства.

Комуністична мораль побудована на основі матеріялізму й атеїзму (на системі т. зв. діялектичного матеріялізму). Большевики вороже ставляться до всякої релігії, а особливо до християнства! З перших же років революції вони розкинули жорстоку боротьбу з християнством і арештували, розстрілювали та навіть вішали служителів Церкви, провадили антирелігійну пропаганду через школи, комсомольські, піонерські й провесійні організації, через пресу, кіно, театр, організували антирелігійні музеї, союзи безбожників і т. ін.

Ця боротьба з релігією не припинялась до о[illegible]нього часу, лише набирала трохи інших форм. Тепер московські большевики більше наполягають на антерелігійну пропаганду, притягуючи до неї науковців. Мають погляди моралі февдальної (політичний напрямок комунізму), капіталістичної (експлуатація класу буржуазії) та пролетарської, які є рушійною силою в розвитку людства (февдальний — капіталістичний — комуністичний — аж до безкласового суспільства). Трактуючи людину, як річ матеріяльну, заперечуючи існування душі людини та визнання якої лежить в основі християнської моралі. (Використано "Визвольний шлях" ч. 3 за 1962 р., стор. 282-4 як допоміжний матеріял).

У 1959 році міськкомпартії большевиків відкрив у м. Чернівцях "Будинок атеїста". При раді будинку створено секції: критики православної релігії, релігійного сектарства, юдаїзму та пропаганди науково-природничих знань. У будинку влаштовуются вечори з доповід[illegible] фільмами на антирелігійні теми. Людей зганяють, висилаючи «запрошення» на підприємства, в домоуправління, установи й учбові заклади. Завербовані КГБ продажні типи виступають на таких зібраннях із вигаданими клеветами на священників і вірних, "розвінчують" їх як "ворогів народу". Дальшу вже роботу виконують "суди громадськости" (Див. «Гомін України» ч. 11 за 1961 рік).

"В Україні й Білорусі", протягом 1961 року замкнено 1,500 церков. Причиною замкнення церков є тиск советського режиму — великі податки й грошеві кари, накладені на церковні громади, як теж ведена комуністич-

ною партією атеїстична пропаганда, спрямована на відстрашення людей від релігії (Див. «Шлях Перемоги» ч. 4 за 1962 рік).

На Буковині з церков пороблено шпихлірі для ссипки збіжжя. В тих же церквах, які ще залишилися, Богослужби відправляються не українською, а російською мовою. Замість українських священників, окупаційна влада наставила московських попів (батюшек). Москалі на Буковині під час наших Великодніх свят розраховують так, щоб не приділяти приділів борошна (муки) для населення Буковини з явним наміром, щоб українці святкували Великдень без пасок (див. «Шлях Перемоги» ч. 27 з 7 липня 1963 року).

Позамикано теж багато церков уже на Закарпатті(Карпатська Україна й Словаччина) та пороблено з них публічні комуністичні доми, тощо. Замкнено понад десяток наших церков у Львові у багато на ЗУЗ. Московські й ленінські партійні кабінети ВКП(б) та КГБ вишколили багато українських попів-кагевістів, які працюють всецілo для червоного Кремля. Християнське населення України про це вже знає та не йде до них сповідатися, як рівнож не йде до їхніх «протирелігійних гет» (храмів... — всі вони є лише большевицькими агентурами, а ці попи тільки "чигають" на християнську душу, як "котик на мишку"). Народ молиться БОГУ тихцем поза домом, щоб ніхто не почув, тощо.

Передтим переслідували населення цілої України національно, а тепер і релігійно та немає кращих виглядів на майбутнє. Наша мораль християнська занепадає, наш націоналізм припинений зовсім, отже на зміни прийшов комунізм і комуністична мораль марксистсько-ленінського жидівського світогляду. Наша найновіша генерація населення УРСР (України) педагогічно, психологічно й логічно стає ворогами християнства на Україні, а автоматично ворогами своїх батьків, рідні й усієї родини на материку

й на вигнанні. Не можливо нам їх переховувати кореспондейційними чи іншими шляхами, бо всі поштові пересилки є строго цензуровані партійним апаратом жидо-комуни на нашій християнській землі — Україні.

Наша палеолітична Україна знова у неволі кривавого Кремля, де народ немає національно-християнської свободи, справедливости й любови до свого. Наш Великий Шевченко писав, що: "Свобода базується на справедливості, а з того виходить, що й свобода на любові". Свободи нам ніхто не дасть даром, а мусимо її виборoти собі самі зі зброєю в руках, що зустрічаємо завсіди в наших релігійно-національних публікаціях поза "залізною заслоною" (СССР). В піснях УПА співається, що:

..."Стогнуть бори й палають села,
Що їх клятий комунар палить,
Ось ще хвилина, кари час настане,
Настане суд і катові не жить!"...

Наш мандрівний філософ Григорій Савич Сковорода за національно-релігійне побудження нашого народу 18-го століття був званим "Українським Сократом" і "ходящою академією", який із сопілкою за поясом ходив під церквами на ярмаркових майданах, у холодному садку і який прищіплював своїм "живим словом і власним прикладом" вищі моральні почування, закликав добувати знання, запалював до любови правди й рідного краю та заохочував до "добрих діл" свій народ.

У своїх філософських (мудрих) писаннях він довів потребу самопізнання, а в інших пропонував піти за вродженим нахилом та шукати щастя в спокою душі й у згоді з Богом.

Він писав теж моралізаторські вірші та мав добродійний вплив на наше громадянство. Він був ідейною людиною того часу, мав чисті погляди на Українські справи та був передовим мислителем свого авторського часу та хотів бачити своїх людей кращими й щасливішими.

Т. Шевченко був духовим учнем Сковороди, який докладно знав «Життя Святих» та поодинокі праці Отців Церкви. Він був добре обізнаний з педагогічними засадами Василія Великого, Йоана Золотоустого, св. Августина, Григорія Великого й інших того часу. Тарас Шевченко й Іван Амос Коменський були визначними виховниками етики й моралі на Україні, ще й досі є актуальними педагогами серед нашого населення на вигнанні. Т. Шевченко дуже любив Генриха Песталоці — великого швайцарського педагога й висловлював його думки у своїх педагогічних творах.

Прим. ..."Щоб люди не чули, бо то Боже слово,
то серце по волі з Богом розмовля,
то серце щебече Господнюю славу,
а думка край світа на хмарі гуля"...

Добрим педагогом був теж і Іван Франко, який виховував і вів до сонця золотого нашу дітвору й молодь, якого Володимир Дорошенко назвав "Батьком Української Дитячої Літератури" (Д-р Василь Луців у "Педагогічній Праці Івана Франка"). Він був нашим учителем 40 років та немов отой "біблійний Мойсей, який провадив нас до обіцяної землі скалистою та безводною пустинею" нашого народнього життя. Він виховував нове покоління ідейних і дужих борців за краще майбутнє нації та України. Він — наш Великий Учитель писав:

..."Прийде час і ти огнистим видом
Україно — засяєш у народів вольнім колі,
Труснеш Кавказ, впережешся Бескидом,
Прокотиш Чорним Морем гомін волі,
І зглянеш як хазяїн домовитий,
По своїй хаті і по своїм полі"...

— Тому й жидо-комуністична мораль для нас є психічною отрує та ворогом нашого релігійно-національного населення по світі сущих, з якою мусимо воювати аж до побіди в Християнському світі, бо інакше їхні паразити можуть "затруїти наші наймолодші душі"...

Будьмо чуйні на "сторожі наших прав" поза границями СССР, щоб у нашій найновішій історії України не було анархій і помилок наших провідних людей, які змагатимуться за релігійно-національні права вільної Україн[illegible] Тому й координуймось релігійно й партійно, щоб ми [illegible] сильні та винищили всіх наших паразитів і викорінили зі своїх рядів усяку атеїстичну та неукраїнську мораль серед наших релігійно-національних душ у світі, які мали б стати провідними людьми нашої майбутньої незалежної України.

В одній із пісень УПА співається:

..."Гей рідний брате Заходу й Сходу
Єднайсь у нас в ударний моноліт,
Ми Україні виборем свободу
І розіб'єм загарбницький весь світ!"...

ЩО ДАВ ЖИДІВСЬКИЙ КОМУНІЗМ ТА АНАРХІСТИ НАШОМУ ЛЮДСТВУ?

Вже перші роки жидівсько-большевицької революції принесли мільйони людських жертв на Україні. Большевицькі банди нещадно нищили наших людей, палили українські церкви, руйнували будинки наших міст та грабували наше населення.

З 1922 роком большевицький терор набував пляцового характеру, особливо в Україні. Чека (большевицький поліційний орган) арештувала численних українських інтелігентів, які були небезпечними (на їхню думку) для большевицької системи. Вони знищили мільйони наших селян (заможніх і середняків).

У 1921 році большевики навмисно організували на Україні голод, від якого згинуло до двох мільйонів людей (Південна Україна). У 1929 році почалася насильна колективізація. Щоб загнати українських селян у колгоспи, большевики навмисне організували голод на Україні у 1932-33 рр., а наслідком того вимерло до 8 мільйонів людей.

Був голод на Україні й у 1946 році. Большевики загнали мільйони людей у концентраційні табори, де вони жили в холоді, голоді, тяжкій праці та вмирали в тяжких муках, між якими було найбільше українців.

Московські большевики вивозили мільйони українців в Азію (на цілину).

Штучно організований вивіз на цілину має подвійну мету:

1. Примусити людей тяжко працювати для московсько-болшевицької влади;

2. Зменшувати кількість населення України або асимілювати його з москвинами.

Вони широко використовують доноси дітей на батьків і пропагандують "геройство" (прим. Павлик — донос свого батька до НКВД за приналежність до СВУ), отже наші люди живуть у вічному страху. Люди б[illegible] один одного, приховують свої думки, стають замк[illegible] самі в собі (Див. "Страх" — письменниці Олени Звичайної — "Визвольний Шлях" ч. 3 за 1963 рік, стор. 285-86 рр.). Жидо-комуністи винищили наших людей, а інших зкомунізували на свій лад. Большевицькі науковці вщеплювали комунізм серед молоді й старших своєю пропагандою та публікаціями.

Комуністичні філософи України голосять діялектичний матеріялізм та атеїстичні дефініції проти Бога, християнської моралі й церковного культу та релігійно-національних традицій (прим. О. І. Стойкевич, П. Д. Лодій, В. Я. Данилевський, М. І. Гуляк, М. Ф. Хандриков і ряд інших).

Комуністичні педагоги України вживають різних атеїстичних метод та виховують нашу молодь у комуністичному дусі. Їхні психологи не вірять у християнську душу й позагробове її життя, отже так само научають молоде покоління. Логіка СССР виключає культ у світі, а думають усе про добробут та експанзію жидівського комунізму у християнському світі поза границями СССР. Така сама програма й у всіх інших науковців СССР.

Радянські письменники УРСР вихваляють лише комуністичний лад у своїх творах. Інші поезії та поеми не можуть обійтися без комуністичних слів, тощо. Гріхом є користуватися матеріялами Хвильового, Миколи Бажана, Володимира Сосюри і т. п. типів для науки серед наших молодших поколінь.

Прим. 1. "Я вірю в "загірню комуну", вірю так божевільно, що можна вмерти" (М. Хвильовий — див. Вол. Мартинець у "Від УВО до ОУН");

2. ..."Тоді, вслухаючись, аж серце било в груди,
Всі діти Цуповські почули вперш слова
Про те, що Лєнін есть, був Маркс — великі люди,
Що вчать робітників, як здобувати права"...

«Чув Цупов їх ходу, крок вбивців й окупанта,
Приникши в темряві за Ольховським мостом.
Копита цокотять. Гетьманська п'яна банда
Промчала по путях. Бряжчить стальний шолом"...
(Микола Бажан).

(Поема «Батько й сини», стор. 146-156, рік 1938),

... — Ні, я не буду з вами пить.
Ідіть од мене! Геть ідіть,
Хоч ми й знайомі, — бачив вас
Між слуг Виговського не раз.
(Поезія "Гонець" (1952), стор. 158-165).

Вони отут стирчать шість літ, —
Проклятого Яреми слід.
Глянь — до такого ось стовпця
Колись тягли й мого вітця"...
(Микола Бажан).

(Див. "Христоматія Української Літератури" з 10-го класу, стор. 144).

3. Володимир Сосюра ("Хрестоматія Укр. Літератури в 10-го класу, стор.91-94):

..."І все мені дзюрчать швидкі холодні хвилі,
і все мені завод невпинно цокотить,
і вороток скрипить про дні минучі милі,
коли повстали ми і пішли Петлюру бить"...
(Поема "Зима" — 1921 р.).

..."Це почуття у нас не зміне
ще з тих часів, з тих днів, коли
нам росіяни помогли
прогнать Петлюру з України"...
(Розділ IV).

..."В залізо знов надхнено лину,
Забув я рідную ріллю...
Комуністичну Україну
Я так люблю!
Вона — моя... Мені другої
Уже не треба на віки!"...

..."Наш паровоз, вперед лети,
в комуні будем скоро...
Нам більше нікуди іти,
над нами зорі... зорі...
Ми діти тих, хто виступав
в бій на Центральну Раду,
Хто паровози залишав
і йшов на барикади".
(Поезія "Відповідь" — 1927 р.).

Це є скорочена «Відповідь» на наклепницькі антирадянські вихватки українських буржуазних націоналістів закордонній пресі — стор. 94. Такими українцями були вищезгадані наші поети, яких із гріхом поміщувати в наших публікаціях поза границями СССР. У журналі "Вусвол" ч. 1 за 1953 рік на стор. 17-ій був поміщений памплет (з'їдливе письмо образливого змісту) Івана Багряного пану П. Волиняку:

"Як в Петлюри був Сосюра,
Не чіпав його Петлюра.
Як в Сосюри був Петлюра,
Розстріляв його Сосюра".

Микола Скрипник (написав 250 друкованих праць) був справді відданий партії комуніст і близький співробітник Леніна. Він вірив, що партія дійсно несе національну, політичну та соціяльну свободу всім народам, зокрема й Україні. Він боровся теж проти українських самостійників, демократичних сил, об'єднаних в Українській Національній Раді та взагалі проти Української Народньої Республіки (Скрипник вірив у спілку з російськими комуністами).

Античні римляни говорили: "ДІСКОРДІЯ ЦІВЮМ ПЛЄРУМКВЕ МАГНУС РЕС ПЕССУЛЬДЕДИТ" — "Незгода громадян знищила нераз великі держави". Комуністи й анархістичні групи України зруйнували нашу самостійність, а наш народ оставився невільниками на своїй палеолітично-автохтонній землі.

До анархістичних груп України ми зачисляємо махнівців, кочубеїв, іскри, оскалки, носи, галагани і т. ін. Наш Великий Шевченко обстоював революційні рухи (Хмельницький, Мазепа, Гонта, Богун, Павлюк, Наливайко та інші) та ненавидів прислужників Москви (Скоропадський, Попович, Самійлович, Розумовський), які "лизали патинки цариці", тощо. Він нарікав сильно на кочубеїв, іскри, носів і галаганів, що вони шашелі й «поганці», які з заздрости, або "для лакомства нещасного" почали продавати себе в'отчизну московським ханам, про яких малювали Л. Українка («Бояриня») та Людмила Старицька-Черняхівська («Останній сніг»), про що й писав д-р Д. Донцов в «Альманах Гомону України» за 1959 р., стор. 45. Д-р Дмитро Донцов кочубеїв і галаганів (Винниченка, Скрипника, Петровського) зве "модерними Швейками-прогресистами."

До анархістичних груп на Україні треба також зачислити бунт двох «Дніпрових-Дивізій» під командуванням от. Данила Зеленого (Терпила) та Олександра Данченка в другій половині січня 1919 року.

Д. Зелений підняв відкритий бунт проти Директорії УНР, а відтак утік на територію окуповану совєтами. Він думав, що при допомозі своїх батьків здобути «Радянську владу" в Україні й очолювати її. Зелений-Терпило у своїх розмовах із Євгеном Коновальцем і його уповноваженими вимагав усунення Директорії та заведення "радянської влади" в самостійній "Трудовій Республіці Ук[illegible] (Є. Коновалець). В його штабі знаходився старшина [illegible]янко, який уже був у зв'язках із большевиками та згідно з їх інструкціями впливав на Зеленого та його оточення, про що не знав Зелений. Переговори УСС (Українські Січові Стрільці) з ним не довели до нічого, отже УСС вдарили на нього під Обуховим-Трипілля та вони вложили свою зброю (з думкою Зеленого) дня 25-го січня 1919 року. (Див. «Україна в добі Директорії УНР» д-ра Матвія Стахова, том. 2, стор. 154-8). Про всю цю експедиційну кампанію проти збунтованої дивізії Зеленого-Терпила описав командир із цієї групи, сот. Антін Крезуб.

Бунт П-ої Дніпровської Дивізії отамана Олександра Данченка наніс теж великі шкоди для оборонної справи України за УНРеспубліки. От. Данченко грав більш пасивну ролю — не протиставився розкладовій роботі большевиків і боротьбістів, які підбурили вояків цієї дивізії не йти на фронт на Чернігівщині. Більшість вояків [illegible] дивізії «демобілізувалася» (розбіглися домів), лише ме[illegible] залишилася льояльною. Отамана Данченка арештовано за його двозначну позицію в бунті та «депортовано» на примусовий побут у Галичині (найбільше збиралися в Станиславові — тепер Івано Франківськ). Пізніше головне командування Армії УНРеспубліки їх постягало до служби в переорганізованій армії.

Бунт обидвох Дніпровських Дивізій не був большевицьким, а прямо був диким «пацифізмом» (умиротворения). Ця боротьба не була «війною з власним народом», що змальовували совєтофільські автори. Обидва ці бунти ста-

лися після того, як Москва на початку січня вислала була свої дві ноти до уряду УНР (Вищезгадана книжка, том 2-ій, стор. 158-9).

Махнова анархія у спілці з большевиками 1918-19 рр. нанесла найбільше шкоди в часах УНРеспубліки. Несленння Катеринослава було вбільшості московсько-жидівське, яке тоді у значній частині симпатизувало з будьякою владою, а було негативно настроєне до всякої української державности. Большевики дістали допомогу від анархічного загону під проводом Нестора Махна та при кінці грудня 1918 року їм вдалося спільними силами виперти українське військо з Катеринослава (Федейко). Махно був тісним спільником большевицької агресії та провадив руйницьку роботу у 1918-19 рр. Махно й отаман Матвій Григоріїв (Херсонщина) наробили великої шкоди для української оборонної війни. Максим Махно походив із Гуляй-Поля, де було багато жидів. Там зорг[а]нізувалася проти анархічної грабіжної банди для підтримки влади УЦРади окрема жидівська сотня, яка потім розгромила цей махнівський ан[а]рхістичний загін (писав Махно).

Пізніше жінка Махна у своїому листі з Гуляй-Поля (там учителювала) до Києва писала, що: «У нас тут з'явився бандит Махно. Нападає він тут на заміжніших людей, на духовників та на інтеліґенцію. Грабує та вбиває. Ми його дуже боїмося. Як тільки смеркне, не виходимо на вулицю. Замикаємо двері та завішуємо заслони на вікна, щоб не видно було світла (Мелешко у «Новий Шлях» ч. 9).

Він був в одній особі «законодавцем», головним командиром, суддею та катом (стріляв невинних людей на місці). Він говорив усе ломаною московською мовою та був деспотом, який недовір'яв мудрішим від себе людям і ненавидів їх. Спеціяльно він мстився на православному духівництву (повісив православного священика в селі Рождественці — писав сам Махно). Він зовсім не втаємничував своїх «повстанців» у свою політику та погляди на «анархічне суспільство», він хотів своїми фразами «визволити» трудове селянство від влади буржуазії і поміщиків та державних урядовців.

Він свої листи підписував титулом «Батько Махно» (Мелешко), а своїх «махнівців» звав «повстанцями». Ядро його загону від самого початку було настроєне дуже про-ти жидів (очевидно за виступ жидівської сотні в Гуляй-Полі у березні-квітні 1918 року — свідчить Махно). Жиди-анархісти зовсім не були в його загоні. Спілка Махна з большевиками «громили буржуазію» (всіх тих, що мали щонебудь при собі або у своїм помешканні). Французькі й еспанські ідейні анархісти (не знаючи правди про нього) цікавилися та хвалили Махна на еміграції.

В першім періоді боротьби махнівців проти Директорії УНР в спілці з большевиками збройні сили Махна не пересягали одної тисячі «повстанців» під безпосередніми наказами Махна. Ще в грудні 1918 року М[а]хнові вдалося приєднати до себе загін Федора Шуся, який спочатку на подібних анархістичних основах діяв рівнобіжно до Махна на Катеринославщині. Він став заступником у загоні Махна (відділ кінноти) та був убитий у бою з большевиками у 1921 році.

Кіннота в Махновім загоні (мала кількість) мала свої т. зв. «тачанки» — чотироколесні підводи (вози), на яких Махно саджав по кількох піших «повстанців», все «барохло» (повстанців, запаси харчів, амуніцію та взагалі всяку добичу й скорострільні). Цим способом загін міг у цілості дуже скоро порушуватися в терені та випереджувати піхоту (головна частина армії) Директорії УНРеспубліки й совєтів. На першій «тачанці» був напис: «Не втечеш», а на останній — «Не здогонеш».

У легендарних оповіданнях (Мицик) знаходимо, що він мав свої гроші-банкноти, виписані на полотні з чисто махнівським гаслом (кличкою):

«Гоп, кумо, не журись, в Махна гроші завелись» (Мицик — стор. 26) — уважається вигадкою. Махнівці поводилися по-звірському характеру з безборонними жінками — насилували їх. (Архів Радянської України, стор. 118-20). Див. «Україна в добі Директорії УНР» д-ра Матвія Стахового, том 2, стор. 172-83).

Лев Шанковський у своїй книжечці: «Українська Армія в боротьбі за державність» (стор. 141) згадує, що «Махнова анархістична група на Катеринославщині мала до 25 тисяч багнетів і шабель поза теренами дій УНРади, яка не визнавала жодної влади на Україні та боролася по черзі з усіма».

П. Таборенко у своїй пластовій книжечці п. н. «Панцерний поїзд «Стрільці» (Авгсбург 1948) згадує, що дрібний отаманчик Оскілка був диктатором української анархістичної групи у м. Рівному дня 29-го квітня 1919 року. «Як грім з ясного неба, вдарила ця звістка на всю українську армію. Фронт захитався. «Зрада» — заговорили козаки й старшини. Слідом ще одна новина: поляки, створивши свою державу, почали наступ на Волинь. До поляків утік і Оскілко. «Червоні» теж заворушились, до них прибули нові сили».

«Руїни фронту після Оскілкового бешкету в Рівному нічим було направити. Все звужувалась територія, на якій українські завзятці уперто оборонялися проти численного ворога. З Луцька натискали поляки, захопили несподівано наші склади зброї і взяли багатьох козаків та старших у полон»... (стор. 61 «Загибель Стрільця»).

Д-р Дмитро Донцов («Тарасівець» — група Миколи Міховського) у своїх письменницьких творах часто згадує французького письменника М. Баррес, який писав, що: «Нам треба людей міцно закорінених в нашій землі, в нашій історії, в національній свідомості». Як теж знаходимо у його працях гасло французьких Шевальє з феодальної Франції: «Богові моя душа, отчизні — життя, а

честь — вже моя», чого власне бракувало деяким нашим провідникам народу в минулому.

«Помилятися — це людська справа» та помилки справляють людину — говорили античні римляни. Але тих помилок у нашій минувшині було вже забагато, через що потерпів наш народ, а наша наймолодша генерація [illegible] диваками з наших публікацій.

Прим. 1. Доісторичні часи — наші амазонки воювали з іранцями, але з ними зживалися та родили від них діти. Слов'яни на допомогу кликали норманців, а інші приставали до германців і нищили наші надбання на Україні.

2. Княжі часи — брати між собою воювали й аганжували чужинців до своїх територіяльних і спорідненних інтересів.

3. Гетьмани — робили нереальні союзи з чужинцями, які діяли завсіди у свою користь.

4. І-ша Світова війна — наша еліта не порозумілася з Антантою про майбутність самостійної України, а робила різні необдумані угоди й акти. Вільсон (27-ий президент ЗДА) подиктував Польщу на українських землях: Клемансо (французький премієр — званий «Тигром») післав Галлєра (пол[illegible] на ЗУЗ (Західні Українські Землі), Денікіна (росіянин) на СУЗ (Східні Українські Землі, а сам зробив висадку в Одесі, отже їх там наші трохи «помочили» в Чорному морі.

Скоропадський узяв союз із неіснуючою ще тоді Росією, Винниченко — з большевиками, Петрушевич — з Денікіном, а Петлюра з поляками. Вороги нищили нашими руками прояви нашого націоналістичного руху.

5. Інше: «Мельниківці» відокремилися від «Тарасівців» (Мик. Міховський) і «блудять» самі (правда, що полк. А. Мельник знайшов спільну мету з кревняком полк. Є. Коновальцем). Дальше — роздор між полк. А. Мель-

ником та сл. п. С. Бандерою (ОУН) та братовбивство. Ренегація Миколи Лебедя.

В Подєбрадах була «Громада ім. Миколи Драгоманова» (за Марксом і Леніним), проти яких боролися там наші націоналісти (ЛУН та УНМ).

Василь Нич (Нью-Йорк) в своїй брошурі провокаторами наших ідей називає Коновальця, Мельника, Бандеру та Лебедя. Він фальшиво твердить, що вони були також чужими агентами (може це були якісь кооперації наших праць на зовнішньому чи пропагандивному відтінках?..).

Журнал «Місія України» оголошував, що вбивниками Бандери були: Василь Крук (полк. Коваль «Леміш»), М. Матвієнко («Мирон») та Охримович, які пішли на співпрацю з большевиками (виписують пропаганду з большевицьких памплетів із Берліну — помагають жидо-комуні «брехати» — чому не поміщено Сташинського за вбивство, який дістав 8 літ в'язниці?!). Правда, що вони справили та пояснили про це в слідуючих числах «Місії України».

— А тепер пригадайте собі наші релігійні та партійні свари... Чи все це є наша дипломатична й політична праця? Чи будемо сильною нацією з такою «кооперацією?». Поділяють нас і запановують над нами наші вороги, а тоді й Західній Світ не внесе нас на листу державних націй!..

Не встидаймося своєї рідної мови та релігійно-національних традицій, а несімо оцю «цеголку» на будову нашої омріяної «своєї хати» — незалежної України!

Не губімо своєї «козацької крови» в чужім «багні» та не будьмо «драгоманівськими типами», мовляв він: «Папа турок, мама грек, а я рускій человек». Проф. Михайло П. Драгоманів для розкладу української національної свідомости чіпляв (коли треба) собі мастку українця для «дурних хахлов». Драгоманівці не відокремлювались, а

зливалися» з москалями (Див. «З минулих літ» К. Подолянина, стор. 15-та).

Проф. М. П. Драгоманов (червоний Мафісто — чорт, космополіт із Женеви й Гадючого) був невідродженим росіянином (Дженте українус, націоне руссус) та був він московських поглядів (т. зв. «московський лис»). Він зневажав Т. Г. Шевченка (назвав неуком), письменника Куя Левицького за «Хмари» (назвав дурнем) та проф. Омеляна Огоновського за «Москаль-чарівник» (назвав неуком і шерлатаном — зн. дурисвітом, стор. 62-3).

Політику та стратегію проф. М. П. Драгоманова цінив лише Денікін і Мельгунов, а не свідомі українці! Драгоманівці (Осип Назарчук та Василь Панейко — соціялісти) намагалися змалювати Івана Франка комуністом (стор. 53). В Галичині він поширував московські книжки й журнали. Він «перекручував» теж Історію України, тощо.

Це наш лише встид! Такими українцями не будьмо поза «залізною куртиною» на вигнанню!!! Вже час найвищий, щоб ми були «зрілими українцями»...

«Хай Бог дасть нам мужів! Бо час, як цей, вимагає сильного духа і великих сердець, твердої віри і готових до чину рук!» (Голенд).

ЗАКІНЧЕННЯ

«Не можна вдержатись від меча; доки триматиме-мо його обнаженим, доки не доб'ємося вольного життя; краще головою наложити ніж вернутись у неволю. Перемога в Бога, а лицарство наше».

(Богдан Хмельницький — лютий 1649 р.)

Причиною великої української революції 1648 року був соціяльно-економічний та релігійно-конфесійний гніт. Вождь нашої революції, Богдан Зиновій Хмельницький і його найближчі співробітники були людьми нової формації, людьми того нового світогляду, який був визначний гаслами релігійними та крив у собі первні нової державницько-соціяльної і державницько-національної ідеології, поготів суперечної гаснучому світоглядові феодалізму.

Революція Б. Хмельницького відрізняється від попередніх повстань десятиліть і вчинила її всенаціональною. Гановер писав про Виговського, що: «Він то з рештою шляхти був дорадником Хмельницького, вони були його демонами, які цькували Хмеля на Польщу, бо сказано в Талмуді — з нього самого, з його ж лісу вийшов топір на його згубу».

Б. Хмельницький залюбки говорив, що: «Схоче хто з нами їсти, нехай послушний буде Війську Запорожському». Його союзи були нереальними та народ союзників бунтувався та знова воювали з військами Хмельницького. За примір подаю текст присяги панської шляхти на вірність Б. Хмельницькому (20 червня 1657 р.): **Присягаємо о жодній зраді й розірванню союзу з військом запорожським не мислити, а навпаки — на всіх приятелів хоч би найближчих нам, не зважаючи на сподівання, спільно ставати, а**

про все, що тільки мало б іти на шкоду Україні остерігати і всякої приязні та об'єднання з Й. М. Паном гетьманом і військом запорожським перестерігати» (Див. Календарець Української Трибуни за 1948 р.).

Переяславська умова втратила всякий глузд існування. Віленський мир був диверсією проти України та виступом Москви проти союзника України — Швеції [illegible] щив усі українські державні аспірації.

В жовтні 1656 року в Чигирині зложили Хмельницькому обурені віроломством Москви патріотичні круги старшини декларацію вірности й непримиренности в боротьбі за суверенність як досягнення кривавих літ революції. Ця подія знана під назвою «Чигиринського Сойму» була виявом остаточної кристалізації, здійснюваних елітою, що ідейно зросла в процесі героїчних літ боротьби.

Провідну ідею революції висловив сам Гетьман польському послові Любовицькому в кінці 1655 року: «Був час, коли ви, живучи в тому великому домі Річипосполитої в згоді, мали якнайбільші успіхи. Козаки заслоняли Вас грудьми своїми перед варварами. Тоді цвило польське королівство, будило в сусідах заздрість, а поляки в злуці з козаками завжди перемагали. Але від того часу, коли ті, що уважають себе за синів цього королівства почали порушати наші вільности, ранили наші голови, козаки [illegible] ли кусатися і хоч у значній частині їх побито, але не мало й синів королівства згинуло. Коли кожна сторона нагадає собі взаємні поразки кожного року, то відновляється помста і хоч би прийшло до згоди, то зірве її найменший привід. І наймудріша голова не видумає іншого тривалого способу замирення, бо існує тільки один: щоб королівство польське зреклося всіх своїх прав, які підносить на ціле Руське Князівство і віддало Русь козакам по Володимир, Львів, Перемишль, Ярослав... Та шляхта на це не дозволить, хоч би її тільки сотня зісталася в цілому королівстві, а козаки, поки стане зброї, не відступлять від цієї умови».

Війна дальше горіла з польськими окупантами від весни 1654 року. Рік 1656-57 — це доба найбільшої могутности Хмельницького. Польща заходилась у повному внутрішньому розвалі, заломана в війні зі шведським королем Карлом Густавом та коаліцією Семигороду, Литви та Бранденбургу. Дійшло навіть до племінарних пактів щодо поділу Польщі (літо-осінь 1656 р.), у яких Україні було призначено Галичину. Українська козацька держава стояла в центрі політичних комбінацій. На Чигирині звертались очі всіх великодержав, які вважали Україну вже повновартісним контрагентом (стягання угоди), заходились біля втягнення її в свою гру при укладанні нової політичної констеляції на Сході Европи.

Дипломатичний хист уже постарілого Б. Хмельницького осягнув тріюмф за тріюмфом. Він зручно використовував сприятливу конюнктуру й ішов до корисних союзів (Швеція, Семигород і т. ін.). Підготований ним українсько-шведський союз зреалізував остаточно по його смерті Іван Виговський у жовтні 1657 року.

Поряд із дипломатичною акцією йшли й успішні воєнні операції — Хмельницький опинився вдруге підо Львовом на чолі українсько-московської армії, закріпив північні рубіжі, окупував Білорусь й вислав рейд експедиційного козацького корпусу аж під Краків і Варшаву. Діло життя великого Гетьмана, здавалось, добігало до кінця. Його мрії остаточного зламання польського імперіялізму і визволення з-під московської опіки здійснились. Він ще перед смертю вбив у скалу свій меч і прирік: «Коли той меч вийди зі скали, то козаки знов будуть вільні».

Гетьман Богдан Хмельницький у розпачі кипучої діяльности вмер у Чигирині 6-го серпня 1657 року. Нація, бажаючи забезпечити тяглість твору великого Гетьмана дала булаву його синові Юрієві.

Хоч Т. Шевченко докоряв Б. Хмельницькому за «Переяславську угоду» з Москвою, після чого Україна знову

втратила самостійність і дісталась у московські лапи, хоч він відчував пекучий жаль за марно проляту кров: — «за що боролись ми з ляхами, за що скородили списами московські ребра», хоч він не вважав Богдана Хмельницького великим — не уважав його дійсним провідником нації, але все таки апотезував (уважав за бога) Хмельницького за його повстання проти Польщі — «Великий Бог[illegible] лише не міг йому пробачити Переяславського союзу з [illegible]квою. За це «воз'єднання» українського народу з російським, Шевченко називає Хмельницького: «Нерозумним сином»... «Богданом п'яним»..., «великим, славним та не дуже».

Т. Г. Шевченко боровся проти царського імперіялізму та не хотів, щоб Україна піддалась своїй «старшій сестрі» Росії, а осудив Хмельницького за Переяславську угоду, яку росіяни використали як доказ «возєдєльнітєльних» намірів Богдана. Приналежність і співчуття ідеям Кирило-Методіївського Братства доказує, що Шевченко був не за прилучення України до Росії, а за визнання повної самостійности УКРАЇНИ, а навіть за призначення за Україною керівної ролі у Слов'янщині, за те, щоб «Україна була угольним каменем» слов'янської федерації.

Сучасник Самійло Зірка з історичної перспективи й у світлі сучасности, життя та чину Богдана, який на[illegible]гилою Б. Хмельницького слушно говорить: «Умер то[illegible] якого справою живлені, могли не вмірати ніколи старовинні права і вольності українські й цілого війська запорожського»...

«Гостра шабля пана Богдана», його видатний хист вождя, організатора, стратега й дипльомата накресливши такі нові лінії української державної політики, якій на сьогодні є революційними. Ідея української державности як оселі свободи (доміцилії лібертатіс) має прикмети універсальности. Недармо ім'я Хмельницького лунає в цілій Европі як великого реформатора. Економічно-соціяльні

гасла, висунені революцією, вражають своїм глибоким відчуттям доби з її провідним ідеалом — нового, справедливого устрою. Українська ж нація завдячує вождеві великої революції 1648 року своє відродження, як спільности свідомої свого історичного призначення. В сьогоднішні «дні гніву» України полум'яна заграва його, з мономентальною постаттю нашого геніяльного народного вождя, світить дорогам українському призначенні в майбутнє (Використано матеріяли Ю. К-ч 1948 року, Західня Німеччина).

Гетьман Б. Хмельницький був визначеним і «Великим Сином» в історії України, який поводився з жидівським населенням України як із самими українцями. Жиди мали повну свободу в Україні за часів Б. Хмельницького та займали відповідні місця в його державі — Україні. Тому й жидівство всяких рас не повинно «викидати його костей із могили» за його доброту для жидівського населення та брати під увагу їхнього деспотства хозарів на Україні з княжих часів.

Митрополит С. Косів у привітальній мові 1648 р. сказав, що він: «Мойсей, оборонець, спаситель з неволі людської і на знак того Богданом — від Бога даним — названий».

«Його мова і спосіб правління вказують, що він володіє розсудливою думкою і принижливим розумом. У поведінці він м'який і простий, і цим з'єднує собі любов всіх яків, але з другого боку, він тримає їх в дисципліні гострими вимогами» (Альберт Віміна, амбасадор Венеції про Хмельницького у 1650 році).

Л. Кубаля, польський історик писав, що: «Чужинці порівнювали Хмельницького з Кромвелем — порівнання насувалось само, іменно в роках, коли обоє вони звертали на себе славетно виключну увагу Заходу й Сходу Европи. Але Хмельницький мав під багатьома поглядами трудніші завдання. Його територія влади мала звідусіль відкриті

раниці. Не мав, як Кромвел, вишколеної інтелігенції й засобів давньої могутньої держави; війна, скарб, суспільне господарство, адміністрація, зносини з сусідніми державами — все це треба було створити, все лежало на його голові... Була це людина під кожним поглядом незвичайна [illegible] перерослав людей високообдарованих до того ступ[illegible] що входив у царини незбагненого... Всюди могутня [illegible] залізна рука».

(«Московська війна, 1654-1655»).

Честь Богу, хвала! На віки слава
війську дніпровому;
Що з Божої ласки загнало ляшки
к порту Висляному.
А род проклятий ворожий стятий —
чиста Україна.
А віра святая вцале зостала —
добрая новина.
І ти, Чигрине, місто українне,
не меншую славу
Тепер в собі маєш, коли оглядаєш
в руках булаву.
Зацного Богдана, мудрого гетьмана,
доброго молодця,
Хмельницького, Чигринського
давного запорожця.
Бог би указав і військову подав
аби їм справував
Ажеби покорних од рук оних гордих
аби ратував.
Учиниж, Боже, всім нам гоже,
аби булавою
Войско теж славне всіму світу
явно за його головою.
(Вірш на перемоги Хмельницького з 1649 р.

— з рукопису Й. Єрлича (Див. Календарець Української Трибуни за 1948 р., стор. 19-та).

Симон Петлюра, Головний Отаман військ УНР писав, що: «Між царською Росією і сучасною комуністичною для нас немає різниці, бо обидві вони уявляють собою тільки різні форми московської деспотії та імперіялізму. Ідеал української державности не може бути втиснутий у вузькі межі федерації, конфедерації, тим більше автономії, ні з Росією, ні з ким би то не було».

Симон Петлюра був чоловічим ідеологом, українським патріотом і самостійником-державником, «батьком» українського народу. Він був провідником Збройної Боротьби Українського Народу, який мав великий вплив на українські маси. Він був передовим членом РУП — перша національна активна сила на Великій Україні (Революційна Українська Партія), яка сміло поставивши питання української самостійности. Після розламу РУП-у він належав до іншої партії, де принциповістю було питання загально-націоналістичного характеру.

В московському журналі «Украинская Жізнь» він виступив як критик і рецензист. Він із поради вождів навесні 1917 року став здібним організатором українських мас. Він навіть відрікся всякого партійництва, організуючи й залучаючи до праці всі активні національні сили.

Петлюра й закордоном був символом боротьби українського народу з поневолювачами. Він писав, що: «пролята кров для цієї мети не засихає та кличе на продовження розпочатого»..., що продовжила УПА.

Тому, що Отаман Симон Петлюра організував українські маси до боротьби проти царської Росії та жидівського комунізму на Україні в 17-20 рр. та не хотів федерації, конфедерації, автономії і т. ін. з окупантами України, тому й жидівство його ненавиділо та жидівсько-комуністична шайка Кремля знищила його у Парижі на вигнанні 25-го травня 1926 року. Жид Самуель (Шалом)

Шварцбарт, родженець Смоленська (Росія), кремлівський агент, який прийняв французьке горожанство у 1925 році, вкоротив йому життя у католицькій державі-Франції.

Самі жиди замордували на хресті Ісуса Христа, вони «громилися» з африко-азіятами в атичному світі, вони хотіли збудувати собі свою хозарську державу (ханство) на автохтонній українській землі за князя Святослава, вони навіть вкрали А. Гітлєра малим хлопчиною й виховували на хозара, який опісля за свойого Райху (держави) винищив їх, як Мойсей фараонів. Не люблять їх теж усі християнські держави за їхне шахрайство у гандлю, деспотство й коляборанство з комуністами-колонниками поза «залізною куртиною».

С. Петлюра апелював до українського населення, що: «В українську державність ми віруємо, українську державність ми ісповідуємо, в її неминучості переконані. Учімося тримати меч!» Тому то він прогнав «жида й пана» з України, бо вони були найгіршими його ворогами, які хотіли знищити все українське населення України й стати його кривавими деспотами «держави в державі».

Матеріяли до цієї книжечки були зкомплетовані лише мною — автором. Не було тут вписаного ні одного речення тих, про що я їх просив (не включаючи тут купівлі потрібних книжок і дещо з коресподенції світу). Деякі редактори наших часописів зігнорували мої бажання та недипломатично відкидали мої прохання (думаючи, що тільки вони є провідниками нашої Нації поза границями СССР).

Народ «гониться» за тими грішми та матеріяльними нажиґами. Деякі воліють програти свій останній цент у карти, круглі бальончики та інші юнацькі грошевидайні забавки і т. ін., а не купить книжечки за ті центи, щоб чогось навчитися чи пригадати собі з наших публікацій.

Інші народи думають про це дещо більше логічно, реально, самоосвітньо, ідейно, морально й дипломатично,

бо книжка збагачує наші інтелекти та робить нас професійними для релігійно-національних акцій на всяких відтинках і шляхах нашої праці. Не можливо бути «трупами й калікамиі» серед нашого українознавства, бо на таких самих виховаємо наше молоде покоління, яке колись буде «викидати наші кости з могилиі»... «Коли тривога, то всі до Бога, а по тривозі — забули о Бозі» — наша народня приповідка. Коли наше слово переслідували вороги-окупанти, то всі читали наші видання зі страхом, а тут у демократичній країні й «києм не заставиш»... Українська книжка — стає вже ворогом наших осібняків! Поправмося, бо це теж є нашим гріхом!!!... Всякі комики не є кращими за наші книжечки!!

Автор.

МАЮ ДО КОЛЬПОРТАЖІ.

1. Анатоль Свидницький "ЛЮБОРАЦЬКІ" — сімейна хроніка, 239 стор. друку (8 x 51) інч. $ 150,
2. Д. Донцов "МОСКОВСЬКА ОТРУТА", 296 стор. друку, 8 x 5½ інч. — гарно оправльована... $ 3.00,
3. Д. Донцов "РОСІЯ ЧИ ЕВРОПА", стор. 60, друку, 8 x 5 інч. — гарна збірка матеріялів... $ 0.60,
4. Д. Донцов Від містики до політики", 99 стор. друку, 8 5½ інч. гарна... $ 0.65,
5. Е. Подоляник "З МИНУЛИХ ЛІТ", 100 стор. дрібного друку. 8½ x 6½ інч. — дуже гарний матеріял... $ 0.65,
6. Проф. Вадим Щербавівський "ОЛЕКСАНДЕР АНТОНОВИЧ КОШИЦЬ", 33 стор. друку, 8 x 6½ інч. опів і музика... $ 0.50,
7. Леонід Полтава "МАР'ЯНА" — Героїчна опера на IV актн, стор. 27, 8½ x 6½ інч... $0.25.

КНИГИ ТОГО САМОГО АВТОРА:

ШУХ-ТУР — ПЛАСТУН — юнацьке пластове життя ген.-хор. Тараса Чупринки (Р. Шухевича)... $ 0.50;

ГРІШНИКИ — критика видівства... $1.00;

Митрополит Андрей Шептицький та його діяльність — понад 150 стор. гарного друку, понад 20 знимок. Приготовляється до друку.

Пластовий Календар — ювілейний журнал, який приготовляється до друку...

Інші — приготовляється до друку...

"Книга — морська глибина,
Хто в них пірне аж до дна,
Той хоч труду має досить,
Дивні перли виносить".

(Іван Франко).

Адреса продажі й пересилки:

WOLODYMYR NEMYLIWSKYJ
71 Elm Grove Avenue
Toronto 3, Ont. — Tel.: 536-0568
Canada.

Пояснення (жидівський жаргон):

Майне вус? — Що це є?
Гамени — Ідж.
Сі гіт — добре.
Азой — так, то; отже.
Фер вус? — Що ти хочеш?
Кім гей! — Ходи сюди!
Мошку, Мойше — Мойсей.

ЗМІСТ:

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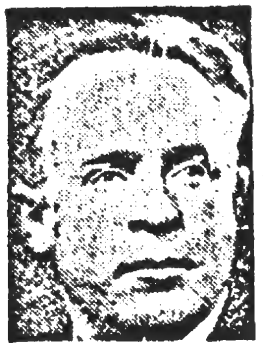
Агент КГБ Бисага



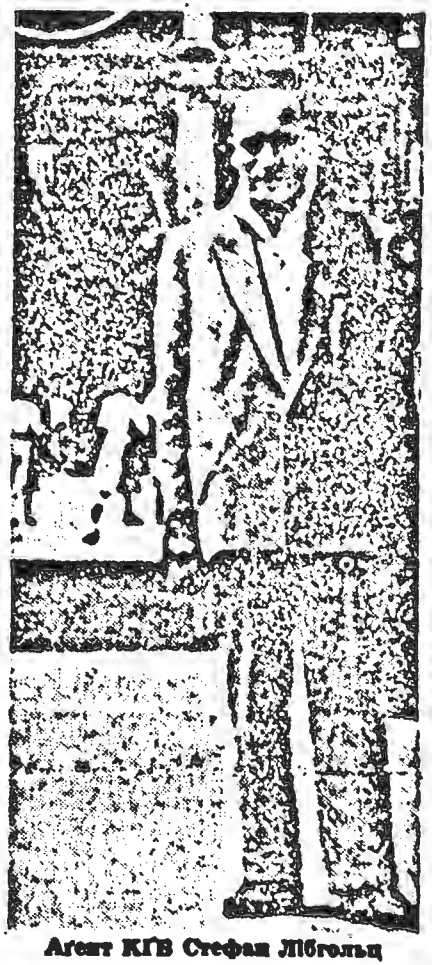
FRED ROSE

Андрій Головко

кат МГБ і зрадник українського народу

Богдан М. Сташинський

Агент і провокатор
Петро Яблонь (Яроший)



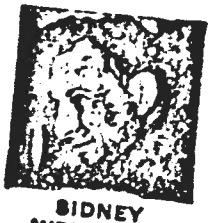
Агент КГБ Стефан Лібгольц

HARRY GOLD

JULIUS
ROSENBERG

GERHARDT
EISLER

LEE HARVEY OSWALD



SIDNEY
WEINBAUM

1 - Bi[illegible]igan
1 - Le[illegible]han
1 - Goble

5/26/64

Airtel

To: Legat, Ottawa

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Enclosed is one copy of a "Summary from Ukrainian" of a book entitled "The Sinners" written by Wolodymyr Nemyliwskyj.

One copy is enclosed for Dallas for its information.

The book was mailed to the Bureau in an envelope bearing the return address Wolodymyr Nemyliwskyj, 71 Elm Grove Ave., Toronto 3, Ontario, Canada, telephone 536-0568.

You will note that in the last paragraph on page two and continuing on page three of enclosure statements are made about Lee Harvey Oswald and his activities while in Russia. Your attention is specifically directed to the statement that Oswald gave the Soviets the secret codes of the U. S. Marines in which he served.

The Bureau believes you should make whatever arrangements you deem appropriate to have the author of this book interviewed to determine from him if he has any evidence about Oswald's activities while in the Soviet Union. What is his basis for these statements? Does he have any sources in the Soviet Union from which he has obtained information about Oswald's activities while there? If so, obtain all information he possesses regarding Oswald. Handle promptly and submit results in form suitable for dissemination to the President's Commission.

ENCLOSURE

REC-11 105-82555-3893

Enclosure

1 - Dallas (100-10461) (Enclosure)

MAY 28 1964

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (route through for review)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TNG:mac
(8)

MAILED 8
MAY 23 1964
COMM-FBI

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO:

61 JUN 2 1964

"ENCLOSURE ATTACHED"

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Airtel to Legat, Ottawa
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
105-82555

NOTE:

The book was in Ukrainian and the enclosure is a summary of the translation of the book prepared by the Cryptanalysis-Translation Section. The book is apparently an anti-Semitic work. The author mentions Oswald in chapter seven. There is no indication as to the source of his information about Oswald. Although his comments regarding Oswald may be based upon information he received from general press reports it is possible he does have sources in the Soviet Union which furnished him this information and we should interview him about this. Bufiles disclose no reason why the author of this book should not be interviewed. He has written several letters to the Bureau and appears to be a chronic complainant; however, this is no reason why he should not be interviewed concerning his statements about Lee Harvey Oswald.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 5/19/64

FROM : J. B. Brennan, Jr.

Classified by 3045
Exempt from GDS, Category II
Date of Declassification Indefinite

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

SECRET

You previously have been advised that the book "Who Killed Kennedy?" written by Thomas G. Buchanan, has created considerable attention in Europe. You may be interested in the following information which was volunteered to Agent Papich on 5/19/64 by John McCone, Director, CIA:

McCone advised that about three weeks ago he was talking to Fleur Meier, the former wife of Gardner Cowles, the owner of Cowles Publications. She has been spending considerable time in Europe and she emphasized to McCone that Buchanan's book is something which should not be disregarded by U. S. authorities because many Europeans are accepting Buchanan's story as being factual. She stated that Buchanan has not only impressed people with his book but has also been impressive in the press and T. V. interviews.

McCone advised that he then conferred with Chief Justice Warren and suggested that the Commission would want to examine the book very carefully and make certain that all of Buchanan's allegations had been adequately covered. His point was that if the Commission did not review the book, it would always be subject to some criticism and second guessing. Warren commented that it might be to the Commission's advantage to call Buchanan for testimony. McCone told Warren that before such action were taken, the Commission should seriously consider all the possible consequences. He pointed out to Warren that an invitation to testify before the Commission would give Buchanan the ideal opportunity to hold more press interviews solely for the purpose of propagandizing his book.

[redacted]

REC-11 105-82555-3894

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
SJP:ml
(6)

1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Papich

SECRET

61 JUN 24 1964

FILMED COPY RECORDED

Memo Brennan to Sull[redacted]an
Re: Lee Harvey Oswald
IS - R - Cuba

Harold Isaacs - head of Ed.

SECRET

[redacted] S

ACTION:

For information.

W C Y E. R. Brennan

[redacted]

SECRET

FBI

Date: 5/22/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via IRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, LOUISVILLE (105-620)(RUC)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

OO: DALLAS

Re Memphis airtel to Bureau 5/14/64.

On 5/21/64 inquiry at Ashland Oil and Refining Co., Ashland, Ky., reflected WARD DISBROW was out of city and not available for interview. On that date, JACK FINKBONE, River Transportation Division, checked his records and advised SA ROBERT L. STOWE, JR. that the "Cotton Queen" was in New Orleans on 2/3/64 and on 2/4/64 was in Chalmette, La. He stated that on 2/11/64 the "Cotton Queen" was about 600 miles upstream on the Mississippi River en route to Chicago, Ill. FINKBONE stated that the only time the "Cotton Queen" was in New Orleans this year was on 2/3/64.

3 - Bureau (RM)
2 - Dallas (100-10461) (RM)
1 - Louisville
RLS:srt
(6)

REC-11 105-82555-3895

MAY 26 1964

Approved: 61 JUN 2 1964 Sent _____ M
Special Agent in Charge

SCU

FBI

Date: 5/26/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL - REGISTERED MAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, SAN ANTONIO (105-2909) (P)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA.

ReBuairtel dated 5/20/64 and San Antonio teletype to the Bureau dated 5/13/64 concerning information obtained from HARRY SMITH, Manager, Greyhound Bus Lines, Laredo, Texas, in connection with Transportes del Norte (TDN) Bus Company Ticket Numbers 39532 and 9511.

On 5/22/64, HARRY SMITH, Manager, Greyhound Bus Lines, Laredo, Texas, furnished the only records in his possession concerning TDN Tickets numbered 39532 and 9511. These records are Form No. S-37 T, "Daily Record of Station Sales by Agents at: Laredo, Texas." Form Number S-37 T dated September 10, 1963, reflects that Ticket Numbers 39526 up to 39533 were sold on September 10, 1963, and, according to SMITH, were all round-trip tickets to Mexico, but he did not know whether or not these tickets were round-trip tickets to Mexico City. SMITH explained that under the system utilized by Greyhound in recording sales on Form S-37 T that Ticket Number 39526 would have been the first round-trip ticket sold on September 10, 1963, and that Ticket Number 39532 would have been the last round-trip ticket sold on September 10, 1963, making a total of seven tickets sold on that date.

(5) Bureau (Enc. 1) (AM RM)
(2-Legat, Mexico) (105-3702)
2-Dallas (100-10461) (AM RM)
2-San Antonio

RLC/dnb
(9)

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

REC-11

105-82555-3896

MAY 28 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

The total amount of the seven tickets sold was $77.40. SMITH pointed out that his records reflect that of these seven tickets, three of the round-trip tickets were sold for a total of $18.00, and four were sold for a total of $59.40.

SMITH stated that no additional information is recorded on Form S-37 T concerning these tickets and that he knows they are round-trip tickets since they are recorded in Column 15, which is RT-1, indicating round trip. SMITH stated that his records do not reflect the destination of purchaser of ticket.

SMITH furnished Form S-37 T dated December 7, 1963, reflecting that TDN Ticket Numbers 9501 up to 9525, a total of 24 tickets, were sold on December 7, 1963, for a total amount of $240.00. SMITH explained that two of the above tickets were for $20.00, 15 sold for $150.00, and 7 sold for $70.00. This makes a total of 24 tickets sold for a total amount of $240.00.

SMITH was questioned concerning the Form S-37 T dated December 7, 1963, reflecting TDN Ticket Number 9511 to be a one-way ticket to Mexico City sold on December 7, 1963. SMITH advised that there was a possibility that another ticket bearing the same number, 9511, could have been sold by TDN in Mexico City but a sale of such a ticket would be very remote and "one in a million."

SMITH further advised that Greyhound Bus Company, Laredo, Texas, sells TDN tickets and, at the end of each month, the money from the sale of TDN tickets by Greyhound Bus Company is turned over to TDN and a commission is charged by Greyhound on the sale of the TDN tickets.

This relates to San Antonio teletype to the Bureau dated 5/13/64 concerning remarks attributed to HARRY SMITH, Manager, Greyhound Bus Company, Laredo, Texas, to the effect that Ticket Number 39532 was round-trip ticket to Mexico City; however, he is not certain if ticket was to Mexico City. This should have read that Ticket Number 39532

was round-trip ticket to Mexico; however, he is not certain if ticket was to Mexico City.

With regard to the last paragraph of referenced Bureau airtel which requested that results of certain investigation be furnished, this is to advise that the requested investigation has been conducted and the results will be submitted in the next report of the San Antonio office. This report will be submitted on or before 6/2/64.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 2 Autostat copies each of Form S-37 T dated September 10, 1963, and December 7, 1963, respectively.

Two extra copies of this airtel are being designated for the Bureau for transmittal to Legat, Mexico.

S-37 T

DAILY RECORD OF STATION SALES BY AGENTS AT: LAREDO, TEXAS

DATE

NUMBERS	NUMBERS		TOTAL SALES		1.		2.		3.		4.		5.		6.		7.		8.	
	OPENING	CLOSING	NO.	AMOUNT	NO.	AMOUNT	NO.	AMOUNT	NO.	AMOUNT	NO.	AMOUNT	NO.	AMOUNT	NO.	AMOUNT	NO.	AMOUNT	NO.	AMOUNT
o	13810	13923	113	60 65	7	2 [illegible]	30	10 52	[illegible]	[illegible] 05	5	1 [illegible] 55								
rrey	5038	5126	88	187 00	4	80 00	34	71 30	11	37 40	3	6 00								
	7761	7762	1	4 00	1	4 00			1	[illegible]										
o City	6501	6525	24	24 00			2	3 [illegible] 00	1	[illegible] 00	1	2 [illegible] 00								
				451 55		15 25		165 30		216 45		154 55								
Cards																				
Cards				10 00							1	10 00								
ards				461 55		15 25		165 30		216 45		164 55								
	6670	6681	11	14 55			2	2 [illegible]	21	24 00	6	8 55								
	7625	7629	14	58 60	3	60	4	11 [illegible]	5	29 50	2	11 20								
	8495	8495	—																	
	3638	3641	4	40 00	2	4 00	2	36 [illegible]												
Forms				112 15		10 50		44 [illegible]		3 [illegible]		17 55								
Sales				534 70		25 [illegible]		[illegible] 70		[illegible]		134 10								
		312																		
s																				
Notices																				
Notices Lou																				
Other Items																				
cles				[illegible]		25 [illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]								

FORM NO. S-37-T DAILY RECORD OF STATION SALES BY AGENTS AT: LAREDO, TEXAS DATE SEP 10 19

FORM NUMBERS T.D.N.	NUMBERS		TOTAL SALES		1. [illegible]		2. T		3.		4. W		5.		6.		7.	
	OPENING	CLOSING	NO.	AMOUNT	NO.	AMOUNT	NO.	AMOUNT	NO.	AMOUNT	NO.	AMOUNT	NO.	AMOUNT	NO.	AMOUNT	NO.	AMOUNT
Nuevo Laredo	[illegible]	8640	26	91 10			5	1 75	✓	4 00	9	3 15						
Monterrey	2286	2314	28	61 60	5	11 00	6	13 20	4	11 60	9	19 80						
RT	7550	7550																
Mexico City	8925	8935	10	100 00			1	10 00	7	70 00	2	20 00						
				173 70		11 00		24 95		91 60		42 95						
Total Cards																		
Less: Void Cards																		
Net Cards				173 70		11 00		24 95		91 60		42 95						
								~~2 50~~										
OW-1	886	894	8	40 00	1	500		2 50			5	32 50						
OW-2																		
OW-3	65285	65787	✓	19 00					✓	19 00								
RT-1	39526	39532	7	77 40	3	18 00			4	54 60								
Total Open Forms				136 50		23 00		2 50		78 60		32 50						
Total Sales				207 50		34 00		27 85		170 60		~~32 50~~						
												75 45						
Less: Refunds				10 00		10 00												
Corr. Notices Added																		
Corr. Notices Deducted																		
Less: Other Deductions																		
Net Sales				197 50		24 00		27 85		170 60		~~32 50~~						
										1		75 45						

FBI

Date: 5/22/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (100-16601)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS - R - CUBA

ATTENTION: CRIMINAL SECTION

Re New Orleans airtel, 5/20/64.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 10 copies and for Dallas, 3 copies of a letterhead memorandum pertaining to the laundry mark and dry cleaning tag in the gray jacket designated as K-42.

(3) - Bureau (Enc. 10)
2 - Dallas (100-10461) (Enc. 3)
2 - New Orleans

SMC/mrk
(7)

REC-11

105-82555-3897

1 MAY 28 1964

10 ENCLOSURES

2cc LHM to Resident's Copy dated 5/18/64 recovered 5/27/64 SMC/lek

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New Orleans, Louisiana
May 22, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

On April 7 1964, Sgt. HARRY STILLIE, Detective Bureau, New Orleans, Louisiana, Police Department, advised that his department does not maintain a central file on laundry marks or dry cleaning marks.

On April 9, 1964, Mr. G. M. GUILLOT, Sales Manager, Rudolph Ramelli, Inc., a laundry supply company, 2502 Poydras Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, observed photographs of the laundry mark 30 030 and the dry cleaning tag B 9738 appearing in the gray jacket identified as K-42. Mr. GUILLOT stated that these marks looked like those possibly used by Zip-Valetone Service Industries, 123 Royal Street, or the D & C Cleaners, 5435 Magazine Street. Mr. GUILLOT stated that according to his records the following establishments in the New Orleans area use the Tag-O-Electric Machines:

Wardrobe Cleaners
423 South Jeff Davis Parkway
New Orleans, Louisiana

Spotless Cleaners
512 Pelican Avenue
(Algiers)
New Orleans, Louisiana

National Cleaners
431 Newton Street
(Algiers)
New Orleans, Louisiana

The following individuals observed photographs of the laundry mark and dry cleaning tag, on the dates indicated, which appeared on the gray jacket identified as K-42. They advised that these marks were not made by their respective establishments nor could they offer any suggestion as to which laundry or dry cleaning establishment in the New Orleans area would use such a marking system:

COPIES DESTROYED
21 MAR 1 1973

Mrs. LYDIA WATTERSON, Manager,
Russell's Cleaners, Inc.
3401 Tulane Avenue
April 7, 1964

L. J. ROME, Manager,
D & C Laundry and Cleaners
5435 Magazine Street
April 9, 1964

Mrs. ELEANOR KNOTT, Manager
New Danneel Cleaners
5131 Magazine Street
April 9, 1964

SAM RUFFINO, Manager,
Nu-Model Laundry and Cleaners
4235 Magazine Street
April 9, 1964

Mrs. HELEN THOMAS, Clerk
GH & W Cleaners and Dyers
4526 Magazine Street
April 9, 1964

EDWARD FAVRE, Plant Manager,
Chalmette Cleaners and Launderers
2801 Tulane Avenue
April 15, 1964

HAROLD C. LIBE, Manager
Wardrobe Cleaners and Laundry
426 South Jeff Davis Parkway
April 15, 1964

NUTCIA PILLITIRE, Manager
National Cleaners
431 Newton Street
(Algiers)
New Orleans, Louisiana
April 15, 1964

H. J. CLARK, JR., Manager
Spotless Cleaners
512 Pelican Avenue
(Algiers)
New Orleans, Louisiana
April 15, 1964

New Orleans
La

ROSEMARY SCUDERI, Manager
Zip-Valetone Service Industries
123 Royal Street
April 16, 1964 New Orleans, La.

Miss SCUDERI advised that the Zip-Valetone Service Industries operates eleven stores throughout the Greater New Orleans area and that all of these stores use the same marking system and that none of the stores use the markings which are in the photographs of the gray jacket exhibited to her.

In addition to the above establishments, an additional 280 laundry and dry cleaning establishments in the New Orleans area were contacted. Individuals at these establishments advised that the laundry mark,30 030,and the dry cleaning tag,B 9738, were not made by their respective concerns and neither the laundry mark nor the dry cleaning tag appeared familiar. These individuals advised they could not suggest any laundry or dry cleaning business in the New Orleans area which might use such markings.

REC-11 105-82555-3897

May 28, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated March 24, 1964, and my letters dated April 8, 1964, and April 29, 1964, concerning the laundry mark "30 030" which appears in the gray jacket identified by certain witnesses as the jacket of Lee Harvey Oswald.

Enclosed are two copies of a memorandum dated May 22, 1964, New Orleans, Louisiana. This memorandum reveals the laundry and/or dry cleaning tag was not identified as originating from the Greater New Orleans area. The identities of specific individuals associated with laundries and cleaners who were contacted will be included in a subsequent report.

For your information over seven hundred cleaning and laundry establishments were contacted in the combined Dallas, Texas, and New Orleans, Louisiana, areas without identifying the mark "30 030." Unless specifically requested by you, no further investigation will be conducted endeavoring to identify this mark.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.
45 MAY 28
COMM-FBI

105-82555
1 - 62-109060
1 - R. E. Lenihan
KMR:las (9)

Enclosures (2)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

JUN 3 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN FBI READING ROOM
MAY 27 11 37 AM '64

NOTE:

Letter from the Commission 3-24-64, requested investigation in Dallas to identify laundry mark "30 030" which appeared in the jacket identified by certain witnesses as that being owned by Lee Harvey Oswald. Investigation was extended into the New Orleans area. Dallas completed their investigation and results furnished to the Commission by letter April 29, 1964. New Orleans has now completed their phase and the identification was not established. Commission being advised that no further actions being taken in this matter.

OSWALD
105-82555
SECTION 162
COPY 2

D-825 (Rev. 8-1-58)

162

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
DALLAS	DALLAS	5/28/64	11/22/63 - 5/28/64

TITLE OF CASE	REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
"CHANGED" LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka H. O. Lee, etc.	SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING	eah

CHARACTER OF CASE: IS-R-CUBA

Classified by 2040 Rvd. 2/14/77
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite

The title of this case is marked "Changed" to include in the title the alias H. O. LEE, by which name OSWALD is reflected as having traveled on his return from Mexico in October, 1963.

REFERENCE:

Report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, 4/15/64, at Dallas.

- P -

ENCLOSURES: TO THE BUREAU:

Enclosed herewith and attached to appropriate copies of this report for the Bureau are three photographs each of Exhibits C-306, C-308, C-309, C-310, C-315, C-316, C-317, C-318, and C-319, and one photograph each of Exhibits C-311, C-312, C-313 and C-314.

Two photographs each of Exhibits C-311, C-312, C-313 and C-314 have been previously furnished the President's Commission by the Bureau. Two photographs each of Exhibits C-306, C-308, C-309, C-310, C-315, C-316, C-317, C-318 and C-319 are listed as

APPROVED — SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

COPIES MADE:
- 3 - BUREAU (105-82555) (ENCS.-31) (REGISTERED MAIL)
- 1 - NEW ORLEANS (100-16601) (INFO) (REGISTERED MAIL)
- 1 - SAN ANTONIO (105-2909) (INFO) (REGISTERED MAIL)
- 4 - DALLAS (100-10461)

COPIES DESTROYED

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

105-82555-3899 REC-6

17 JUN 1 1964

Secret

DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT

AGENCY	21 MAR 1 1972		Pres. Comm.	CIA
REQUEST RECD.			DCC	
DATE FWD.			6/10/64	6/9/64
HOW FWD.			Airgram	Gibson
BY	29 JUN 24 1964		Rec'd	Rec'd

NOTATIONS: ICC - Legge 6-1-64 3 cc Rec'd 6/4/64

SOVIET

ENCLOSURES TO THE BUREAU: (cont'd)

enclosures for the President's Commission in the body of this report, with those copies being attached to the copies of the report that are designated as President's Commission copies.

In this regard, the Bureau may desire to remove the enclosure pages of this report that are disseminated to those agencies other than the President's Commission.

LEADS

All leads in this case have been set forth by teletype or airtel and are not being restated herein.

NEW ORLEANS AND SAN ANTONIO: (INFORMATION)

One copy of this report is being furnished each of the New Orleans and San Antonio Offices for information, in view of the extensive investigation conducted in those divisions.

INFORMANTS:

Identity of Source	File Where Located
Dallas T-1: [redacted]	Instant report, pages 270 and 271
Dallas T-2: [redacted]	Instant report, page 334

Dallas, Texas

COVER PAGE

DL 100-10461

INFORMANTS: (cont'd)

Identity of Source	File Where Located
Dallas T-3: [redacted] (Requested)	Instant report, page 390
Dallas T-4: [redacted] San Francisco, California (Requested)	Page 401

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COVER PAGE

DL 89-43
NY 89-75
JPO

ADMINISTRATIVE

INFORMANTS

On November 22-23, 1963, the following Security Informants and Potential Security Informants of the New York Division were contacted by the listed Agents but were unable to furnish any information pertinent to this case:

Informant	Date	Agent Contacting
[redacted]	11/23/63	SA JOSEPH T. QUIGLEY
	11/23/63	SA JOSEPH T. QUIGLEY
	11/22/63	SA A. LEWIS BARNETT
	11/23/63	SA A. LEWIS BARNETT
	11/23/63	SA A. LEWIS BARNETT
	11/23/63	SA JOHN J. POVLITZ, Jr.
	11/23/63	SA SEBASTIAN S. MIGNOSA
	11/23/63	SA SEBASTIAN S. MIGNOSA
	11/23/63	SA SEBASTIAN S. MIGNOSA
	11/23/63	SA PAUL THOMAS BAKER
	11/23/63	SA PAUL THOMAS BAKER
	11/23/63	SA PAUL THOMAS BAKER
	11/23/63	SA PAUL THOMAS BAKER
PSI	11/23/63	SA PAUL THOMAS BAKER
PSI	11/23/63	SA PAUL THOMAS BAKER
	11/23/63	SA CHARLES O. DAVIS
	11/23/63	SA CHARLES O. DAVIS
	11/23/63	SA JOHN A. HAAG
	11/23/63	SA JOHN A. HAAG
	11/23/63	SA JOHN A. HAAG
	11/23/63	SA JOHN A. HAAG
	11/23/63	SA ALESIO SAVIOLA
	11/23/63	SA ALESIO SAVIOLA
	11/23/63	SA ALESIO SAVIOLA
	11/23/63	SA ROBERT O. JOHNSON
	11/23/63	SA ROBERT O. JOHNSON
	11/23/63	SA ROBERT O. JOHNSON
Panel Source	11/23/63	SA JOHN W. ROBINSON
[redacted]	11/23/63	SA GEORGE BAXTRUM
	11/23/63	SA GEORGE BAXTRUM

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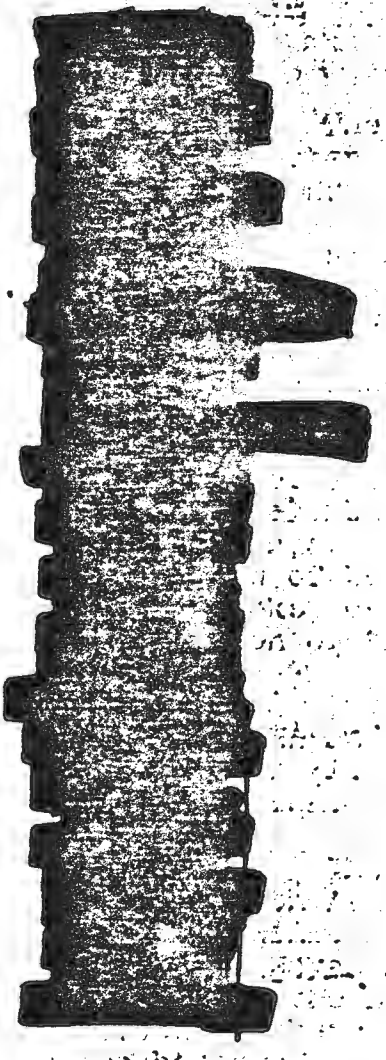
DL 89-43
NY 89-75
JPO

Informant	Date	Agent Contacting
	11/23/63	SA JOHN E. GORDON
	11/23/63	SA JOHN E. GORDON
	11/23/63	SA JOHN E. GORDON
	11/23/63	SA JOSEPH M. MULVANEY
	11/22/63	SA JAMES P. HALLERON
	11/22/63	SA JAMES P. HALLERON
	11/22/63	SA JOHN J. ELLIOTT
	11/22/63	SA PETER J. LEIGHTON
	11/22/63	SA PETER J. LEIGHTON
	11/22/63	SA HENRY P. LATINI
	11/22/63	SA HENRY P. LATINI
	11/22/63	SA HENRY P. LATINI
	11/22/63	SA HENRY P. LATINI
	11/23/63	SA HENRY P. LATINI
	11/22/63	SA ARTHUR J. GREENE, Jr.
	11/22/63	SA ARTHUR J. GREENE, Jr.
	11/22/63	SA ARTHUR J. GREENE, Jr.
	11/22/63	SA ROBERT K. STONER
	11/22/63	SA WILLIAM A. FLYNN
	11/23/63	SA FRANCIS E. MURPHY
	11/23/63	SA JOHN F. MALLEY
	11/23/63	SA BERNARD MC CABE
	11/23/63	SA JOHN F. MAHER
	11/23/63	SA JOHN F. LANGTRY
	11/23/63	SA JOHN V. GRIFFIN
	11/23/63	SA FRANCIS J. SANDIN
	11/23/63	SA FRANCIS J. SANDIN
	11/22/63	SA EDWARD H. MADDEN
	11/23/63	SA JOHN E. GORDON
	11/23/63	SA JOHN E. GORDON
	11/23/63	SA JOHN E. GORDON

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DL 89-43
NY 89-75

ADMINISTRATIVE

INFORMANTS

The Omaha Office advised on November 23, 1963, that former [redacted] had telephonically contacted SA JOHN R. ANDERSON from Chicago and advised as follows:

He had in the recent past been associated with an INA or ENA (LNU), who he described as a very active and fanatic member of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC). This girl traveled to California and Texas in connection with FPCC activities. The girl had worked as a barmaid at the Seville Bar, 71st Street and Columbus Avenue, New York City, and had regularly met with other FPCC members at the Crystal Bar, 71st Street and Columbus Avenue, New York City. He furnished a description of this individual and advised that he did not know of her whereabouts or activities for the past two weeks, or if she had any connection with the assassination of the President.

Investigation was conducted to identify INA or ENA and informants contacted in the New York area familiar with FPCC activities were unable to furnish any information.

The possibility existed that she was identical with ADA MARIE DRITSAS, born October 22, 1936, New York, [redacted] believed in Havana, Cuba. No active investigation was contucted at the Seville and Crystal Bars, New York City, inasmuch as there appeared no need to determine the whereabouts of all FPCC speakers at that time.

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DL 89-43
NY 89-75

The following informants in the New York area were contacted in reference to this matter on 11/23/63:

[redacted] by SA JOHN E. HEGARTY

[redacted] by MAURICE H. LAUZIERE

[redacted] by SA C. DALE SCHWANTZ

Also contacted was SA SABASTIAN S. MIGNOSA, who was familiar with the West Side for Cuba Committee

[redacted] who resides at [redacted] New York, furnished the following information which he requested be kept confidential:

He advised that one JAMES O. MURRAY is a person who comes to his mind and might be involved in the assassination of the President. He stated that MURRAY is a member of the NSRP and that his only known address is 4800 Georgia Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C., where he resides with his mother. Mr. HOFF stated he is of the impression that MURRAY is a Ku Klux Klan member in the State of Alabama and that he believes MURRAY is presently somewhere in the south. HOFF furnished the following description of MURRAY:

Race	White
Sex	Male
Height	5'7"
Weight	145 lbs.
Build	Slim
Hair	Brown

This information was furnished to WFO by teletype dated 11/23/63.

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DL 100-10461

ADMINISTRATIVE: (cont'd)

The identities of the Agents participating in this investigation are reflected in this report.

In connection with this report, it should be borne in mind that the Dallas Office has a separate case in connection with the shooting of LEE HARVEY OSWALD captioned, "JACK L. RUBY, aka; LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka (Deceased) - VICTIM, CIVIL RIGHTS," Dallas file 44-1639, Bufile 44-24016. It is also pointed out that the Dallas Office has a separate case captioned, "ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, 11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS, MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING," Dallas file 89-43, Bufile 62-109060.

Communications are still being received under this Assassination caption which, upon review, are found to contain information pertaining to OSWALD or his connection with the assassination and such communications are being filed and reported in instant case captioned, "LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka." Also, numerous communications are being received carrying the OSWALD caption, which contain no information concerning OSWALD or his connection with the assassination, and such communications are being filed and reported in the case bearing the Assassination caption. For the most part, miscellaneous allegations bearing on the Assassination are being reported in Dallas file 89-43 and all others in the LEE HARVEY OSWALD case. All information pertaining to items of evidence having a direct bearing on the Assassination or concerning LEE HARVEY OSWALD are being reported under the LEE HARVEY OSWALD caption.

In some instances, inserts and FD-302's contained in instant report may reflect Dallas file number as 89-43, which was occasioned by other offices having submitted such inserts or FD-302's believing same would be reported under the Assassination caption.

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THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 105-82555

SERIAL NO. 3899

PAGE NO. Cover page I

NO. OF PAGES 1

SECTION NO.

162

State

REFERRAL

ADMINISTRATIVE: (cont'd)

The information from the records of the Mountain States Telephone & Telegraph Company, Phoenix, Arizona, reflected on page 406 of this report, was furnished by [redacted]

The information from the records of the Southwestern States Telephone Company, Irving, Texas, reflected on page 422 of this report, was made available by [redacted]

The information from the records of the First National Bank of Grand Prairie, Grand Prairie, Texas, obtained on 4/14/64, and reflected on page 502 of this report, was made available by [redacted]

The information from the records of the North Dallas Bank & Trust Company, 11811 Preston Road, Dallas, Texas, obtained on 4/14/64, and reflected on page 509 of this report, was made available by [redacted]

The information from the records of the First National Bank, Fort Worth, Texas, obtained on 4/15/64, and reflected on page 511 of instant report, was made available by [redacted]

The information from the records of the West Side State Bank, Fort Worth, Texas, obtained on 4/15/64, and reflected on pages 512 and 513, of this report, was made available by Mr. [redacted]

The information from the records of the First National Bank in Grand Prairie, Grand Prairie, Texas, obtained on 5/1/64, and reflected on page 519 of instant report, was made available by [redacted]

COVER PAGE

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FILE NO. 105-82555

SERIAL NO. 3899

PAGE NO. 1C-U

NO. OF PAGES 11

SECTION NO.

162

CIA

REFERRAL

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

100-10461

Copy to:

Report of: SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING Office: DALLAS
Date: 5/28/64

Field Office File No.: 100-10461 Bureau File No.: 105-82555

Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

Synopsis:

Group of individuals who took movies of Presidential Motorcade formed Dallas Cinema Associates, Inc., 3/18/64, for purpose of composing one film covering entire Presidential Motorcade for commercial distribution. Interview with members of corporation conducted and copy of composite film obtained. Review of film does not reveal any pertinent pictures taken at time of assassination. Film taken by THOMAS P. ALYEA, WFAA-TV newsman, Dallas, Texas, obtained, which depicts law enforcement officers searching Texas School Book Depository (TSBD) and the dusting and handling of the assassination weapon. Additional data relating to assassination weapon obtained. Additional efforts to trace purchase of ammunition by OSWALD negative. Supplemental listing of exhibits by Item Number and description prepared. Investigation conducted in Dallas - Fort Worth area in effort to identify visible laundry mark "30 030" in collar of gray cotton jacket identified as belonging to OSWALD and the visible dry cleaner's tag "B9738" stapled inside this jacket with negative results. Investigation to locate source of identification bracelets of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and MARINA OSWALD reveals bracelets of same type sold by H. L. Green Company Department Store, Dallas, Texas, and samples of same obtained. Interviews with sales and engraving people failed to identify OSWALD as purchaser of such bracelets. CHARLES R. PEZET at this store recalls that during first week in October 1963 on a Thursday evening he did engraving on an item purchased by a customer, but cannot recall customer or if engraving was done on bracelet. Investigation concerning two traveling bags belonging to OSWALD

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

and markings appearing thereon conducted at places of residence in Dallas and Irving, Texas. Investigation concerning repair tag number 18374 bearing name "OSWALD", Irving Sports Shop, reveals reporter for "Dallas Times Herald" states he called DIAL D. RYDER between 7:30 A.M. and 8:00 A.M., 11/28/63, at which time RYDER reportedly furnished the information contained in the "Dallas Times Herald" article of that date, while RYDER admits receiving call at approximately same time, but denies having furnished any information whatsoever to reporter. Two officers who participated in search of PAINE residence at Irving, Texas, recall photograph identified as Commission Exhibit Number 5 and as FBI Inventory Number 369 being found in box with other photographs, at which time they noticed area where license number on 1957 Chevrolet in photograph had been torn out. Investigation reflects CHARLES F. KILHR, Irving, Texas, has frequented residence of Major General EDWIN A. WALKER and is the owner of a 1957 Chevrolet. Certain other photographs found in search determined to be of area surrounding WALKER residence by physical observation of area. Photograph Number 2, Item Number 7 believed to have been taken during period March 8 to 12, 1963. Address of "3610 N. Beckley" appearing on application for rental of Post Office Box 6225, Dallas, Texas, on 11/1/63, signed LEE H. OSWALD, FBI Exhibit D-17, determined to be non-existent. Additional FBI Laboratory examinations made of various items of evidence, including personal effects of OSWALD, clothing of Governor JOHN CONNALLY and identification bracelets similar to those of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and MARINA OSWALD. Individuals determined to have contributed to full page advertisement in "Dallas Morning News", 11/22/63, signed by the American Fact-Finding Committee, BERNARD WEISSMAN, Chairman, state they did not intend any harm to come to President KENNEDY, but advertisement was criticism of President in a dignified way. Certain allegations made in book "Who Killed Kennedy?" by THOMAS G. BUCHANAN disproved. Remarks made by attorney DAVID AARON WITTS in speech before Dallas Salesmanship Club 5/21/64, based on public source material, which sources identified by WITTS in interview. Additional reports of miscellaneous activities of OSWALD disproved. Additional allegations

of acquaintanceship between OSWALD and JACK L. RUBY received, and investigation concerning same fails to reflect any such association or acquaintanceship existed. Financial data with respect to certain expenditures and cashing of checks by OSWALD obtained. Records of Dallas - Fort Worth area banks checked for safe deposit box and other banking connections by OSWALD or any member of his immediate family. MARGUERITE OSWALD, mother of subject, has contacted FBI on several occasions and furnished information concerning her theories on assassination and states she is continuing her investigation into the assassination. Investigation has established that OSWALD obtained names of individuals with Russian background at Texas Employment Commission, Fort Worth, Texas. Background information developed concerning Mrs. LYDIA DYMITRUK, associate of MARINA OSWALD, and concerning Miss YAEKO OKUI, who attended party at Dallas, Texas, in December 1962 at which OSWALD was in attendance. MARINA OSWALD continues to reside at 629 Belt Line Road, Richardson, Texas. She has been exhibited photograph identified as D-209 and states person standing to extreme right with his right hand in his pocket is LEE HARVEY OSWALD. MARINA OSWALD identified photographs of Commission Exhibits A-1 and C-254 as traveling bags of LEE HARVEY OSWALD. U. S. Customs Baggage Declaration and Entry Number 3671685 executed by LEE H. OSWALD on 6/13/62, at time of his entry into U. S. Bus driver for Greyhound Bus Number 1265 from San Antonio to Dallas, Texas, on 10/3/63, cannot recall seeing OSWALD.

DL 100-10461

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ENCLOSURES TO PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION:

Enclosed for the President's Commission are the following described exhibits, together with information as to where the results of investigation concerning such exhibits are located:

Exhibit Number	Description	Where Results of Investigation Reported
C-306 (Q-555)	Hunting knife with black and silver striped handle in sheath received from Imperial Knife Company, Inc., Providence, Rhode Island	Instant report, pages 278 and 279
C-308 (Q-559)	Hunting knife with black and gold striped handle in sheath received from Imperial Knife Company, Inc., Providence, Rhode Island	Instant report, pages 278 and 279
C-309 (Q-564)	Box of twenty 6.5 mm Mannlicher-Carcano cartridges from JOHN THOMAS MASEN, Masen's Gun Shop, 7402 Harry Hines Boulevard, Dallas, Texas	Instant report, pages 280 and 281
C-310 (Q-565)	Box of twenty 6.5 mm Mannlicher-Carcano cartridges from JOHN H. BRINEGAR, The Gun Shop, 11448 Harry Hines Boulevard, Dallas, Texas	Instant report, pages 280 and 281

Exhibit Number	Description	Where Results of Investigation Reported
C-315 (Q-571)	One girl's expansion identification bracelet obtained from H. L. Green Company, Dallas, Texas	Instant report, pages 151 - 171, 285 and 286
C-316 (Q-572)	Gold paper-covered box from H. L. Green Company, Dallas, Texas	Instant report, pages 151 - 171, 285 and 286
C-317 (Q-573)	Metal plates bearing the engraved names "MARINA" and "LEE"	Instant report, pages 151 - 171, 285 and 286
C-318 (Q-574)	Metal plate bearing the engraved name "MARINA"	Instant report, pages 151 - 171, 285 and 286
C-319 (Q-577)	One men's hand-engraved expansion identification bracelet from H. L. Green Company, 1623 Main Street, Dallas, Texas	Instant report, pages 151 - 171 and 287

DL 100-10461

DETAILS:

I. ADDITIONAL ASSASSINATION WITNESSES

A. Movies Taken of Presidential Motorcade and Formation of Dallas Cinema Associates, Inc.

B. Film Taken at Texas School Book Depository by THOMAS P. ALYEA, WFAA-TV Newsman

C. Photograph in "Saturday Evening Post" Resembling LEE HARVEY OSWALD

D. Man Allegedly Seen in Window of Texas School Book Depository With Rifle, According to MELVIN R. KURR, Oak Park, Illinois

A. Movies Taken of Presidential Motorcade and Formation of Dallas Cinema Associates, Inc.

DL 89-43
NY 89-75
MPO

RE: MOVIES TAKEN BY JOHN MARTIN,
DALLAS, TEXAS
NOVEMBER 22, 1963

On December 11, 1963, the Dallas Division advised that JOHN MARTIN, Superintendent of Safety, United States Post Office, Dallas, Texas, took a roll of 8 mm color movies of the Presidential motorcade in Dallas on November 22, 1963. According to MARTIN, the movies were taken of the motorcade as it neared the spot where President KENNEDY was assassinated and he thought possibly he had a shot of the window in the Texas School Book Depository Building from which the fatal shots were fired. According to information available to the Dallas Division, the film was in the possession of Life Magazine, New York City.

On December 17, 1963, the film taken by MARTIN was obtained by SA ROBERT J. LAWSON from DICK POLLARD, Time and Life, Inc., 50th Street and 6th Avenue, New York City. D.C. On the same date the film was forwarded to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D. C. for review.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 4/2/64

1

JOHN MARTIN, JR., Superintendent of Safety, Room 517, United States Post Office Terminal Annex, 207 South Houston Street, telephone number RI 9-3181, advised he resides at 9846 Shoreview Road, Dallas, Texas, and has telephone number DI 8-3546. MARTIN said he was born September 21, 1905, at Two Harbors, Minnesota.

MARTIN stated that following the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY, on November 22, 1963, WYMAN PARR, 4448 South Marsalis, conceived the idea of contacting others like himself who had taken movies of the Presidential motorcade. He stated PARR got in touch with RUDY BRENK, 4404 Ivy Street, Mesquite, Texas, and BRYANT BOREN, 605 West Vista Drive, Garland, Texas. MARTIN stated these three individuals contacted the other individuals, which will be listed hereinafter, and were able to compose a film about 180 to 200 feet in length, which covered the Presidential motorcade from the time the President arrived at Dallas, Texas, until the Presidential motorcade turned west off of Houston Street onto Elm Street. MARTIN said the twenty-five feet of film he took was included in this movie and added that his film was the only film taken in the immediate area of the Texas School Book Depository Building. He stated the film he took does not show the assassination of President KENNEDY or any view of the Texas School Book Depository Building above the second floor. The other individuals listed hereinafter took movies of the Presidential motorcade at various points along the parade route. MARTIN stated on March 18, 1964, the below-listed individuals formed the Dallas Cinema Associates Corporation and it has the address of Post Office Box 15521, Dallas, Texas.

MARTIN stated he believes this film is presently in the custody of RUDY BRENK, President of the Dallas Cinema Associates Corporation. He stated the present plans are to have this film reproduced by Technicolor and stated he believes Technicolor is located in Rochester, New York. MARTIN stated it is also planned that Sanger-Harris Department Store, Dallas, Texas, is going to have exclusive rights for a period of three months to sell this film. He stated he did not know when the sale of the film would

on 3/31/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agents EUGENE F. PETRAKIS & A. RAYMOND SWITZER/cms/eah Date dictated 4/1/64

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commence.

MARTIN advised that the following are members of the Dallas Cinema Associates Corporation, and each will share equally in any profit made on the sale of the film:

RUDY BRENK, President, 4404 Ivy Street, Mesquite, Texas, telephone BR 9-7148;

BRYANT BOREN, Vice President, 605 West Vista Drive, Garland, Texas, telephone BR 8-2397. MARTIN said BOREN is employed as Manager of the Sanger-Harris Camera Shop;

Mrs. FRANCES HAYS, Secretary, 913 Forest Ridge Drive, Garland, Texas, telephone BR 6-0140. MARTIN said her husband took the movies, but is not active in the corporation;

WYMAN PARR, 4448 South Marsalis, Dallas, Texas, home telephone FR 6-5918, business telephone FR 4-6465;

GEORGE SHAWVER, 4926 Frio Drive, Dallas, Texas, telephone FR 4-1119. He is employed by Greyhound downtown, according to MARTIN;

DICK ALLEN, 4222 Summit Ridge Street, Dallas, Texas, telephone FR 4-3053. MARTIN said ALLEN is employed by Hine Pontiac, Dallas, Texas;

Mrs. HAZEL GOOCH, 208 West Louisiana Street, Dallas, Texas, telephone unknown;

Mr. JULES SPIEGEL, 2723 Crestridge Drive, Dallas, Texas, telephone BR 9-2289;

JOHN MARTIN, JR., 9846 Shoreview Road, Dallas, Texas, telephone DI 8-3546;

GEORGE KINCAID, Kincaid Photo Service, telephone RI 1-3271. MARTIN advised KINCAID is not a member of the corporation as yet, but did take some movies of the motorcade;

ALAN RHODES, 4640 Cole Avenue, Dallas, Texas, employed Sanger-Harris Camera Shop, at Lamar and Main Streets, Dallas, Texas. MARTIN stated he took 35 mm stills and the stills were incorporated into the movie;

ALBERT BUNNELL, 1314 English Street, Irving, Texas, office telephone FL 2-4861. MARTIN said he is employed at Love Field;

JOE BROWN, 7008 Hovenkamp Street, Fort Worth, Texas. Can be reached at telephone number AN 2-4544;

C. W. GRAY, 11627 Fernald Street, Dallas, Texas, telephone DA 7-2972;

EARL MESTER, 232 Alta Drive, Garland, Texas, telephone BR 8-6918.

Doctor HOWARD SIGLER, 6936 Lakeshore, Dallas, Texas, telephone DA 7-3649;

IRVING GEWERTZ, 6422 Walnut Hill Lane, Dallas, Texas, telephone EM 1-7785;

CHARLES MENTESANA, 5103 Vickery Street, Dallas, Texas, telephone TA 3-0006 or TA 4-0803;

LARRY THOMAS, Route 1, Box 1820, Grand Prairie, Texas.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 4/14/64

1

TEXAS

On April 10, 1964, Mr. EDDIE BARKER, News Manager, KLRD-TV and Radio Stations, advised he had obtained a copy of the 16 mm color film from the Dallas Cinema Associates Corporation of Dallas, Texas. BARKER related that this corporation had obtained numerous strips of 8 mm film taken by citizens of Dallas, Texas, depicting President JOHN F. KENNEDY's visit to Dallas, Texas, on November 22, 1963, and scenes taken outside of the Dallas City Building, on November 24, 1963, when JACK RUBY shot LEE HARVEY OSWALD in the basement of that same building. BARKER related that he had reviewed the film and the corporation had failed to obtain film taken at the scene of the assassination on November 22, 1963.

BARKER advised that he would have a 16 mm black and white copy made of this film and would furnish the same to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

On April 13, 1964, BARKER made available the black and white copy of this film. A review of same fails to reveal any pertinent film taken at the time of the assassination of President KENNEDY, or film taken in the basement of the Dallas City Building at the time JACK RUBY shot LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

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on 4/10&13/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent s IVAN D. LEE & ROBERT M. BARRETT/ Date dictated 4/14/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 4/14/64

1

Mrs. IVY RANDLE (HAZEL) GOOCH, 208 East Louisiana Street, Dallas, Texas, advised she was born November 28, 1940, at Ravenna, Texas, and that on November 22, 1963, she was employed as a Cashier Checker at the A & P Grocery Store No. 11, 5011 Lemmon Avenue, Dallas.

Mrs. GOOCH advised that at approximately 11:30 AM the morning of November 22, 1963, she left the store with the permission of her supervisor and took up a position on the sidewalk in front of the store on the east side of Lemmon Avenue, intending to view the Presidential motorcade, which was due to arrive at that point shortly after 12 noon. She advised she took with her an 8 mm movie camera which she owned, intending to take a few feet of film of the motorcade as it passed. She advised the Presidential motorcade passed her position about 12:10 to 12:15 PM, going south on Lemmon Avenue and, as the motorcade passed, she took several feet of film of the Presidential car and some of the following cars. She advised she was alone at the time she took this film, although some of the store customers may have been at her elbow. Mrs. GOOCH stated that, following the passing of the motorcade, she returned to the store and to her check stand.

Mrs. GOOCH stated sometime around the First of January, 1964, a Mrs. IRVING GEWERTZ called Mrs. GOOCH at home, advising she had been contacting people having film in their possession of the motorcade all along the route, and she wanted to view the film taken by Mrs. GOOCH. She stated she later met with Mrs. GEWERTZ and Mr. BOREN, of the Sanger-Harris Camera Shop, in order that Mrs. GEWERTZ could view the film to see if it should be included in a group of film holders, which Mrs. GEWERTZ was getting together to incorporate into a long film sequence of the motorcade. She advised she was told the film was of good quality and they asked her to join a group of several others in splicing her film into the intended sequences. She advised she attended one of the film holders meetings and she recalls signing corporation papers for the incorporation of Dallas Cinema Associates

on 4/[illegible]/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agents A. RAYMOND SWITZER & EUGENE F. PETRAKIS/eah Date dictated 4/12/64

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DL 100-10461

[redacted] Corporation, which was incorporated in the middle of March, 1964, with eighteen shareholders.

Mrs. GOOCH advised she is not acquainted with LEE HARVEY OSWALD or JACK RUBY and, to the best of her knowledge, has had no contact or business with either of these individuals.

[redacted]

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 4/15/64

1

GEORGE KINCAID

Mr. GEORGE R. KINCAID, Owner, Kincaid Photo Service, 3023 Routh Street, Dallas, Texas, home address, 6326 Town Hill Lane, Dallas, was interviewed regarding his connection with Dallas Cinema Associates Corporation. KINCAID advised he was born May 7, 1926, Comanche, Oklahoma. TEXAS

Mr. KINCAID advised his business entails still photography and that he is not specifically in the moving-picture business; however, he has a Bell & Howell Optronic Eye 8 mm Movie Camera, which he uses to take amateur action pictures.

He advised that at approximately 12:20 PM, November 22, 1963, he took up a position on the northwest corner of Routh Street and Cedar Springs Road, opposite his place of business, and took about one minute of film of the Presidential motorcade as it passed down Cedar Springs Road. He advised he used Kodachrome Film.

Mr. KINCAID advised he is a personal friend of IRVING GEWERTZ, a local architect, and he has done photography work for Mr. GEWERTZ in the past. He advised that sometime during the early part of January, 1964, he was contacted by Mrs. GEWERTZ and then by her husband, IRVING, relative to obtaining his film of the Presidential motorcade. Mr. KINCAID stated he turned over the film to Mrs. GEWERTZ and, subsequently, Mrs. GEWERTZ called him several times requesting he attend meetings of all film holders but, due to the pressure of business, he was unable to attend. He advised he subsequently became tired of being bothered about the film and told Mrs. GEWERTZ she could have the film without charge, stating he did not desire to become a participating member in the association. Mr. KINCAID stated he is not now a member of the corporation and has released all rights to the film to the GEWERTZ group.

Mr. KINCAID advised he does not know LEE HARVEY OSWALD or JACK RUBY and does not recall having ever seen them at any time prior to their notoriety.

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on 4/9/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agents EUGENE F. PETRAKIS & A. RAYMOND Date dictated 4/13/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 4/14/64

1

GEORGE

Mr. GEORGE ALDERSON SHAWVER, 4926 Frio Drive, Dallas, Texas, advised he is presently employed as a Ticket Agent at the Greyhound Bus Terminal, 205 South Lamar, Dallas, and has been so employed for the past nineteen years. SHAWVER furnished his date and place of birth as December 27, 1930, Perrin, Texas.

Mr. SHAWVER advised that at about noon, November 22, 1963, he and his wife took up a position on the southeast corner of Lamar and Main Streets, Dallas, intending to view the Presidential motorcade as it passed that point. Mr. SHAWVER stated that as the Presidential car passed he took approximately eight feet of 8 mm color film of the motorcade, using a Kodak Scopemeter Movie Camera, with Eastman Kodachrome II Film.

Mr. SHAWVER advised that, two or three days following the assassination of the President, he took his roll of film to the Glendale Camera Shop at the Glendale Shopping Center, 4448 South Marsalis, Dallas, for developing. He advised this shop is operated by one WYMAN PARR and, upon viewing SHAWVER's film, PARR contacted him for the purpose of using his film jointly with several other similar sequences of the Presidential motorcade. PARR told him he had been trying to get some people together with film sequences and he wanted to use SHAWVER's. SHAWVER agreed to this offer and the group, consisting at that time of PARR, DICK ALLEN, RUDY BRENK and SHAWVER, began co-ordinating their film sequences.

Mr. SHAWVER advised that shortly thereafter RUDY BRENK called and advised he had been contacted by another group composing similar sequences, which group was headed by a Mrs. IRVING GEWERTZ, of Walnut Hill Lane, Dallas, and Mrs. GEWERTZ had proposed they join her group and put together and market this film in one continuous sequence. Mr. SHAWVER stated his group agreed to this offer and RUDY BRENK, employed as Camera Editor at Sanger-Harris Camera Store, Dallas, did all the editing and splicing of the film sequences. He advised the completed film was sent to Technicolor, Inc., Burbank, California, for color retouching and the initial order was for one proof copy. Mr. SHAWVER stated the

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on 4/9/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agents EUGENE F. PETRAKIS & A. RAYMOND SWITZER/eah Date dictated 4/13/64

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intent of their group is to place the film on the home movie market and the Dallas outlet will be the Sanger-Harris Department Store.

Mr. SHAWVER advised that on March 18, 1964, his group composed of eighteen film holders incorporated under the name "Dallas Cinema Associates Corporation," and each of the eighteen film holders received one share of stock.

Mr. SHAWVER advised the original film runs about 185 feet in length and a duplicate copy of film costs each member approximately 12¢ per foot for duplicate processing. He advised the film had been sent to Technicolor, Inc., about April 7, 1964, and it was expected it would take two to three weeks for completion.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 4/14/64

1

Mrs. FRANCES MARIE HAYS, 913 Forest Ridge Drive, Dallas, Texas, advised she was born September 12, 1936, Johnson County, Texas, and that her husband, CLARENCE EUGENE HAYS, is presently employed as Manager of Skillern Drug Store, 4900 Ross, Dallas.

Mrs. HAYS advised that she is presently a stockholder of the Dallas Cinema Associates Corporation, having contributed approximately ten feet of film taken of the Presidential motorcade by her husband on November 22, 1963.

Mrs. HAYS advised that pictures were taken with a Kodak 8mm Electric Eye Movie Camera, using Kodachrome Film, and were taken by her husband from the southeast corner of Lomo Alto and Lemmon Avenue as the Presidential motorcade passed down Lemmon Avenue. Mrs. HAYS advised that, upon completion of the roll of film, which contained pictures of the Presidential motorcade, her husband took the roll of film to the Sanger-Harris Camera Shop in downtown Dallas for developing. She advised shortly thereafter a Mr. BOREN, of the Sanger-Harris Camera Shop, contacted her husband and advised he had been in contact with a Mrs. IRVING GEWERTZ, who was interested in viewing the film sequences of the motorcade which her husband had taken. Accordingly, Mr. BOREN made an appointment for them with Mrs. GEWERTZ and Mrs. GEWERTZ came to the HAYS residence one evening to view the film. Upon seeing the HAYS film, Mrs. GEWERTZ expressed the opinion her film would be valuable as part of a future commercial home movie film of the motorcade, and asked Mrs. HAYS if she would care to join the group. Mrs. HAYS stated she assisted Mrs. GEWERTZ in contacting other film holders and, accordingly, on March 18, 1964, the Dallas Cinema Associates Corporation was formed, and Mrs. HAYS was appointed secretary of the corporation.

Mrs. HAYS advised the completed film had been sent to Technicolor, Inc., 123 South Hollywood Way, Burbank, California, on April 7, 1964, for duplication and a proof copy should

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on 4/10/64 at Garland, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agents A. RAYMOND SWITZER & EUGENE F. PETRAKIS/eah Date dictated 4/13/64

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be completed in two to three weeks.

Mrs. HAYS advised she has not, to her knowledge, ever met LEE HARVEY OSWALD or JACK RUBY, nor has she had any business dealings with any of them.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 4/22/64

CLARENCE EUGENE HAYS, Manager, Skillern's Drug Store, 4900 Ross Avenue, advised he resides at 913 Forest Ridge, Garland, Texas. He said he was born February 10, 1937, at Bluegrove, Texas.

HAYS advised that on November 22, 1963, he was employed at Skillern's Drug Store Number 25, 4100 Lomo Alto, Dallas, Texas. HAYS related that at about 10:45 A.M. on November 22, 1963, he took up a position at the intersection of Lemmon and Lomo Alto on the west side of Lemmon Street at this intersection. He said it was his intention to take movies of the Presidential Motorcade as it passed and he had taken an automatic 8 mm Kodak Movie Camera with him for this purpose. He said he borrowed this camera from Skillern's Drug Store Number 25 and took about five or ten feet of film of President KENNEDY and the motorcade as the motorcade passed his position around 12:05 P.M.

HAYS advised that in the latter part of November 1963 he received a telephone call from a Mrs. IRVING GEWERTZ, who informed him that she was collecting film taken of the motorcade so that her son could have it, and inquired if he had taken any film of the motorcade. He stated he arranged to have Mrs. GEWERTZ view his film and, following this, they discussed the possibility of getting other film taken along the parade route.

HAYS said his wife and Mrs. GEWERTZ contacted homes and businesses along the parade route, either telephonically or physically, to obtain film of the entire parade. He said as a result of these contacts a group was formed and later incorporated under the name of the Dallas Cinema Associates. He said the film of the parade is now being reproduced by Technicolor, Inc., at Burbank, California. He said it should be ready for marketing in several weeks.

JACK RUBY TEXAS

HAYS stated he did not know LEE HARVEY OSWALD, JACK L. RUBY or have any information that would assist in the investigation of the assassination of President KENNEDY.

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on 4/17/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent EUGENE F. PETRAKIS and A. RAYMOND SWITZER/ds Date dictated 4/21/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 4/17/64

1

Mr. LARRY EUGENE THOMAS (LARRY) was interviewed at his residence, Oak Valley Trailer Court, Grand Prairie, Texas, mailing address, Route 1, Box 182D. Mr. THOMAS advised he was born November 30, 1939, in Hughes Spring, Texas, and has been employed by Central Airlines as a Passenger Service Agent at Love Field, Dallas, Texas, since October 1, 1963.

Mr. THOMAS stated that on November 22, 1963, he was working at Love Field when the Presidential plane arrived at approximately 12 noon. He advised that, in contemplation of the arrival of President JOHN F. KENNEDY, he had taken his Bell & Howell 8 mm. Zoom Lens Camera, using Kodachrome II film, to work with him that morning. Mr. THOMAS stated that, due to his employment, he was allowed to take up a position just off the right nose of the Presidential plane. As President KENNEDY departed the plane at about 12:05 PM, he obtained about fifteen feet of film of the right side of the President and his party as they were leaving the plane and entering the Presidential car.

Mr. THOMAS advised that about the middle of December, 1963, he was contacted at Love Field by a Mrs. GEWERTZ, who had observed his picture in a news photograph published in the paper and had determined, through talking to other employees at the terminal, that he was a Central Airlines employee. He stated Mrs. GEWERTZ had told him she was in the process of contacting various persons along the Presidential motorcade route who had taken film sequences of the motorcade, in an effort to purchase their film or to exchange duplicate copies of film, which she intended to make into a continuous film. Mr. THOMAS stated that about December 20, 1963, at the suggestion of Mrs. GEWERTZ, he took his film strip to her residence and ran the film in order that she could see what it contained. He advised she liked the film and asked him if he would care to join a group of film contributors for the purpose of splicing all available film strips together into one long continuous film, and each contributor would get one copy of the completed film for his personal use.

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on 4/14/64 at Grand Prairie, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agents A. RAYMOND SMITZER & EUGENE P. PETRAKIS/eah Date dictated 4/16/64

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DL 100-10461

Mr. THOMAS advised that, subsequently, Mrs. GEWERTZ was so successful in obtaining film strips of value that she proposed to the group they consider producing the film for future home-movie consumption. He stated that, accordingly, in the middle of March, 1964, they formed a corporation with the eighteen participating members as single shareholders for the purpose of reproducing and reselling the composite film.

Mr. THOMAS stated that at the time of the arrival of the Presidential plane, and during the time he filmed the arrival of President KENNEDY and the departure of the motorcade, he did not observe anything of an unusual nature occurring in that area.

He advised further he does not recall having observed or had any contact with LEE HARVEY OSWALD at any time in the past.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 4/22/64

WILLIAM EARL MESTER, JR., Head of Stock, Sanger-Harris Camera Department and Records Shop, Akard and Main Streets, advised he resides at 232 Alto Drive, Garland, Texas. MESTER said he was born August 20, 1935, at Chicago, Illinois.

MESTER advised that on November 22, 1963, when the Presidential Motorcade was proceeding through the downtown area of Dallas he was at home painting. He said he did not view any part of the motorcade.

MESTER said on Monday, November 25, 1963, NICK VAFIADIS, a regular customer of Sanger-Harris Camera Department and Records Shop, who has home telephone number CH 7-7650 and business telephone number RI 8-0361, came to the store and said he had taken some movies of the Presidential Motorcade. He left his 8 mm Kodachrome film with MESTER and requested that MESTER send it in for processing. When the film returned, MESTER said he and VAFIADIS viewed the film. At the time VAFIADIS took this film he was standing on Harwood Street at Ross, facing north.

Several days following this, MESTER said he was contacted by BRYANT BOREN, an employee of Sanger-Harris Camera Shop, located at Main and Lamar, who inquired if MESTER knew of any film that had been taken of the motorcade. MESTER said he informed BOREN that VAFIADIS had taken some film of the motorcade. MESTER said he then contacted VAFIADIS and obtained his film of the motorcade.

MESTER said it was his intention at that time to exchange copies of film with others who had also taken movies of the Presidential Motorcade. However, he stated, as it developed a Mrs. IRVING GEWERTZ organized a group of people who had taken films of the motorcade and later incorporated this group as the Dallas Cinema Associates. MESTER said there are eighteen members in this group and he holds one share of stock. He said he has a side agreement with VAFIADIS to share equally in any profits made.

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on 4/16/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

EUGENE F. PETRAKIS and

by Special Agent A. RAYMOND SWITZER/ds Date dictated 4/21/64

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DL 100-10461

[redacted] MESTER advised that he does not know LEE HARVEY OSWALD or JACK L. RUBY and that he had no information that would assist in the investigation of the assassination of President KENNEDY.

[redacted]

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Wyman H Parr

Date 4/22/64

WYMAN HULAN* PARR, owner, Glendale Camera Shop, 4448 South Marsalis, advised he presently resides at 3535 Tribune Drive, Apartment 107, Dallas, Texas. He said he was born October 6, 1920, at Dallas, Texas.

PARR stated on November 22, 1963, he was at the above store on duty and did not view the Presidential Motorcade. PARR stated that DAVID HOLLOWAY, an employee of Trans Texas Airlines at Love Field, took 8 mm movies of the arrival of President KENNEDY at Love Field. PARR said that DAVID HOLLOWAY lives with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. P. D. HOLLOWAY, 604 Calyx Circle, Dallas, Texas, telephone number FR 1-1458.

PARR stated that HOLLOWAY brought the film that he had taken of President KENNEDY's arrival at Love Field on November 22, 1963, to his store for processing. When the film was returned to the store and HOLLOWAY then picked it up, PARR said he was informed by HOLLOWAY that the film contained pictures of President KENNEDY's arrival at Love Field. He said they both viewed this film at the store.

PARR stated that at about the same time that HOLLOWAY brought his film to his store, DICK ALLEN, an employee of Hine Pontiac, Dallas, Texas, also brought a roll of film containing scenes of the Presidential Motorcade. About a month following this, PARR stated GEORGE SHAWVER came to his camera shop and requested PARR to make some stills of President KENNEDY from his 8 mm roll. PARR advised that while SHAWVER was in the store he, PARR, received a telephone call from Mrs. FRANCES HAYS, Garland, Texas, who informed him that she was calling all camera stores in the Dallas, Texas, area to locate film taken of President KENNEDY's motorcade. At this time PARR said he and Mrs. HAYS discussed forming a group and putting together a film which would cover as much of the motorcade as possible.

PARR stated he recontacted DAVID HOLLOWAY and informed him of the formation of the group and advised him to

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on 4/17/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

EUGENE F. PETRAKIS and

by Special Agent A. RAYMOND SWITZER/ds Date dictated 4/21/64

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join. PARR said HOLLOWAY informed him he was not interested and sold his roll of film to PARR for $50.00.

PARR advised he put Mrs. FRANCES HAYS in contact with RUDY BRENK, who is employed by Exline-Lowdon Company, 1818 South Ervay Street, Dallas, Texas, business phone HAmilton 1-2177, home phone BR 9-7148, who he knew had considerable experience as an amateur photographer. PARR stated in March 1964 the Dallas Cinema Associates was incorporated and BRENK was elected president. He said they have completed the film of the Presidential Motorcade and it is now at Technicolor, Inc., Burbank, California, for reproduction.

PARR said he was not acquainted with LEE HARVEY OSWALD. He said he knew JACK RUBY only as a speaking acquaintance from infrequent visits to RUBY's club. He said he had no other association with JACK RUBY. PARR also stated that he had no information that would assist in the investigation of the assassination of President KENNEDY.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

DAVID O'H-OLLOWAY Date 5/22/64

DAVID PERCY HOLLOWAY, Reservations Agent, Trans-Texas Airways, Love Field, advised he resides in Apartment T, at 5739 Gaston Avenue, Dallas, Texas. HOLLOWAY stated he was born February 22, 1937, at Rochester, New York.

HOLLOWAY related that on November 21, 1963, he learned that the President of the United States was scheduled to arrive at Love Field at approximately 11:20 AM, November 22, 1963. He said he also learned that the President was to be accompanied by his wife, Vice President JOHNSON and Mrs. JOHNSON, and Governor JOHN CONNALLY and his wife. He said that upon arrival at Dallas, Texas, this group was to proceed by motorcade to the Trade Mart Building located at 2100 Stemmons Freeway, Dallas, Texas, where President KENNEDY was to make a public address. HOLLOWAY stated when he learned of this schedule he planned to go to Love Field on November 22, 1963, to see the President and to take movies of him and his entourage.

TEXAS

HOLLOWAY advised that on November 22, 1963, he left his parents' residence, Mr. & Mrs. P. D. HOLLOWAY, 604 Calyx Circle, Dallas, Texas, and proceeded in his mother's car to Love Field, arriving there at about 10:45 AM. At about 11 o'clock, HOLLOWAY stated he proceeded to Gate 28 at Love Field, where he understood the President was due to arrive. He said he had his 8 mm Keystone Camera, Model 60, loaded with Kodachrome II Film with him and, prior to the President's arrival, took some crowd scenes. He said he also took some film sequences of the arrival of Vice President JOHNSON's plane, as well as the arrival of the President's plane. HOLLOWAY stated he took about five feet of movie film as the President and Mrs. KENNEDY de-planed, and also got one short sequence of the President as he was shaking hands with some individuals in the crowd who were there to greet him. He said the motorcade left shortly thereafter.

Within a few minutes after the motorcade left Love

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on 5/19/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent S. A. RAYMOND SWITZER & EUGENE F. PETRAKIS/eah Date dictated 5/21/64

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Field, HOLLOWAY stated he got into his mother's car to return it to her. He said on the road leading from the airport two young men were hitchhiking and he stopped and gave them a ride. HOLLOWAY related that at Industrial Boulevard and Stemmons Freeway there was a traffic tie-up and he was obliged to stop. He said that, while stopped, he noticed there were eight or ten pickets at this intersection. He said they were carrying anti-KENNEDY banners and had tape over their mouths. He said he did not know the significance of the tape over the mouths of the pickets. HOLLOWAY advised he was at this intersection for just a couple of minutes and was then directed by the police officer there to proceed. HOLLOWAY said he proceeded under Stemmons Freeway, turned left on the access road, and then onto Stemmons Freeway. He said he proceeded a few hundred feet and then stopped his car, recalling that the Presidential motorcade would be along on Stemmons Freeway proceeding in the opposite direction. He said he got out of his car with the intention of taking some movies of the Presidential motorcade from the median strip and was in the process of moving to this location when he saw the red lights and heard the sirens of the Presidential motorcade traveling north on Stemmons Freeway at a break-neck speed. He said he thought the speed they were traveling was unusual but, nevertheless, was able to get a short film sequence as the motorcade passed near his position.

HOLLOWAY advised he then returned to his car and proceeded to his parents' house. He said he dropped off the two young hitchhikers on Jefferson Street in Oak Cliff. Upon arriving home, HOLLOWAY said he was met by his mother, who informed him that President JOHN F. KENNEDY had been shot. HOLLOWAY stated he remained at home for awhile listening to the radio reports and then, as scheduled, returned to his employment at Trans-Texas Airways at Love Field.

HOLLOWAY advised that, a few days after Thanksgiving, he took the film of the Presidential motorcade for development

to the Glendale Camera Shop, 4444 South Marsalis, Dallas, Texas, which camera shop is owned by WYMAN PARR. HOLLOWAY stated on leaving the film he informed PARR that the roll of film contained some sequences of the Presidential motorcade and told PARR, if he would like, he could review the film when it was returned after being developed.

HOLLOWAY advised that in early December, 1963, he went to the Glendale Camera Shop to pick up his film and, at that time, he and WYMAN PARR viewed the film. He said PARR expressed an interest in it and said he knew of some others who had some film sequences of the Presidential motorcade.

HOLLOWAY stated in the latter part of January, 1964, he was contacted by WYMAN PARR, who informed him that a number of people who had taken movies of the Presidential motorcade had joined together and planned to put the film sequences into one movie and to market it commercially. HOLLOWAY stated that PARR told him he could join the group and share in any profit made on the film. HOLLOWAY advised he was not interested and, when PARR said he would give him $50.00 for his film and take the gamble on making this money, he accepted PARR's offer and gave PARR his film, signing a release for any right to it. HOLLOWAY stated PARR also informed him that should he, PARR, make any money on the film, he would give HOLLOWAY an additional $100.00. He further stated that PARR gave him a duplicate roll of the film for his personal use.

A week or so following the above contact by PARR, HOLLOWAY said he was contacted by a woman, name unrecalled, who expressed an interest in his film. HOLLOWAY said he informed her that he had sold his film to WYMAN PARR.

HOLLOWAY stated he did not know, nor did he ever have any contact with either LEE HARVEY OSWALD or JACK RUBY.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 Date 4/22/64

BRYANT CARROLL BOREN, residence, 605 West Vista, Garland, Texas, was interviewed at his place of employment, Sanger-Harris Department Store, Main and Lamar Streets, Dallas, Texas.

Mr. BOREN advised he is employed as Associate Buyer for the Camera Department for the Sanger-Harris chain and, accordingly, buys for all Sanger-Harris Stores throughout the city; however, he maintains his offices at the Main and Lamar store. Mr. BOREN advised he was born January 4, 1927, in Ennis, Texas.

Mr. BOREN advised that on the morning of November 22, 1963, he left the Sanger-Harris Store at Main and Lamar in the company of RICK STEWART, a fellow store employee, at approximately 11:30 AM, intending to view the Presidential motorcade as it came west on Main Street. Mr. BOREN stated he took a Bolex P-1, 8 mm Movie Camera from stock, intending to obtain some film sequences of the motorcade and in order to give RICK STEWART some instruction in the use of that camera. Mr. BOREN advised he loaded the camera with Kodachrome II Color Film and he and STEWART took up a position on the southwest corner of Austin and Main Streets, across the street from the Sanger-Harris Store and, as the motorcade passed their position, STEWART, under the supervision of BOREN, took about ten feet of movie film of the passing motorcade. BOREN advised he did not personally take any of the pictures; however, he is now the owner of this film strip, as he subsequently purchased the film from STEWART.

Mr. BOREN advised that, approximately two weeks following the assassination of the President, a Mr. & Mrs. GEWERTZ, to whom BOREN had previously sold a movie camera, came into the store inquiring as to the possibility of BOREN's having film sequences of the motorcade, and Mr. & Mrs. GEWERTZ suggested they exchange duplicate copies of their film for their personal use. Mr. BOREN advised that he then purchased RICK STEWART's film strip and had a duplicate made, which he furnished to

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on 4/20/64 at Dallas, Texas 23 File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agents EUGENE F. PETRAKIS & A. RAYMOND SWITZER/esh Date dictated 4/21/64

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GEWERTZ. Mr. BOREN stated it was not until the middle of January, 1964, that Mrs. GEWERTZ proposed the making of the unified film strip comprised of sequences from numerous contributors for sale on the home-movie market. Mr. BOREN stated he agreed to the GEWERTZ proposal and that a total of eighteen contributors, including himself, incorporated on March 18, 1964, under the corporate name of Dallas Cinema Associates Corporation.

Mr. BOREN advised that, to the best of his knowledge and recollection, he has had no business or personal dealings with LEE HARVEY OSWALD at any time in the past.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

ALAN RHODES Date 4/22/64

CHARLES ALAN RHODES, Head of Stock, Sanger-Harris Camera Department, Main and Lamar Streets, advised he resides at 4640 Cole Avenue, Apartment 27, Dallas, Texas, RHODES stated he has been in the United States for one and one-half years and has been employed at Sanger-Harris for this entire period. RHODES said he was born July 19, 1945, at Shipley, England, was reared in Australia and is a British subject.

RHODES said on November 22, 1963, at about 11:30 A.M., he took up a position on the southwest corner of Austin and Main Streets, Dallas, Texas, for the purpose of taking pictures of President KENNEDY as the motorcade passed his position. RHODES said he had a .35 mm Argus Camera with him and took three pictures of President KENNEDY and Governor CONNALLY as the motorcade passed his position at about 12:30 P.M.

RHODES advised that RICK STEWART, another employee in the Camera Department of Sanger-Harris, also took pictures of the Presidential Motorcade as it passed. He said STEWART was using an 8 mm movie camera. RHODES advised that STEWART is now employed by Sanger-Harris in the Camera Department at their Plymouth Park Store in Irving, Texas.

RHODES advised that Mr. and Mrs. IRVING GEWERTZ, 6422 Walnut Hill Lane, Dallas, Texas, were customers in the Camera Department at the Sanger-Harris Store. He said while they were in the store they had discussed the Presidential Motorcade and President KENNEDY's assassination with him and with his supervisor, BRYANT BOREN. He said all wanted to get as many pictures of the Presidential Motorcade as possible just as a collector's item. He said they finally "hit on the idea" of forming a group, putting a film of the motorcade together and selling it. He said in March 1964 this group incorporated and is composed of eighteen members, known as the Dallas Cinema Associates.

He said the film that the Dallas Cinema Associates put together is now at Technicolor, Inc., Burbank, California,

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on 4/20/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

EUGENE F. PETRAKIS and

by Special Agent A. RAYMOND SWITZER/ds Date dictated 4/21/64

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and when it returns and is properly reproduced, Sanger-Harris will have exclusive rights to market this film for a period of three months. He said this film should be on the market in two or three weeks.

RHODES advised that he did not know LEE HARVEY OSWALD. He said he knew JACK RUBY as a customer in the store and repaired RUBY's Polaroid Camera twice. He said he had no association with RUBY outside of the store and knows nothing of his activities. RHODES stated he has no information which would assist in the investigation of the assassination of President JOHN KENNEDY.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 5/1/64

1

RICK

RICHARD BECKER STEWART, Camera Department Manager, Sanger-Harris Department Store, Plymouth Park Shopping Center, advised he resides at 6720 Greenwich Street, Dallas, Texas. He said he was born October 31, 1943, at Staten Island, New York.

STEWART advised that on November 22, 1963, he was employed as a salesman in the Camera Department at the Sanger-Harris Department Store located at Main and Lamar Streets, Dallas, Texas. STEWART stated that on instruction of his supervisor, BRYANT BOREN, he was familiarizing himself with the operation of a Bolex 8 mm camera. He said he knew the Presidential motorcade was due to pass by Sanger-Harris Department Store and stated that shortly before noon or thereabouts he took up a position on the southwest corner of Austin at Main Street. He said as the Presidential motorcade passed he took about one or two feet of film of President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY in the Presidential motorcade. He said after the motorcade passed he continued to take film of the general area to use up the film he had in the camera. About a week following the assassination of President KENNEDY, STEWART said he sent his film to Kodak for processing. He said when the film returned that he, BRYANT BOREN, and ALAN RHODES viewed the film. STEWART said BOREN wanted the film and he gave it to him.

STEWART advised that ALAN RHODES, also employed in the Camera Department of the Sanger-Harris Department Store located at Main and Lamar Streets, viewed the motorcade with him and took some 35 mm still pictures of the motorcade.

STEWART stated he learned from BRYANT BOREN that a number of people who had taken movies of the Presidential motorcade had joined together and incorporated under the name of the Dallas Cinema Associates. He said this organization made a film of the Presidential motorcade and planned to market it. He said that BOREN told him that if he, BOREN, made any money on the film he would give STEWART $50. STEWART said he is not in any way affiliated with the Dallas Cinema Associates.

STEWART stated he did not know LEE HARVEY OSWALD and has never met JACK RUBY. He said he may have seen RUBY in the Sanger-Harris Department Store but could not recall any specific instance.

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on 4/29/64 at Irving, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent A. RAYMOND SWITZER and EUGENE F. PETRAKIS:ym Date dictated 5/1/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 4/28/64

1

JULES ERNEST SPIEGEL

JULES ERNEST SPIEGEL, Salesman, Southwest Fixtures Company, 907 Commerce Street, Dallas, Texas, was interviewed at his place of employment regarding film sequences of the Presidential motorcade taken by him on November 22, 1963. SPIEGEL advised he was born April 19, 1916, Frankfurt, Germany, and presently resides at 2723 Crest Ridge Drive, Dallas 28, Texas.

SPIEGEL advised that, per the instructions of the owner of Southwest Fixtures Company, the store was closed at about 11:55 AM, on the morning of November 22, 1963, for the purpose of allowing all employees to view the Presidential motorcade, which was scheduled at that time to pass a block from the store at approximately 12:15 PM.

SPIEGEL advised he, accompanied by GAYLORD ANGUISH, a fellow salesman at Southwest Fixtures, took up a position on the southeast corner of Main and Lamar Streets to await the motorcade. SPIEGEL advised that, as the motorcade approached, he climbed on top of a metal coin-operated newspaper dispenser to obtain a better view of the motorcade in order to secure some 8 mm movie shots with his camera. He advised he took about two to three feet of film, using a Bell & Howell Zoomatic, Director Series, utilizing Kodachrome II 8 mm Movie Film. SPIEGEL advised that, following the passing of the motorcade, he took the remainder of the roll of the crowds in the area and returned to the store about 12:30 to 12:35 PM. He advised he was unaware of the shooting of the President until about 12:45 PM, when a fellow employee turned on a store radio.

He stated that about the last of November, 1963, he mailed his roll of film to the Kodak Company for processing and received the processed roll the first week in December, 1963.

SPIEGEL advised that about the middle of December, 1963, he went to a camera store in the Casa Linda Section of Dallas to

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on 4/23/64 at Dallas, Texas 33 File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent EUGENE F. PETRAKIS & A. RAYMOND SWITZER/eah Date dictated 4/27/64

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purchase some camera equipment and, during the course of conversation with the proprietor, he advised the proprietor he had some film sequences of the Presidential motorcade. SPIEGEL stated the proprietor told him he had received an inquiry from a Mrs. GEWERTZ inquiring of persons with film sequences of the Presidential motorcade, and the proprietor asked SPIEGEL for his name and address, in the event this party called again.

SPIEGEL advised that around the end of December, 1963, he received a call from a Mr. PARR, who asked him if he cared to exchange duplicate copies of film for personal use, to which SPIEGEL advised he agreed to attend a meeting to view other film sequences to see if he might be interested.

SPIEGEL stated that around the middle of January, 1964, he received a call from a Mrs. HAYS, who stated she would like to view his film and, accordingly, made an appointment to come to SPIEGEL's house to view the film. He advised Mrs. HAYS and a RUDY BRENK visited his home that evening and, after viewing his film, advised him they liked the sequences he had, and asked him to join a group of several film holders in making up a long film for which each participating member would receive a duplicate of the composite film.

SPIEGEL advised that, following several meetings of other film holders, a group, totaling eighteen in number, incorporated under the name "Dallas Cinema Associates, Inc.," for the purpose of distribution and sale of the completed film on the home-movie market.

SPIEGEL stated he has never at any time, to his knowledge or recollection, had any dealings either personal or business with LEE HARVEY OSWALD or JACK RUBY.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 4/28/64

1

ORIGINAL

ERNEST CHARLES MENTESANA was interviewed at his place of business, Mentesana's Grocery, 1814 Allen Street, Dallas, Texas, concerning film sequences taken by him of the Presidential motorcade. MENTESANA advised he was born April 7, 1918, Dallas, Texas, and presently resides at 5103 Vickery Boulevard, Dallas, Texas.

MENTESANA advised on the morning of November 22, 1963, he left his grocery store at approximately 11:30 AM, in company with ARDEN WILSON, a store employee, and rode to the intersection of Turtle Creek Road and Cedar Springs Road for the purpose of taking 8 mm movie film of the Presidential motorcade as it passed that point. He advised he and WILSON arrived at that intersection at about 11:40 AM and took up a position on the median strip on Turtle Creek Road, approximately one hundred feet north of the Cedar Springs intersection, to await the arrival of the motorcade. He stated that, as the motorcade passed his position, he was able to obtain about ten feet of 8 mm movie film of the motorcade procession, using a Wollensak Movie Camera, with a 1.9 lens, and utilizing Kodachrome II Film. MENTESANA estimated the time of the passing of the motorcade to be approximately 12:10 to 12:12 PM.

MENTESANA advised that, immediately following the passing of the motorcade, he and WILSON returned to the grocery store, where he let WILSON out of the car, and continued to the Katy Railroad Freight Depot near the Texas School Book Depository Building to pick up some salvaged food stuffs, which he had previously purchased, and it was then he learned of the shooting of President KENNEDY. He said he then took several feet more of film of the turmoil in and around the Depository Building. He advised he sent this film to the Fox Film Company of Dallas for processing.

MENTESANA advised he is a member of the "Dallas 8 mm Movie Club" and, sometime during the early part of January, 1964, a fellow movie club member, one ALBERT BUNNEL, called him at the

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on 4/23/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agents EUGENE F. PETRAKIS & A. RAYMOND Date dictated 4/27/64

SWITZER/eah

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store and told him that he, BUNNELL, had been contacted by a Mrs. IRVING GEWERTZ concerning the film sequences which he had taken of the motorcade. He stated BUNNELL told him Mrs. GEWERTZ likewise had a series of film sequences and was interested in exchanging duplicate copies of film with others who had film of the motorcade and Mrs. GEWERTZ desired to view MENTESANA's film. MENTESANA advised that, accordingly, he and BUNELL attended a meeting of several other film holders and, upon seeing his film on the screen, Mrs. GEWERTZ was interested in obtaining copies of his film in exchange for her copies, to which he agreed.

MENTESANA advised that, subsequent to this original arrangement, Mrs. GEWERTZ organized a group, totaling eighteen in number, of various film holders, including himself and ALBERT BUNNELL, and that this organization incorporated itself in March, 1964, under the name "Dallas Cinema Associates, Inc." MENTESANA advised he has attended all subsequent meetings of the corporation, and is under the impression the film is presently being prepared for marketing on the home-movie market.

MENTESANA stated he has never had any contact, either personal or business, at any time with LEE HARVEY OSWALD or JACK RUBY, to the best of his knowledge or recollection.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 4/27/64

1

C. W. (initials only) GRAY, 11627 Fernald Street, advised he is employed as a buyer in the Purchasing Department by Campbell-Taggart Associated Bakeries, telephone No. FLeetwood 2-4861, 6211 Lemmon Avenue, Dallas, Texas, and was so employed in this capacity on November 22, 1963. GRAY said he was born March 7, 1925, at McKinney, Texas.

GRAY said on November 22, 1963, he knew the Presidential motorcade was going to pass by his place of employment. As a consequence, he said he had brought his 8 mm Keystone Camera to work with him that day for the purpose of taking pictures of President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY and others in the Presidential motorcade. GRAY said that at about 11:30 a.m. on November 22, 1963, he took up a position on the median strip of Lemmon Avenue in front of Campbell-Taggart Associated Bakeries, 6211 Lemmon Avenue, Dallas, Texas. He said that at about 12:15 p.m. the Presidential motorcade passed by his position and he took some film of President KENNEDY as the motorcade passed. Several moments after the motorcade passed, GRAY said he returned to his office at Campbell-Taggart Associated Bakeries.

GRAY advised that ALBERT BUNNELL, a stockholder of Dallas Cinema Associates, and also employed by Campbell-Taggart Associated Bakeries, 6211 Lemmon Avenue, took some film shots of the Presidential motorcade from the roof of the building housing Campbell-Taggart Associated Bakeries.

GRAY said he believes it was shortly after Christmas that he had the film of the Presidential motorcade developed because he also had some film on the same roll of Christmas scenes and his family. He said the film, Kodachrome II, was processed by the Lockwood Pharmacy, Lockwood Shopping Center, Dallas, Texas.

GRAY advised that around early January, 1964, he believes, he was contacted by telephone by Mrs. IRVING GEWERIZ, who informed him that she had learned from ALBERT BUNNELL, mentioned above, that GRAY had taken some movies of the Presidential motorcade. She said she was interested in seeing the film and would be willing to exchange

on 4/23/64 at Dallas, Texas 87 File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent A. RAYMOND SWITZER and EUGENE F. PETRAKIS:vm Date dictated 4/24/64

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some film that she had for his. She also stated that a group of people who had taken film along the route of the Presidential motorcade were getting together and might possibly make a film showing views along the route of the Presidential motorcade.

Shortly after his contact by Mrs. GEWERTZ, GRAY said she viewed his film, liked it, and he subsequently joined the group which later incorporated under the name of the Dallas Cinema Associates, Incorporated. GRAY said the Dallas Cinema Associates, Incorporated, has put together a film of the Presidential motorcade and planned to market it commercially. He said the film at present has been sent to Technicolor, Incorporated, Burbank, California, and he understands that the proof copy, from which additional copies will subsequently be made, will be returned to the Dallas Cinema Associates, Incorporated, in about one week.

GRAY said he is not acquainted with LEE HARVEY OSWALD or JACK RUBY and to his knowledge has never had any contact with either.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 5/18/64

1 ALBERT

ALBERT LEWIS BUNNELL, Assistant Purchasing Agent, Campbell-Taggart Associated Bakeries, Incorporated, 6211 Lemmon Avenue, advised he resides at 1314 English Street, Irving, Texas, and has residence telephone No. BLackburn 3-1427. BUNNELL said he was born May 23, 1921, at Portland, Oregon.

BUNNELL advised that on November 21, 1963, he learned that the Presidential motorcade was going to pass by Campbell-Taggart Associated Bakeries, Incorporated, on Lemmon Avenue at about noon on November 22, 1963. With this in mind, BUNNELL stated he brought his Canon Zoom 8 mm camera to work with him with the intention of taking movies of President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY and the Presidential motorcade as it passed by Campbell-Taggart Associated Bakeries, Incorporated. BUNNELL related that at about 11:50 a.m. on November 22, 1963, he took his camera and went to the roof of Campbell-Taggart Associated Bakeries, Incorporated, which is located approximately 50 yards west of Lemmon Avenue. From this point, BUNNELL said he took pictures of three four-engine jet aircraft as they passed over the building to land at Love Field. He said the building is directly in the final approach pattern for planes landing at Love Field. BUNNELL said he believes he got some movies of the Presidential aircraft which he estimated passed over the building a little before 12:00 noon.

Later, at approximately 12:10 p.m., according to BUNNELL's estimate, the Presidential motorcade passed by Campbell-Taggart Associated Bakeries, Incorporated, and he took movies of President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY and the motorcade. He said he was using Kodachrome II film and estimated that he took approximately seven feet of this film.

BUNNELL said around the early part of January, 1964, he was contacted by a Mrs. IRVING GEWERTZ who informed him she was trying to collect film sequences of the Presidential motorcade in order to have a record of the President's visit to Dallas. Subsequently, BUNNELL advised a group of people who had also taken movies of the Presidential motorcade at various points along the route joined together for the purpose of exchanging film so all would have a more complete record of the Presidential motorcade.

on 5/15/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent A. RAYMOND SWITZER and EUGENE F. PETRAKIS:vm Date dictated 5/18/64

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BUNNELL stated C. W. GRAY, a fellow employee of Campbell-Taggart Associated Bakeries, Incorporated, also took movies of the Presidential motorcade. BUNNELL said that GRAY was standing on the median strip of Lemmon Avenue while taking his movies. He said he informed Mrs. GEWERTZ of this and she later contacted C. W. GRAY.

BUNNELL informed that in the early part of March, 1964, the group who had joined together, and then numbered 18, incorporated under the name of the Dallas Cinema Associates when one of the members of the group got the idea that the film containing the sequences taken by members of the group would be marketable. BUNNELL stated he understands that this film which had been sent to Technicolor, Incorporated, Burbank, California, for processing would be ready for marketing within a few days. He said that Sanger-Harris was initially going to have exclusive rights for the sale of this film.

BUNNELL stated he did not know, and to his knowledge, had never had any contact with either LEE HARVEY OSWALD or JACK RUBY.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 5/18/64

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DICK

RICHARD LEE ALLEN, residence 4222 Summit Ridge Drive, Dallas, Texas, was interviewed at Hine Pontiac Company, 2100 Cedar Springs Road, Dallas, where he is employed as Assistant Service Manager. ALLEN advised he was born September 16, 1922, in Dayton, Ohio, and has been so employed at Hine Pontiac for the last 14 years.

ALLEN advised that on the morning of November 22, 1963, Hine Pontiac officials released their employees at about 11:45 a.m. to allow them to view the Presidential motorcade as it was anticipated it would pass in front of the Hine Pontiac showroom facing Cedar Springs Road. He advised that as he intended to view the motorcade he brought his movie camera to work with him that morning which he described as a Bell and Howell Director's Model having two lenses, a wide angle and zoom. ALLEN stated that at about 11:50 a.m. he took up a position on the east side of Cedar Springs Road directly in front of the Pontiac showroom to await the arrival of the motorcade and that as the motorcade passed his position at approximately 12:15 p.m. he shot one complete half roll of film, type Kodachrome II, which he stated consists of 25 full feet.

ALLEN advised that upon completion of the entire roll he took the roll to the Glendale Camera Shop, 4448 S. Marsalis, operated by WYMAN PARR, for processing.

ALLEN stated that sometime during January, 1964, a Mrs. GEWERTZ called him at his residence and inquired if he desired to trade copies of film with her. He stated she told him she was attempting to contact numerous individuals who had obtained movie shots of the Presidential motorcade throughout its route and that her film clip was taken not far from his position and showed him in her pictures and, therefore, she was contacting him to determine if he would care to trade a duplicate of his film sequences for a duplicate of hers. ALLEN stated he told Mrs. GEWERTZ he had already turned over this film to Mr. PARR of the Glendale Camera Shop and that Mr. PARR was likewise attempting to obtain other film clips from various individuals and that if Mrs. GEWERTZ would care to talk to Mr. PARR about his clips she would be free to do so. ALLEN stated that subsequently the PARR group of which he was a part later joined with the group headed by Mrs. GEWERTZ

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on 5/15/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent EUGENE F. PETRAKIS and A. RAYMOND SWITZER:vm Date dictated 5/18/64

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and the total group was subsequently incorporated in March, 1964, into Dallas Cinema Associates, Incorporated, numbering 18 stockholders in all. ALLEN stated he had viewed the completed film incorporating film sequences from all stockholders and he estimated approximately ten to fifteen feet of his film was used in the final pictorial.

ALLEN stated he has never at any time met, conversed with, or had any dealings with LEE HARVEY OSWALD or JACK RUBY in the past to his knowledge.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 5/22/64

JE FOREIGN

JOE CERN BROWN, partner, Air Line Ground Transportation Company, Love Field, advised his company provides limousine service between Dallas and Fort Worth, Texas. He stated he resides at 7008 Hovenkamp Street, Fort Worth 18, Texas. BROWN said he was born May 28, 1913, at Stoneburg, Texas.

BROWN advised he knew of the scheduled arrival of President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY at Love Field on November 22, 1963, and on this date kept his son, JAMES DOUGLAS BROWN, out of school and brought him to work with him so he could witness the arrival of President KENNEDY and his entourage and take movies of this event. He said that around 11:20 a.m. or so he was at his place of employment at the Baggage Reclaim area at Love Field and it was at this time his son left him and went out to gate No. 28 to await the arrival of the President. He said when the President arrived his son took several sequences of this arrival from different positions at the airport. He said one film sequence was taken from the roof of the south concourse of the terminal building and another film sequence was taken from inside the fenced enclosure at the point of the President's arrival. He said his son had taken his Wollensak Model 43 8 mm camera with him for this purpose. He said the camera was loaded with Ansco color film.

BROWN stated President KENNEDY in his opinion was one of the greatest presidents, very special to him, and in support of this opinion related the following story:

BROWN said he was a sergeant in the First Marine Division in World War II, was assigned Serial No. 46 19 42, and served from September, 1942, to March 15, 1945, receiving an honorable discharge. He said during this period of service he participated in a number of assaults on enemy islands. He said on one occasion his division was assigned to assault one of the islands, name unrecalled, in the Russell Island group in the Coral Sea. He said his division was brought to this location by the destroyer Mandley and during the night they transferred from the destroyer to 50 foot lighters. He said in the particular lighter he was in there were 11 marines and two navy personnel, a lieutenant junior grade and a coxswain. BROWN stated that

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on the way to the shore this lighter was hit by shore fire and knocked out of commission. He stated that for three days this lighter was at the mercy of the sea and all aboard had given up hope of being rescued. He advised on the third night a navy torpedo boat, PT 109, answered their signals. Within 30 minutes of this BROWN stated the destroyer Helena pulled alongside and rescued him and the other men aboard the lighter. Later BROWN stated he learned the PT 109 was commanded by JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY and it is to KENNEDY that he and the other members aboard the lighter owe their lives. BROWN said it was because of this that he kept his boy out of school and brought him to Love Field with him so he would have the opportunity to see President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY.

BROWN said he did not witness the arrival at Love Field of President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY on November 22, 1963, and further he said at the time President KENNEDY was assassinated he was at his place of business in the Baggage Reclaim area at Love Field.

BROWN advised the film his son took of the arrival of President KENNEDY and his entourage was sent by him direct to Montgomery Ward for processing.

BROWN advised in late December, 1963, or early January, 1964, he was contacted at Love Field by Mrs. FRANCES HAYS and Mrs. IRVING GEWERTZ. He said they inquired of him if he had taken any movies of the arrival of the Presidential party on November 22, 1963. He said he informed them he had not but his son had taken some film sequences of the President's arrival. BROWN advised he was informed by Mrs. HAYS and Mrs. GEWERTZ they were attempting to contact people who had taken movies of the President on his arrival on November 22, 1963. He said their purpose in doing so was to arrange an exchange of film between people who had taken movie sequences so all could have a more complete record of the Presidential motorcade on that fateful day. BROWN said he was in complete accord with what they were trying to do and informed them that LARRY THOMAS, another employee at Love Field, had also taken some movies of the President's arrival.

BROWN stated after several other contacts with Mrs. GEWERTZ he learned there were approximately 18 people who had taken film sequences of the Presidential motorcade on November 22, 1963, known to Mrs. GEWERTZ and the idea evolved that if they put these film sequences together into a movie it could be marketed commercially. BROWN stated that on March 18, 1964, these 18 people including himself incorporated under the name of the Dallas Cinema Associates, Incorporated. He said all of the 18 stockholders will share equally in any profit realized from the sale of this movie. He further advised he believes this film will be available for public sale sometime in June, 1964.

BROWN stated he did not know and to his knowledge never had any contact with LEE HARVEY OSWALD or JACK RUBY.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 5/22/64

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JAMES DOUGLAS BROWN, 7008 Hovenkamp, advised he is an eighth grade student at Fort Worth Christian School, Fort Worth, Texas. He said he was born September 10, 1949, at Houston, Texas. He was interviewed in the presence of his father, JOE CERN BROWN.

BROWN said that on November 22, 1963, he accompanied his father to Love Field, Dallas, Texas, for the purpose of seeing President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY and taking movies of his arrival. He said he arrived at Love Field between 10:30 a.m. and 11:00 a.m. He said he took his Wollensak Model 43 8 mm camera with him for the purpose of taking movies of the arrival of President KENNEDY and his group. BROWN advised at about 11:15 a.m. he proceeded to the gate where President KENNEDY was scheduled to arrive. He said he believes the gate number was 28. He advised that around 11:50 a.m. the Presidential plane arrived and he took movies of this. He advised that after taking a film sequence of the Presidential plane landing he climbed upon the roof of the south concourse section of the terminal building and got some pictures of President and Mrs. KENNEDY deplaning. He said after they left the plane he jumped down off of the roof and ran down to the fenced enclosure where he obtained some more movie shots of the President and his party. He said he took between 10 and 15 feet of film of the President's arrival. BROWN said after he took the film he watched the President get into his car and leave the airport. Following this, BROWN stated he stopped at the airport restaurant, had a Coke, and returned to the Baggage Reclaim area where his father was working. On the way to this location, BROWN said he heard from various people that President KENNEDY had been shot.

BROWN said he did not know or ever have any contact with either LEE HARVEY OSWALD or JACK RUBY.

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on 5/20/64 at Fort Worth, Texas File # DL 100-10461

A. RAYMOND SWITZER and

by Special Agent EUGENE F. PETRAKIS:vm Date dictated 5/22/64

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 5/22/64

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Dr. HOWARD YOUNG SIGLER

HOWARD YOUNG SIGLER, M. D., 6936 Lakeshore Drive, advised he specializes in orthopedic surgery and has offices located at 4217 Swiss Avenue, Dallas, Texas. SIGLER said he was born June 10, 1909, at Dallas, Texas.

SIGLER said shortly before noon on November 22, 1963, he took up a position on the northwest corner of Harwood Street, about fifty feet north of McKinney Street, Dallas, Texas, with the intention of viewing the Presidential motorcade and taking some movies of the President and his entourage as the motorcade passed his position. SIGLER said he learned what route the motorcade would take from an article he read in a Dallas newspaper on November 21, 1963. SIGLER said he had his 8 mm Kodak Electric Zoom Automatic Camera loaded with Kodachrome II Film with him for the purpose of taking the film sequence of the motorcade.

SIGLER advised that around 12:10 PM the Presidential motorcade passed his position and he was able to take about ten feet of film of the President and the motorcade. After the motorcade passed, SIGLER said he took his film to Fox Studios on North Henderson Street, Dallas, Texas, to have it developed. He said a Mrs. FRANCES HAYS was working there at the time and he informed her that the roll of film he left contained a film sequence of President JOHN F. KENNEDY's motorcade.

SIGLER related that toward the end of November, 1963, Mrs. FRANCES HAYS telephoned him and informed there were several people she knew who had taken film sequences of the Presidential motorcade, and advised that they had expressed a desire to exchange film with others who had also taken film sequences of the Presidential motorcade. SIGLER said he thought this would be a good idea in view of the assassination of President KENNEDY, since he would like to have as complete a record of the motorcade as possible.

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on 5/20/64 at Dallas, Texas 47 File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agents A. RAYMOND SWITZER & EUGENE F. PETRAKIS/eah Date dictated 5/21/64

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SIGLER advised that around the first of March, 1964, Mrs. HAYES telephoned him and informed him that a group of about eighteen people had joined together for the purpose of marketing a film made up of sequences taken by them of the Presidential motorcade, and inquired if he would be interested in joining this group. SIGLER said he informed her that he would be interested. He said on March 9, 1964, Mrs. HAYES stopped by his home; that he gave her the roll of film he had taken, which contained his sequence of the Presidential motorcade, and signed an agreement to be a member of the group to be incorporated under the name of the Dallas Cinema Associates. He said each member of the Dallas Cinema Associates is to share equally in any profit made on the film.

SIGLER stated he has not attended any meetings of the Dallas Cinema Associates, nor has he been active at all in the corporation.

SIGLER stated he did not know nor did he have any contact, professional or otherwise, with either LEE HARVEY OSWALD or JACK RUBY.

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1

Date 5/21/64

RUDOLF VIKTOR (RUDY) BRENK was interviewed at his place of employment, Exline-Lowdon Company, 1818 South Ervay Street, Dallas, Texas, where he is employed as General Supervisor. BRENK furnished his residence address as 4404 Ivy Street, Mesquite, Texas.

BRENK advised he was born May 14, 1920, in Mannheim, Germany, and entered the United States December 15, 1954, and subsequently became a naturalized citizen in Dallas, Texas, in April 1964.

BRENK advised that he was aware of the forthcoming arrival of the Presidential Motorcade a few blocks from his place of business on November 22, 1963, and, as he is the Vice President of the Cinema Guild of Texas, an eight-millimeter camera club, he decided to attempt to obtain some eight-millimeter color movies of the Presidential Motorcade from the best vantage point available.

He advised, therefore, that he left his shop at about 12:00 Noon on November 22, 1963, in the company of Mr. MACK HARRIS, an Exline-Lowdon Company salesman, and drove to the vicinity of Harwood and Ross Streets. He stated he took up a position on the northwest corner of Harwood and Ross Streets to await the arrival of the motorcade.

He advised that as the motorcade passed at approximately 12:20 P.M., he obtained about five to six feet of movie film, using a Camex Eight-Millimeter movie camera loaded with Dynachrome color film. BRENK advised he subsequently forwarded this film to the Dynacolor Company, located on Halifax Street in Dallas, Texas, for processing.

BRENK recalled that sometime during February 1964, a Mrs. GEWERTZ called him at his place of employment and asked if he would be interested in exchanging whatever film he had of the Presidential Motorcade for film sequences which she had taken. BRENK advised he recalled that Mrs. GEWERTZ

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told him she was referred to him by Mr. ALBERT BUNNELL, who was also a member of the Cinema Guild of Texas camera club. BRENK advised that after several such conversations with Mrs. GEWERTZ, he agreed to take time to view her film and he, accordingly, arranged for the use of the Community Room of the Republic Savings and Loan Association one evening for a meeting. He advised he had been told by Mrs. GEWERTZ that there were several others with film sequences who would also like to attend the showing, and that several of these people appeared at the Community Room and ran their respective film clips.

BRENK advised he did not at that time feel the film sequences he had observed were of sufficient quality or number to be of any value to him, and he told Mrs. GEWERTZ that he was not interested at that time. BRENK stated, however, that the following day he received a telephone call from a Mr. WYMAN PARR to the effect that he, likewise, had similar film clips depicting the Presidential Motorcade and asked BRENK to view this film. BRENK stated he agreed to view the film clips by Mr. GEORGE SHAWVER, and that he visited PARR's residence that evening to see this film.

BRENK advised that, after viewing the film in the PARR group and the film belonging to the GEWERTZ group, he told both PARR and GEWERTZ that he would agree to join in this enterprise only if the two groups could agree to get together and combine all film clips from members of both groups into one continuous film. He stated after much haggling with both sides, they agreed to join together and both groups, numbering eighteen in all, including himself, incorporated on March 18, 1964, into Dallas Cinema Associates, Inc.

BRENK advised that due to his greater experience in editing and film processing, all members turned over their originals to him for editing, and that he ultimately combined the valuable portions of each original into one single film.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

5/22/64

1

IRVING DAVID BRENK, 6622 Bryan Hill Lane, Dallas, employed as an architect and author, stated he was born [redacted] in the Borough of Manhattan on January 4, 1923.

DL 100-10461 in the presence of his wife, ANN BRENK.

He advised, further, he subtitled the completed film, which he estimated to be about one hundred seventy-five feet, excluding the leaders, having a running time of approximately twelve minutes at sixteen frames a second.

BRENK advised that upon completion of editing and subtitling, he sent the film to Technicolor, Inc. of Burbank, California, for further processing in an effort to achieve more uniformity in shading and coloring. He advised that the cost of the master film from Technicolor, Inc. amounted to a charge of $13.50 from each of the eighteen members.

He stated he received the first answer print from Technicolor, Inc. about three weeks ago and, after making a few changes at his request, Technicolor, Inc. furnished two other answer prints, which he received May 18, 1964.

BRENK explained that his group had signed a contract with Sanger-Harris Department Stores of Dallas, allowing Sanger-Harris exclusive rights of sale in the Dallas area only for a one-month trial period to allow his group to test public acceptance. He advised the completed and packaged film should be ready for sale in about the middle of June 1964 and the contemplated retail price will be $24.95.

BRENK advised that at no time in the past has he had occasion to meet, converse with, or contact LEE HARVEY OSWALD or JACK RUBY.

[redacted]

File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent [redacted] WILLIS: 51 Date dictated 5/22/64

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Date 5/22/64

IRVING DAVID GEWERTZ, 6422 Walnut Hill Lane, advised he is self-employed as an architect and artist. He said he was born at New York City in the borough of Manhatten on January 4, 1923. GEWERTZ was interviewed in the presence of his wife, ANITA GEWERTZ.

GEWERTZ said that on November 22, 1963, he was employed by ROSCOE DeWITT, Architect, 2025 Cedar Springs Road, Dallas, Texas. GEWERTZ advised he knew of the arrival of President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY and his entourage on November 22, 1963, and the route that this motorcade would take through Dallas, Texas. He said he and his wife had planned to view the parade along with their son, MARTIN ANSON GEWERTZ, who was a sophomore at Hillcrest High School, Dallas, Texas. GEWERTZ stated that at around 11:50 a.m. or so on November 22, 1963, his wife and son came to his office. He said they all listened to the radio and followed the progress of the President upon his arrival at Dallas, Texas. He said that around noon, he, his wife, and son took up a position in front of 2025 Cedar Springs Road, which is on the north side of the street, and awaited the arrival of the Presidential motorcade. GEWERTZ said that at about 12:20 p.m. the Presidential motorcade passed his position. He said his son, MARTIN, had their Bell and Howell 8 mm Model 416 camera and was attempting to take movies of the motorcade as it passed. He said they had previously experienced difficulty with the electric eye on this camera and when his son was trying to take movies of the motorcade again experienced difficulty with the electric eye on the camera. He said he noticed his son shaking and banging the camera and generally showing frustration. He said his son finally was able to get a short movie sequence of the Presidential motorcade as it was disappearing on Harwood Street. GEWERTZ advised that because of the difficulty his son had had with the electric eye on the camera he became terribly upset because he had missed taking movies of the Presidential motorcade. GEWERTZ said he felt sorry for his son and told him they would go to the Trade Mart at 2100 Stemmons Freeway where the President was scheduled to speak.

GEWERTZ said he, his wife, and son got in their car and proceeded to the Trade Mart. He said they got as far as the service road opposite the Trade Mart and observed the car bearing President and Mrs. KENNEDY speed by on Stemmons Freeway. He said a Secret

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on 5/22/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent A. RAYMOND SWITZER and EUGENE F. PETRAKIS:vm Date dictated 5/22/64

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Service man was lying across the back of the car as it passed. GEWERTZ advised he did not know at the time what had happened but shortly learned on the radio that President KENNEDY had been shot. He said when he learned of this he proceeded to Parkland Hospital on Harry Hines Boulevard where President KENNEDY had been taken. He said they parked there for quite a while observing the activity and at approximately 2:00 p.m. the hearse bearing the body of President KENNEDY left the hospital. He said his son took a film sequence of the hearse as it left the hospital. GEWERTZ advised that following this he returned to work at about 2:30 p.m.

On the following day, November 23, 1963, GEWERTZ said he and his family visited the assassination site and along with many others took movies of this area.

Within a few days following the assassination GEWERTZ said he and his wife took the film that their son had taken of the Presidential motorcade to Sanger-Harris Department Store at Main and Lamar Streets, Dallas, for developing. He said they contacted BRYANT BOREN, the manager of the camera department there, and complained because the camera was not operating properly. He said he had previously informed BOREN of this and had been advised by BOREN to try one more roll of film before doing anything to the camera. GEWERTZ said in discussing the assassination with BOREN the thought developed of obtaining film sequences of the motorcade from others who might bring their film to Sanger-Harris for processing.

Following this, GEWERTZ stated his wife began telephoning various businesses along the route of the Presidential motorcade in an attempt to learn of others who had taken film sequences of the motorcade. He said that one of the people his wife contacted was Mrs. FRANCES HAYS, whose husband had taken a film sequence of the Presidential motorcade. He said she discussed this with Mrs. HAYS and then the two of them began calling additional people in an attempt to learn of other people who had also taken movies of the Presidential motorcade. By following this procedure GEWERTZ, his

wife, and Mrs. HAYS got together a group of people who had taken film sequences of the motorcade and this eventually led to the formation by this group of the Dallas Cinema Associates, Incorporated.

GEWERTZ advised the Dallas Cinema Associates, Incorporated, had the thought of putting together film sequences of the Presidential motorcade into a movie and marketing it commercially. He said he felt that everyone should have an opportunity to view the last motorcade of President KENNEDY.

GEWERTZ stated this movie made by the Dallas Cinema Associates, Incorporated, is presently at Technicolor, Incorporated, Burbank, California, and should be available for sale sometime in June, 1964.

GEWERTZ exhibited a commentary which he said would be included with each roll of film sold and furnished a copy of this commentary which is as follows:

"After the tragic numbing hours of November 22, 1963 and its fateful aftermath had settled into its place in history, a pall of self-recrimination, misconceptions and unjust accusations still lingered in the minds and hearts of people in this country and abroad.

"Foremost amidst this background of suspicion was the besmirching of the City of Dallas and its citizens for the supposed hostility toward the person of the President and his entourage. Having witnessed the exact opposite of this in an unprecedented show of warmth and affection towards the President, his wife Jacqueline and the remainder of his party including the then vice-president, Lyndon B. Johnson, in the course of his motorcade through Dallas, a group of citizens endeavored to gather a photographic record of this particular event that would best illustrate what they saw and to show the world the pleasant warmth and enjoyment that surrounded the President on this, his last hour on earth.

"Upon investigation, it was found that the news media had no documentary film on the motorcade itself, having concentrated on the President's airport arrival and crowd scenes along the route, anticipating a complete story coverage on his luncheon address before the gathered leaders of the city of Dallas, a destination never realized because of the assassin's bullets. Thus it was that the only available filmed record of the Dallas motorcade itself was that taken by amateur movie-makers along the route of travel.

"After an exhaustive search was made to locate people who had taken movie film of this particular event, enough film was found to tell a coherent, poignant story of November 22, 1963, when a President and a city had a rendezvous with history.

"This film, 8 MM., 200 feet in length and in full color is being presented by Dallas Cinema Associates, Inc. P. O. Box 15521, Dallas, Texas, under the title, 'President John F. Kennedy's Final Hour, Dallas, Texas, November 22, 1963.'"

[redacted]

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Date 5/22/64

DALLAS, TEXAS

Mrs. IRVING (ANITA) GEWERTZ, 6422 Walnut Hill Lane, was interviewed in the presence of her husband, IRVING DAVID GEWERTZ. Mrs. GEWERTZ said she was born February 19, 1925, at Kansas City, Missouri. Mrs. GEWERTZ advised that on November 22, 1963, she and her son, MARTIN ANSON GEWERTZ, born December 3, 1948, at Dallas, Texas, as planned, went to her husband's place of employment, ROSCOE DeWITT, Architect, 2025 Cedar Springs Road, Dallas, Texas, to view the Presidential motorcade. She said she and her son arrived there around 11:30 a.m. She advised they listened to the progress of the Presidential motorcade and at about 12:05 p.m. she, her husband, and son took up a position in front of 2025 Cedar Springs Road, which is on the north side of the street, to view the Presidential motorcade as it passed this position. She said her son, MARTIN, had their 8 mm Bell and Howell camera with him and attempted to take movies of President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY and the motorcade as it passed their position at approximately 12:20 p.m. She said the camera was not working properly and her son was completely frustrated because he was unable to get a satisfactory film sequence of the motorcade as it passed. She said she and her husband felt very badly because of this and told their son they would go to the Trade Mart in Dallas where President KENNEDY was scheduled to speak. She advised they all got into the car and proceeded in the direction of the Trade Mart and when they arrived at Irving Boulevard and the service road of Stemmons Freeway they observed a number of pickets who were awaiting the President's arrival at the Trade Mart. She said there were eight or ten pickets carrying a variety of signs which were anti-President Kennedy and his policies and who also had tape over their mouths. She said she did not know the significance of the tape over their mouths but believed this was because of articles which had appeared in Dallas newspapers a day or so before the President's arrival. She said these articles encouraged the people to warmly welcome the President because of his visit to Dallas and not to engage in partisan politics. The tape over the mouth she said was a show by these pickets that they were being gagged and not able to voice their opinion.

She said that shortly after their arrival at this position they heard the sirens and saw the lights of the Presidential motorcade proceeding north on Stemmons Boulevard. She said the motorcade was proceeding at an unusually high rate of speed, which surprised them.

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on 5/21/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent A. RAYMOND SWITZER and EUGENE F. PETRAKIS:vm Date dictated 5/22/64

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As it passed their position, she said she noticed a Secret Service man lying over the back of the President's car who was pounding with his fist on the hull of the car in an apparent show of frustration. Shortly after this, Mrs. GEWERTZ said she heard the announcement over the car radio that President KENNEDY had been shot and taken to Parkland Memorial Hospital. Upon learning this, Mrs. GEWERTZ advised she, her husband, and son drove to Parkland Memorial Hospital on Harry Hines Boulevard, Dallas, Texas, to see what else would develop. She said at approximately 2:00 p.m. they observed a hearse leaving the hospital and encouraged her son to take a movie of this which he did. She later learned this hearse bore the body of President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY.

On the following day, Mrs. GEWERTZ stated she, her husband, and son visited the site of the President's assassination at the Texas School Book Depository building and took movies of this general area. She said they also went to the rooming house on N. Beckley Street where OSWALD had lived and took still photographs of this residence.

Within a few days Mrs. GEWERTZ said she and her husband took the film which their son had taken of the Presidential motorcade to the camera department at Sanger-Harris Department Store, Main and Lamar Streets, Dallas, to process it. She said they had previously contacted BRYANT BOREN, manager of the camera department, and informed him their camera was not working properly. She said BOREN advised them he could find no difficulty with the camera and instructed them to try another roll of film before sending the camera in for repairs. She said because of the difficulty their son had with the camera and because they had previously complained about it to Mr. BOREN they were somewhat bitter since the camera was not working properly at the time of the Presidential motorcade. She said BOREN informed them that several other people had brought film in for processing and he would attempt to obtain copies of these film sequences from them so they would have some record of the Presidential motorcade. Mrs. GEWERTZ

said it was at this time she got the idea of telephoning residences and businesses along the route of the Presidential motorcade in an attempt to locate film. She stated after telephoning a number of people she located Mrs. FRANCES HAYS who had taken a film sequence of the Presidential motorcade. She stated she informed Mrs. HAYS what she was doing and Mrs. HAYS agreed to help her locate other film sequences of the motorcade.

Mrs. GEWERTZ stated in the process of contacting people who had taken film sequences of the Presidential motorcade she learned that WYMAN PARR, owner of the Glendale Camera Shop on S. Marsalis Avenue, Dallas, Texas, was also collecting film sequences of the Presidential motorcade. She said she contacted Mr. PARR and after some friction and disagreement with him, his group and her group finally got together and incorporated under the name of the Dallas Cinema Associates, Inc.

Mrs. GEWERTZ said it was her original intention to secure film sequences of the Presidential motorcade for her own use and to keep as a memorial to President KENNEDY. She said however after she had made a number of calls such interest was elicited from the people that she contacted that she decided any film sequences she might be able to put together should be made available to the general public. She said this was the reason the Dallas Cinema Associates was formed.

Mrs. GEWERTZ advised that RUDY BRENK, 4404 Ivy Street, Mesquite, Texas, the President of the Dallas Cinema Associates, edited the film sequences of the Presidential motorcade, and put it together into a movie. She said the movie is about 200 feet in length and has a running time of approximately 12 minutes. She said this movie at present is at Technicolor, Incorporated, Burbank, California, and should be ready for sale sometime in June, 1964. Mrs. GEWERTZ stated that in the process of telephoning various people along the route of the Presidential motorcade she learned that PHIL WILLIS, 2824 Ava Lane, Dallas, Texas, telephone No. EV 1-1326, had witnessed with his wife and daughter the assassination of President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY and had taken still photographs of the Presidential motorcade in the vicinity of the Texas School Book Depository building. Mrs.

GEWERTZ stated she also learned that O. B. ASHMORE, 4421 Hyer Street, Dallas, Texas, telephone No. LAkeside 8-5582, had taken still photographs somewhere in the vicinity of the Trade Mart, Dallas, Texas.

Mrs. GEWERTZ said she did not know and to her knowledge never had any contact with either LEE HARVEY OSWALD or JACK RUBY.

11/27/64.

DL 100-10461

B. Film Taken at Texas School Book Depository by THOMAS P. ALYEA, WFAA-TV Newsman

100-1

60

Date dictated

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 3/27/64

1

TOM

DALLAS, TEXAS

THOMAS P. ALYEA, newsman, residence 2333 Lockhart, employed WFAA-TV, Communications Center, furnished the following information:

On November 22, 1963, he and RAY JOHN, also employed by WFAA-TV, were driving back from covering President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY's visit at Fort Worth, Texas, and were stopped at the traffic light located at Commerce and Houston Streets, Dallas, Texas, when a voice, later identified as Chief of Police CURRY, advised over the police radio "all units Code 3 Parkland." A few seconds later over the commercial radio, JOHN ALLEN, WFAA Radio Station, advised shots had been fired at the President at Houston and Elm.

ALYEA grabbed a fully loaded camera, a Bell & Howell, 70 DR, 16 mm., and three extra cans of film which, along with the one can of film he always carries in his back pocket, gave him 500 feet of film. ALYEA ran toward the intersection of Houston and Elm taking photographs as he went. Upon arrival at the intersection he began looking about for some sign of a struggle or an arrest. He did not see the President's vehicle which apparently was already racing toward Parkland Hospital.

He then noticed several people pointing toward the upper floors of the Texas School Book Depository building and he immediately ran inside along with a number of others who appeared to be law enforcement officers. Once inside, he filmed the search for the assassin and when the rifle was located on the sixth floor he photographed it in its original position. He also photographed the dusting of the rifle for fingerprints by the Dallas Police Department Laboratory man.

He remained in the building until about 2:30 p.m., before he was allowed to leave. He had been in the building about 45 minutes before learning the President had been hit by the rifle fire. During the time he was inside the building, he used up all 500 feet of the film.

JOHN W. FRITZ J. WILL FRITZ

He recalls seeing Captain WILL FRITZ of the Dallas Police Department along with a number of others he knows to be law enforcement

DALLAS, TEXAS

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on 3/26/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent R. NEIL QUIGLEY and R. J. ROBERTSON:vm Date dictated 3/27/64

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officers inside the building but cannot identify anyone else by name. He did not see LEE HARVEY OSWALD on November 22, 1963, and to his knowledge has never seen LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

He was the only cameraman inside the Texas School Book Depository to his knowledge on the early afternoon of November 22, 1963.

He had not previously contacted anyone in law enforcement regarding the film he had taken in the Depository since he had made no secret of it while filming and it had been used extensively in television broadcasts both from Dallas and from CBS, New York.

He advised the film has now been cut and spliced with other film regarding the assassination and it is no longer in the original five rolls. He stated WFAA would dub a copy of all of the 500 feet which they could locate and identify and furnish it to the FBI.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 4/10/64

1

BOB TURNER, WFAA-TV, Communications Center, furnished a roll of 16 mm film which was made from the film shot by TOM ALYEA on November 22, 1963, at the Texas School Book Depository, Dallas, Texas. The film contains the portions of ALYEA's filming which could be identified as being shot at the above time and place.

TURNER advised the above film is all of that which is identifiable of the film shot by ALYEA in the Texas School Book Depository on November 22, 1963.

On 4/10/64 at Dallas, Texas 63 File # DL 100-10461

by SA R. NEIL QUIGLEY:vm Date dictated 4/10/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 4/13/64

1

The 16 mm film received from BOB TURNER, WFAA-TV, Dallas, Texas, on April 10, 1964, which is film shot by TOM ALYEA on November 22, 1963, at the Texas School Book Depository, was viewed. Film depicts law enforcement officers searching the Texas School Book Depository and the dusting and handling of the 6.5 M/M Mannlicher Carcano rifle. Film also shows interview of a dark-haired woman, apparently an employee of the Texas School Book Depository, and also shows an outside view of the Texas School Book Depository.

On 4/10/64 at Dallas, Texas 64 File # DL 100-10461

by SA R. NEIL QUIGLEY:vm Date dictated 4/10/64

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DL 100-10461

C. Photograph in "Saturday Evening Post" Resembling LEE HARVEY OSWALD

BA 89-30
JSR:rch
1

RE: PHOTOGRAPH IN SATURDAY EVENING POST RESEMBLING LEE HARVEY OSWALD

On December 11, 1963, a woman who identified herself as ALICE LEE GRAYSON, 1720 Bolton Street, Baltimore, Maryland, telephoned the Baltimore Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to advise that while reading the December 14 issue of the Saturday Evening Post, she noticed a picture of the Texas School Book Depository. The photograph was reportedly taken after the first shot was fired at President KENNEDY. It shows a man standing in the doorway of the Depository Building. Miss GRAYSON stated that the photograph showed the man had features resembling those of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and she believed this photograph might indicate that OSWALD was in a doorway of the building rather than in a window when the President was shot.

Miss GRAYSON had no further information concerning this matter.

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DL 100-10461
RP/ds

Previous investigation has established that the individual in the photograph appearing in the December 14, 1963, issue of the "Saturday Evening Post" depicting a man standing in the doorway of the Texas School Book Depository Building on November 22, 1963, at the time of the assassination of President KENNEDY, was BILLY NOLAN LOVELADY, an employee of the Texas School Book Depository. Dallas, Texas

DL 100-10461

D. Man Allegedly Seen in Window of Texas School Book Depository With Rifle, According to MELVIN R. KURR, Oak Park, Illinois

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date April 6, 1964

On December 31, 1963, Mr. MELVIN R. KURR, 838 Woodbine, Oak Park, Illinois, advised Complaint Clerk RANDALL L. SWAN of the following:

While watching a television rerun of the assassination of President KENNEDY on NBC, KURR and his wife believed they saw a man in the window of the building in the background of the picture. This man appeared to be firing a rifle and in the opinion of KURR, fired, worked the bolt of the rifle and fired again. After the second shot, the man threw the rifle to the side and stood up. Mr. KURR advised that both he and his wife believed this man had been wearing a suit and tie and was not dressed in the manner that OSWALD was dressed. KURR furnished Thermo-fax copies of the following communications, his letter to Mr. REX GOAD, NBC News Director and the answer received by him from Mr. GOAD:

"December 8, 1963

"Mr. Rex Goad
N.B.C. News Director
30 Rockefeller Plaza
New York, N.Y.

Rex R. Goad

"Dear Sir:

"I am writing in regard to the newsreel taken at the time of President Kennedy's assassination. To clarify - the film that was kept running as your reporter jumped out of his car, part of the motorcade, and ran towards the President's car.

"Shown on this newsreel is a view of a building, presumably the Texas School Book Depository, from which the shots were fired.

M. Kurr

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On 12/31/63 at Chicago, Illinois File # CG 62-6115

by Complaint Clerk RANDALL L. SWAN/rms Date dictated 12/31/63

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On the upper right-hand corner of this film I believe I saw a man fire a weapon, reload and fire again, then throw the weapon to the side and at the same time stand up, look out of the window and then leave.

"If this was the case I would very much like to know (1) Why was this picture not blown up and printed in the news-papers?

(2) Why out of the millions of viewers, who saw the same film, no-one questioned who this man was?

(3) Could it be my imagination and if so why then did I see him work the bolt of the weapon when at this time it was unknown by the public that a bolt-operated weapon was used.

"As to it being my imagination, I should add that my wife also remembers seeing a man at the window of said building; but assumed if she saw it then it did not go unnoticed by all other viewers.

"I wonder if you would be so kind as to answer my questions. I should also like to know when N.B.C. plans to show this newsreel again on television.

"Thank you.

"Yours truly,

"Melvin R. Kurr
838 Woodbine Avenue
Oak Park, Illinois 60302"

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CG 65-6115

"December 19, 1963

"Mr. Melvin R. Kurr
838 Woodbine Avenue
Oak Park, Illinois

"Dear Mr. Kurr:

"This refers to your letter of December 8 dealing with film made by a NBC cameraman at the time of President Kennedy's assassination.

"We have not been able to spot the things you believed you had identified.

"I am certain, in any case, that you realize that various investigators will leave no avenue untravelled in seeking the fullest possible facts in this matter.

"I feel sure that in some future time this film will be seen again on the air, in connection with some program or other. But this may be pretty far in the future.

"Sincerely,

"Rex R. Goad
Director
NBC News

"RRG:RR"

DL [redacted]00-10461

II. DATA RELATING TO ASSASSINATION WEAPON AND EFFORTS TO TRACE PURCHASE OF AMMUNITION BY LEE HARVEY OSWALD AND RELATED DATA

A. Data Relating to Assassination Weapon

B. Efforts to Trace Purchase of Ammunition by LEE HARVEY OSWALD and Related Data

A. Data Relating to Assassination Weapon

April

1
NK 62-3060
DL 100-10461
RFH:mab

RE IDENTIFICATION OF ASSASSINATION RIFLE

JAMES GRANT, 112 Kearny Avenue, Kearny, New Jersey, advised SA GORDON S. KIRTLEY, JR., on November 23, 1963, that he is a gunsmith and, therefore, familiar with the weapon he observed on television as the murder weapon in the assassination of President KENNEDY. He stated that the weapon described as an Argentine Mauser is a Carcano Italian Mannlicher. He added that the weapon was made in both 7.35 mm (29 caliber) and 6.5 mm (26.4 caliber).

Mr. GRANT added that the weapon of the type in question is imported through two establishments, the Golden State Arms, Los Angeles, California, and Hunters Lodge, Alexandria, Virginia. He commented that these establishments distribute this type weapon to numerous retail stores.

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date April 9, 1964

WILLIAM FULTON, 5641 East Copper, Tucson, Arizona, furnished the following information:

FULTON, while watching television, viewed and heard a description of what he considered to be the murder weapon used in the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY. FULTON concluded that it must be a 6.5 caliber, bolt action rifle of Italian manufacture, bearing a four-power telescopic sight, and a "turned-down bolt". He recalled having noticed an advertisement for what he considered to be the identical firearm in two nationally circulated magazines and had located these advertisements; one was in the November, 1963 edition of "GUNS AND AMMO" and the other in the September, 1963 edition of "RIFLEMAN".

FULTON explained that KLEINS, 227 West Washington Street, Chicago 6, Illinois, carried advertisements for the weapon with what he described as the "unusual configuration of a turned-down bolt and a four-power, high-mounted scope".

He considered that the Chicago company may have turned the bolts down to accommodate the telescopic sight. He had not noticed any information to reflect the firearm with those specifications could be obtained originally from any other source.

FULTON desired to furnish the above information for possible assistance in this case.

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On 11/23/63 at Tucson, Arizona File # PX 89-42

by SA ROLF L. LARSON :btg Date dictated 4/8/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

1.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date April 1, 1964

RICHARD POPE, Weston, Connecticut, advised by telephone that on November 23, 1963, he had viewed a telecast describing the rifle recovered in Dallas, Texas, in connection with the assassination of President KENNEDY. He said that the rifle was described during the telecast as a 6.5 caliber Italian carbine with a four power telescope sight.

POPE stated that from his viewing of the telecast and from the descriptive data furnished, he believed the rifle was identical with a rifle advertised on page 85 of the October 1963 issue of "American Rifleman", which advertisement was placed by Klein Sporting Goods, 227 Washington Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

*KLEIN'S SPORTING GOODS

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On 1/23/63 at New Haven, Connecticut File # DL 89-43 NH 100-18158

by SA THURL STALNAKER/acg Date dictated 4/7/64

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D 105-5158
L 100-10461
SB:jmh

Scope Sight on Assassination Rifle

The following investigation was conducted by SA ROBERT S. BAKER:

AT SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

SIMON ZERVOS, 1825 La Jolla Rancho Road, La Jolla, (a suburb of San Diego, California), on December 1, 1963, advised he had recently read or heard over the radio or television that the weapon used to assassinate President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY was fitted with a scope sight manufactured by Pantechnics, Incorporated.

Mr. ZERVOS stated that in May of 1963, he purchased Pantechnics, Incorporated, of Solana Beach, California, from O. R. L. Industries, Bedford, Massachusetts. He said many of the Pantechnics company records were turned over to him, and he would be willing to check these records in an effort to establish whether or not LEE HARVEY OSWALD was a past customer of the company.

Mr. ZERVOS, on December 3, 1963, was advised that the assassination weapon and scope sight were purchased from Klein's, Chicago, Illinois.

[redacted]

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 4/16/64

1

WILLIAM J. WALDMAN, Vice-President, Klein's Sporting Goods, Incorporated, 4540 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois, was contacted regarding Klein's Purchase Order #1243, Klein's Sporting Goods, Incorporated, and other records of that firm pertaining thereto.

Mr. WALDMAN produced copies of these records which were re-examined in detail.

Purchase Order #1243 is one sheet of a multi-page document containing data from various purchases. Mr. WALDMAN explained that this Purchase Order sheet is the bottom page of a multi-page document, all pages of which are concerned in the purchase of Italian Mannlicher-Carcano Rifles. He noted in the center of this page a series of vertical columns each bearing the designation at its head "A/R." He noted that on an unused Purchase Order blank there would be contained several other pages, each with their leading edges extending to the vertical lines of the center columns appearing on the bottom page. Each subsequent page, he noted, would be narrower in width than the succeeding page and as a result would make reference only to a specific vertical column and the data contained thereon.

In the case in question, Mr. WALDMAN stated, the Purchase Order was addressed to Crescent Firearms, 2 West 37 Street, New York 18, New York, and bears an "Effective date" of January 15, 1962. This date, Mr. WALDMAN explained, is utilized for administrative purposes only by their firm and indicates when the Purchase Order was first initiated by someone of their firm. This date does not indicate in any way the date order was placed, the date of

On 4/15/64 at Chicago, Illinois 78 File # CG 62-6115

by SA ROBERT J. DOLAN/sck Date dictated 4/15/64

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shipment, billing date, date of invoice, etc. In actuality, Mr. WALDMAN stated, this date has no bearing whatever on the shipment in question but is rather an administrative device utilized by his firm. He stated the date January 15, 1962, is correct.

Mr. WALDMAN noted that the Purchase Order in question makes various references to quantities of described rifles showing such figures as 200, 100 and 400; however, the column headed by Order Number 1243 dated January 24, 1963, and bearing a vertical line drawn through the column makes reference only to a shipment of 100 of described rifles which, he noted, is the shipment in question containing— Rifle #C2766.

Mr. WALDMAN stated that the figures in adjoining columns, namely "200" and "400" do not have direct reference to the shipment in question and have no reference whatever to the shipment of 100 rifles containing the specific weapon in question.

Mr. WALDMAN reiterated that this Purchase Order as shown makes reference only to an order and subsequent shipment of 100 Italian Mannlicher-Carcano Rifles, Klein's catalogue #C20-T749. He noted that at the bottom of the Purchase Order is noted a receiving record bearing date February 21, 1963, showing that ten packages which comprised this shipment of 100 rifles was received on that date via Lifschultz Freight weighing 750 pounds and utilizing bill of lading #3041342. Freight charges are shown as $39.53. Further, he noted that this form under column "Accounting Department" and "Extension" bears Klein's extension #85000 and shows that the receipt of the 100 rifles was recorded for accounting purposes on February 22, 1963. Continuing, Mr. WALDMAN stated that all entries contained on this Purchase Order were made by Klein's personnel.

Continuing, Mr. WALDMAN stated that this purchase of 100 rifles is further recorded on ten "Customers Invoices" of Crescent Firearms, Incorporated, 2 West 37th Street, New York 18, New York. Each of these invoices, he

stated, makes reference to a specific carton in the shipment in question, each of which contains ten of the described rifles. The rifles contained in each carton are itemized by serial number on this customers invoice. The ten customers invoices show an accounting for the 100 rifles in the shipment and specifically to receipt of rifle, serial number C2766, which is recorded on Crescent Firearms, Incorporated, Customers Invoice #3620, which bears carton #3376 and lists this specific rifle as item #3 under caption "Serial Number."

Mr. WALDMAN stated that all ten of the customers invoices were prepared by Crescent Firearms, Incorporated, and all entries made thereon were apparently made by employees of Crescent Firearms, Incorporated. Mr. WALDMAN noted that this is an assumption on his part; however, he can state emphatically that these invoices are received by Klein's as shown and that the entries made thereon are not made by Klein's employees.

Mr. WALDMAN stated that further documentation of this shipment is shown by Crescent Firearms, Incorporated, invoice #3178, dated February 7, 1963, made to Klein's Sporting Goods, Incorporated, 4540 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois, which is concerned directly with the shipment of previously described weapons including rifles bearing serial number C2766.

Completing the documentation, Mr. WALDMAN stated, is Klein's voucher and attached check, both bearing number 28966. The check is dated March 1, 1963, in the amount of $850 made payable to Crescent Firearms, Incorporated, and the voucher attached thereto bears date "2-7" for invoice #3178 in the amount of $850.

DL [redacted]00-10461

B. Efforts to Trace Purchase of Ammunition by LEE HARVEY OSWALD and Related Data

DL 89-43
NY 89-75
JPO

RE: SALE OF 6.5 MM MANNLICHER-CARCANO CARTRIDGES

On December 4, 1963, the Chicago Division advised GEORGE ZUCKER, Chicago Sales Representative, Century Arms Company, St. Albans, Vermont, on that date furnished the names of dealers to whom he had shipped 6.5 mm Mannlicher-Carcano cartridges originally manufactured by the Western Cartridge Corporation, East Alton, Illinois. Among various shipments handled by ZUCKER was one on December 7, 1962, of 20,000 rounds shipped to Western Trading Company, 4012 Griegs Road, Houston, Texas, which had been purchased from Sloan's Sporting Goods Company, Inc., 88 Chambers Street, New York, New York.

AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK

On December 13, 1963, HOWARD B. WALZER, President, Sloan's Sporting Goods, Inc., 88 Chambers Street, furnished a list of consignees to whom quantities of 6.5 mm cartridges had been shipped by Sloan's during the period April, 1962 - February, 1963. At this latter date the supply of these cartridges was depleted.

On December 16, 1963, the list of consignees was furnished to the Dallas Division.

1
PEW:vm
DL 100-10461

It is to be noted investigation has established the 6.5 M/M Mannlicher-Carcano cartridge cases found in the Texas School Book Depository building, Dallas, Texas, were manufactured by Western Cartridge Company, East Alton, Illinois. The Western Cartridge Company has advised it manufactured four million rounds of this ammunition in 1954.

WFO 89-75
KJH:mcv
1

On January 7, 1964, Mr. JOHN W. SIPES, Deputy Director, Office of Munitions Control (MC), Department of State, and Mr. JOHN F. DEPENBROCK, Chief, Arms Traffic Division, MC, furnished the following information to Special Agent (SA) KENNETH J. HASER:

"An informant of unconfirmed reliability who is an officer in a surplus small arms company, advised the Office of Munitions Control on December 18, 1963, that he was in possession of firm evidence that the ammunition used to assassinate President KENNEDY was imported into the United States in contravention of Section 414(b) of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended.

"The informant stated that the ammunition had been positively identified as Winchester Western 6.5 mm. (Italian); that the ammunition was manufactured by Winchester in 1951-2; and that it was furnished to the Government of Greece under the Greek Aid Program in 1952 or 1953. Further, the informant stated that two lots of this ammunition were exported from Greece to Canada by a Greek national named FONTINELLIS who was acting as an agent for International Firearms, Montreal, Canada. He advised that Mr. SUCHER is the principal stockholder in International Firearms Company. The informant continued that one of the two lots of the subject ammunition was sent from Greece to Canada after February 1, 1962. The informant alleges that this ammunition was imported into the United States in contravention to the section of the law that restricts the return to the United States for resale any ammunition of United States manufacture furnished to foreign governments by the United States under any foreign assistance program. He further alleges that there was no other ammunition of this type available in the United States, as it was manufactured specifically for the Greek Government under the Greek Aid Program. The informant has reason to believe that the ammunition was imported from Canada under the provision of the International Traffic in Arms regulations which exempts imports from Canada where the ammunition has come from a third country and has been in Canada more than one year. (22 CFR 123.23c)

WFO 89-75
KJH:mcv
2

"The informant believes that the ammunition was consigned to Century Arms in St. Albans, Vermont, based on his knowledge that Mr. SUCHER, the principal stockholder of International Firearms, is a brother-in-law of Mr. MANNEY WIGGINSBURG (phonetic), who operated Century Arms. Accordingly, the informant concludes that S. KLEIN could only have gotten the ammunition from Century Arms, who in turn obtained it from International Firearms."

Mr. SIPES noted that his informant's "angle" on this is that for years the small arms dealers have been trying to get something done about trans-shipment of ammunition via Canada to get around regulations, which adversely affects their business. SIPES explained that we have an arrangement with Canada allowing importation of various armament items, providing that the items have been in Canada at least one year. This latter condition seeks to eliminate in part shipments to Canada first which are intended for the United States.

Mr. SIPES also explained that a 1958 amendment to the Mutual Security Act of 1954 prohibits the reimportation of ammunition into the United States if this ammunition was originally sent to another country under the terms of any United States aid program, a device to protect our own industry to some extent. If the ammunition used in the assassination of President KENNEDY was part of any United States aid program shipment to Greece, it could not legally have been brought into the United States for resale except for personal use by a collector or for military use, notwithstanding the United States - Canada agreement.

Mr. SIPES stated that the Department of State is not taking any action with regard to investigating this allegation about the ammunition. He advised that State is definitely interested in doing whatever can be done to tighten up controls at the Canadian border with regard to ammunition importation and will probably have conversations with other interested government agencies in this connection. He stated that the Office of Munitions Control would be interested in receiving any information pertinent to this which the Bureau (FBI) might develop with regard to the information furnished by the informant.

1

DL 100-10461
RPG:eah

By communication dated April 7, 1964, the San Antonio Office advised that on that date DEWEY C. BRADFORD, Austin, Texas, had advised that while he, his wife, Mrs. BRADFORD, and Mrs. BRADFORD's brother-in-law, H. B. WHITSON, 5017 El Campo Street, Fort Worth, Texas, were in Morgan's Gun Shop, 1401 Jacksboro Highway, Fort Worth, Texas, on Friday, at approximately 3:30 PM, just prior to the Texas - SMU Football Game, which was played on November 2, 1963, an individual came into Morgan's Gun Shop and inquired about and purchased the last remaining rifle ammunition of an unrecalled caliber that MORGAN had in his possession at that time.

Mr. BRADFORD advised that he and his wife determined the individual was LEE HARVEY OSWALD from photographs which had appeared in Life Magazine. Mr. BRADFORD indicated he recalled this individual who very strongly resembled the Life Magazine photographs as being rude, impertinent, and who stepped in front of BRADFORD, who was examining old guns for possible purchase at the time. BRADFORD indicated that this individual purchased approximately fifteen or twenty rifle cartridges and departed alone. Mr. BRADFORD did not see a vehicle or anyone in the company of this individual.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 4/17/64

1

MR. WAYNE E. [redacted], owner of Morgan's Gun Shop, 1401 Jacksboro Highway, stated that during the deer hunting season, he has a number of customers who buy Western Cartridge Company ammunition for a 6.5 millimeter caliber rifle. He stated there were a good many of these Italian made rifles in this area. He stated about the only time he had a demand for this type ammunition was during the deer hunting season, November, December, and January. He stated that he was a very close friend of MIKE HOWARD who is a Secret Service agent and because of his friendship, followed very closely anything related to the assassination of President KENNEDY. He stated that he is positive that LEE HARVEY OSWALD was never in his store. He explained that he knew most all of his customers and feels sure he would have remembered OSWALD had OSWALD been in his store on about November 2, 1963. He stated that he did not recall selling any 6.5 millimeter ammunition to any stranger.

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on 4/8/64 at Fort Worth, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent B. TOM CARTER /wvm Date dictated 4/11/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 H. E. WHITSON
H. V. WHITSON

Date 5/1/64

FORT WORTH, TEXAS

Mr. HULEN V. WHITSON, 5017 El Campo, stated his wife's sister is a Mrs. DEWEY BRADFORD. Mrs. BRADFORD and her husband live in Austin, Texas. The BRADFORDs were in Fort Worth, Texas, during the early part of November, 1963, to attend the football game between Southern Methodist University and Texas which was to be played at Dallas, Texas. DEWEY BRADFORD is interested in antique guns and asked Mr. WHITSON if he knew of any places in Fort Worth where he might buy some. He accompanied DEWEY BRADFORD and wife to Morgan's Gun Shop on Jacksboro Highway. DEWEY was looking at the guns when a young man walked into the gun shop and asked for some rifle ammunition. WHITSON stated he did not pay any attention to this young man and was not in a position to say whether he was identical with LEE HARVEY OSWALD or not. He stated he doubted that this individual was identical because LEE HARVEY OSWALD did live across the street from him when LEE HARVEY OSWALD was about 17 years of age. He saw LEE HARVEY OSWALD in the neighborhood on several occasions and, therefore, believed if this had been the individual in the gun shop he would have recognized him.

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on 4/29/64 at Fort Worth, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent B. TOM CARTER:vm Date dictated 5/1/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 5/12/64

1

Mr. H. V. WHITSON, 5017 El Campo, Fort Worth, Texas, stated he has lived at that address for the past thirty-six years.

During the period about 1956, he was a salesman on a used car lot owned by CLIFF MAGERS at 901 North Main Street, Fort Worth, Texas. About 1956, he noticed a young boy about sixteen years of age riding a bicycle. He saw this boy approximately five or six times in a neighborhood Gulf Service Station. This Gulf Service Station is located almost directly in front of his home, but the service station is on Camp Bowie Boulevard. The owner of this service station, J. C. SWAFFORD, told him this boy and his mother, Mrs. OSWALD, lived at 4936 Collinwood Avenue, which is about one block distant from his home, but is partially visible from the Gulf Service Station. As he recalls, this young boy was always alone and was usually getting air for his bicycle tires when he saw him in the Gulf Service Station. WHITSON stated he never had occasion to talk with this boy. WHITSON also noticed a woman sitting on a bus bench in front of this service station and the service station owner told him it was Mrs. OSWALD, the mother of the boy. As he recalls, he saw Mrs. OSWALD two or three times. He is not sure he could have identified LEE HARVEY OSWALD or Mrs. OSWALD at this date. He stated Mrs. OSWALD and son lived at the above address for three or four months. After they moved from the neighborhood, he has never seen Mrs. OSWALD or her son.

Shortly after the assassination of President KENNEDY, the Gulf Service Station owner, Mr. SWAFFORD, called WHITSON's attention to the fact Mrs. OSWALD and her son, LEE HARVEY, had lived at 4936 Collinwood Avenue for three or four months about 1956. He then recalled having seen LEE HARVEY OSWALD on a bicycle in his service station on some five or six different occasions.

WHITSON stated that LEE HARVEY OSWALD, to his knowledge, had never frequented the used car lot owned by CLIFF MAGERS.

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on 5/11/64 at Fort Worth, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent D. TOM CARTER/esh Date dictated 5/11/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 5/13/64

J. C. SWAFFORD, 1051 Haskell, Fort Worth, Texas, stated he operated the Gulf Service Station at 5001 Camp Bowie Boulevard in Fort Worth for the past 10 years. In April 1956 Gulf opened a new station there.

During the summer of 1956 or 1957 Mrs. OSWALD and her son, LEE HARVEY OSWALD, moved into one of the apartments at 4936 Collinwood Avenue. The apartment house is across the boulevard about one hundred yards from the Gulf Service Station but is visible from the service station. SWAFFORD stated LEE HARVEY OSWALD was about sixteen years old and came in his station on two or three occasions to get air in his bicycle tires.

Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD caught her bus in front of his service station. She did not own a car. There is a cement bench at the east corner of his station for bus patrons. Mrs. OSWALD would sit there. If it were raining, she and other bus patrons would come inside his station and wait for the bus. That is how he met Mrs. OSWALD. She was very talkative. She told him she worked for some downtown store, but he cannot now recall the place.

He never saw Mrs. OSWALD and LEE HARVEY OSWALD together.

He believes Mrs. OSWALD stated LEE HARVEY OSWALD was her son.

LEE HARVEY OSWALD was always alone. LEE HARVEY OSWALD never said anything unless SWAFFORD spoke to him. On these occasions LEE HARVEY OSWALD would answer but never did any talking. Mrs. OSWALD and her son, LEE HARVEY OSWALD, only lived at 4936 Collinwood for about two or three months. He has never seen either of them since they moved.

About two to three years later an article in one of the Fort Worth newspapers carried LEE HARVEY OSWALD's

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on 5/13/64 at Fort Worth, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent B. TOM CARTER/ds Date dictated 5/13/64

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

picture and the story stated LEE HARVEY OSWALD had moved to Russia.

When the assassination of President KENNEDY occurred, he read that LEE HARVEY OSWALD had been arrested. This was the first time he knew that LEE HARVEY OSWALD had returned from Russia.

He stated to his knowledge, LEE HARVEY OSWALD had no friends while living at 4936 Collinwood Avenue. He stated he had no idea who might remember Mrs. OSWALD, unless it would be someone who lived at 4936 Collinwood during the time the OSWALDS lived there.

III. INVESTIGATION RELATING TO PHYSICAL EVIDENCE AND CRIME SCENES, INCLUDING FBI LABORATORY AND RELATED EXAMINATION

A. Listing by Item Number and Description of Additional Exhibits

B. Efforts to Identify Visible Laundry Mark "30 030" in the Collar of Gray Cotton Jacket Identified as Belonging to LEE HARVEY OSWALD

C. Investigation to Locate Source of Identification Bracelets of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and MARINA OSWALD

D. Traveling Bags of LEE HARVEY OSWALD

E. Repair Tag for Gun in Name "OSWALD" at Irving Sports Shop, Irving, Texas

F. Photograph of House of Major General EDWIN A. WALKER, Commission Exhibit No. 5 and FBI Inventory No. 369, and Related Photographs

G. Piece of Wood Removed From Bottom Window Sill of Window at Texas School Book Depository

H. Application for Rental of Post Office Box 6225, Dallas, Texas

I. FBI Laboratory Examinations, Including Translation of Foreign Language Material

A. Listing by Item Number and Description of Additional Exhibits

1
PEW:vm
DL 100-10461

Set forth below is a supplemental listing of exhibits by item number and description which is in addition to the exhibits listed on pages 30-79 of the report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, Dallas, dated March 10, 1964, in instant case.

Information in detail regarding some of these exhibits is reported in the cases entitled ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS; MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING and JACK RUBY, AKA; ETAL, CIVIL RIGHTS. When this has occurred, the words "ASSASSINATION CAPTION" or "RUBY CAPTION" will follow the description of the particular exhibit.

ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION
C 10A	Replica of sack, C 10 (K 52).
C 227	Gray long-sleeved shirt (Q 453).
C 228	U. S. Marine Corps overcoat liner (Q 454).
C 229	Beige long-sleeved shirt (Q 455).
C 230	Pair of blue jeans (Q 456).
C 231	Pair of Marine Corps trousers in green wool (Q 457).
C 232	Pair of Marine Corps trousers in green wool (Q 458).
C 233	Beige short-sleeved sport shirt (Q 459).
C 234	Pair of blue outdoor shorts (Q 460).
C 235	Blue and white print short-sleeved shirt (Q 461).
C 236	Brown and white flannel-type shirt, long-sleeved (Q 462).
C 237	Fatigue jacket, U. S.Marine Corps (Q 463).

ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION
C 238	Pair of khaki-colored trousers (Q 464).
C 239	Pair of khaki-colored trousers (Q 465).
C 240	Khaki-colored long-sleeved shirt with two U. S. Marine Corps collar insignias (Q 466).
C 241	Khaki-colored long-sleeved shirt (Q 467).
C 242	Khaki-colored long-sleeved shirt (Q 468).
C 243	Khaki long-sleeved shirt (Q 469).
C 244	Khaki long-sleeved shirt (Q 470).
C 245 and C 246	Pair high-topped shoes (Q 471 - Q 472).
C 247 and C 248	Pair of black Russian boots (Q 473 - Q 474).
D 73	Hand printed application for Commercial Employment Service dated June 26, 1962, signed by LEE H. OSWALD (Q 448).
D 74	Russian book on cooking and other useful information in which was found the WALKER note written in Russian by OSWALD (Q 348).
D 75	Bracelet, silver-colored, engraved "MARINA." (Q 452).
D 76	Envelope and Mexican typewritten letter to Attorney General signed ERNESTO FLORES LUNA (Q 475 - Q 476).
D 77	Reel of microfilm of transactions of Klein's Sporting Goods, Chicago, Illinois, including order blank for Italian carbine, Serial No. C2766, and envelope from A. HIDELL. (From this film were made the J 1 photographs.)

ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION
D 78	Hallmark date book, 1963 (calendar), obtained from Mrs. RUTH PAINE, 2515 W. 5th Street, Irving, Texas, on December 1, 1963, bearing handwritten notations of Mrs. PAINE.
D 79	Two empty boxes marked "6.5 Italian ammunition."
D 80	Minox camera, Serial No. 27259, obtained from Mrs. RUTH PAINE, 2515 W. 5th Street, Irving, Texas (Q 477).
D 81	Three Russian publications obtained December 3, 1963, from DENNIS OFSTEIN, 6015 Bryan Parkway, Dallas, Texas. Titles of these Russian publications translated into English by OFSTEIN are, respectively, "The Agitator," "The Crocodile," and "Soviet White Russia" (Q 478 - Q 480).
D 82	Four miscellaneous photographs found in Russian language cook book of MARINA OSWALD who identified them as street scenes in Minsk and Leningrad, Russia.
D 83	Folded card entitled "Rules for Betting" published by Hipodromo De Las Americas S. A. Mexico, D. F., obtained from Mrs. RUTH PAINE, 2515 W. 5th Street, Irving, Texas, December 4, 1963.
D 84	Three colored enlargements made from 35 mm transparencies taken by STUART L. REED, Post Office Box 196, Balboa Heights, Canal Zone, depicting apprehension of LEE HARVEY OSWALD at Dallas, Texas, November 22, 1963.
D 85	Two magazine ads on "Klein's Sporting Goods," 227 W. Washington Street, Chicago 6, Illinois, found at 2515 W. 5th Street, Irving, Texas, by Dallas Police Department.
D 86	Transient register card of YMCA, Dallas, Texas, for OSWALD, L. H., Room 601, on October 3, 1963 (Q 481).

ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION
D 87	Check-out slip for D 86 dated "10-4" in name L. H. OSWALD.
D 88	Texas Employment Commission file on LEE H. OSWALD containing "Claim Record Card," "Last Payment Notice," "Test Record Card," "Counseling Record Card," and "Application Card."
D 89	Application for employment of LEE H. OSWALD with Wiener Lumber Company, Dallas, dated October 14, 1963 (Q 482).
D 90	Form W-4, "Employees Withholding Exemption Certificate," dated October 16, 1963, for LEE H. OSWALD (Q 483).
D 91	Photograph and negative of sheet torn from calendar, month of October, 1963, which reportedly bears handwriting of LEE H. OSWALD (Qc484).
D 92	Original invoice No. A5371 (numerical copy) showing shipment of Smith and Wesson .38 Special 2" Commando by Seaport Traders, Incorporated, 1221 S. Grand, Los Angeles, California, to A. J. HIDELL, Post Office Box 2915, Dallas, Texas.
D 93	Shipping copy (alphabetical file) of invoice No. A5371 reflecting the gun was shipped March 20, 1963. This shipping copy bears the number "510210."
D 94	Copy of Railway Express Agency, Receipt No. 70638, showing shipment one carton pistol to A. HIDELL, Post Office Box 2915, Dallas, Texas, March 20, 1963, in the amount of $19.95.
D 95	Railway Express form bearing Receipt No. 70638 dated March 20, 1963, indicating the balance of $19.95 due Seaport Traders, Incorporated, 1221 S. Grand Avenue, Los Angeles, California, had been paid. It refers to a shipment that was to be delivered to A. J. HIDELL, Post Office Box 2915, Dallas, Texas, Shippers No. 5371.

ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION
D 96	Envelope postmarked November 10, 1962, addressed to New York Labor News Company, New York, New York, bearing return address L. H. OSWALD, Box 2915, Dallas, Texas.
D 97	Xerox copy of auditor's stub of Continental Trailways Bus, bus ticket B112230, covering one way travel from Houston to Laredo, Texas, and sold on September 25, 1963, by Houston ticket agent No. 12.
D 98	Envelope postmarked Baltimore January 21, 1964, containing anonymous hand printed letter and newspaper coupon of the Tatler Publishing Company, Washington, D. C. (Q 488) (ASSASSINATION CAPTION).
D 99	Letter on Bureau of Prisons form No. 70 dated November 23, 1963, to Warden GOLLAHER, FCI, Seagoville, Texas (Q 485) (ASSASSINATION CAPTION).
D 100	Anonymous typewritten envelope addressed to "Letters to the Editor," Newsweek, postmarked Los Angeles, and accompanying typewritten letter addressed to Newsweek dated December 26, 1963 (Q 486).
D 101	Anonymous typewritten letter addressed to Senator THOMAS H. KUCHEL dated December 19, 1963, signed "R. SERLING" (Q 487).
D 102	Century Arms, Incorporated, Order No. 8934, dated June 29, 1962, reflecting sale of 700 6.5 caliber Italian carbines to Aldens, 5000 W. Roosevelt Road, Chicago, Illinois.
D 103	Original list of serial numbers of 700 Carcano Italian carbines received by Century Arms, Incorporated, from Empire Sporting Goods, Montreal, Quebec, Canada. (Serial No. 2766 appears on the last page of numbers.)

ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION
D 104	Twenty one items from Texas Employment Commission files, Austin, Texas, regarding LEE HARVEY OSWALD (Qc69 - Qc70).
D 105	Eleven photostatic copies of Texas State warrants issued to LEE HARVEY OSWALD (Qc68).
D 106	Copy of Transportes Frontera Bus Company passenger list of October 2-3, 1963. The name "OSWLD" is listed as No. 4. The original of this item is designated as J 8.
D 107	One copy of Flecha Roja passenger list September 26, 1963, relating to LEE HARVEY OSWALD's travel in Mexico.
D 108	Handbill "Hands Off Cuba" found on porch at 4907 Magazine Street, New Orleans, Louisiana.
D 109	W-4 form dated January 17, 1956 in name of LEE HARVEY OSWALD obtained from I. R. Michell, Incorporated, 442 Canal Street, New Orleans, Louisiana.
D 110	Eleven time cards of LEE HARVEY OSWALD obtained from William B. Reily and Company, Incorporated.
D 111	Five payroll time cards obtained from G. F. TUJAGUE, 442 Canal Street, New Orleans, Louisiana.
D 112	W-4 form dated November 12, 1955, in name of LEE HARVEY OSWALD obtained from G. F. TUJAGUE, 442 Canal Street, New Orleans, Louisiana.
D 113	Two employees records sheets in name of LEE HARVEY OSWALD obtained from G. F. TUJAGUE, 442 Canal Street, New Orleans.
D 114	Release dated January 17, 1956, signed by LEE HARVEY OSWALD obtained from G. F. TUJAGUE, 442 Canal Street, New Orleans.

ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION
D 115	The following records from the Louisiana Division of Unemployment Security: Two application cards LSES-511; one additional card LSES-512; Claim Record Card Form IB-1; Interstate Claim Supplement Form IB-10 dated July 21, --; Texas Employment Commission Form B-11; Interstate Claim Supplement IB-10, April 26, 1963, and note dated November 27, 1963, regarding LEE HARVEY OSWALD with attachment.
D 116	Roll of 16 mm duplicate film print of movies by WDSU-TV taken of OSWALD on three occasions: a) Silent film of OSWALD distributing leaflets at New Orleans, August 16, 1963 b) Silent film of OSWALD's court appearance, New Orleans, Louisiana, August 12, 1963. c) Sound film interview at WDSU-TV on August 21, 1963.
D 117	Roll of 16 mm duplicate film print of silent movies by WWL-TV showing OSWALD distributing leaflets at New Orleans.
D 118	Record of radio program "Conversation Carte Blanche." Broadcast August 21, 1963, at 6:05 p.m. over radio station WDSU.
D 119	Envelope postmarked Minsk, September 11, 1963, bearing handwritten address "Lee H. Oswald, P. O. Box 30061, New Orleans, La., USA," and accompanying one page handwritten letter dated Minsk, September 9, 1963, beginning "Dear Aleck, it has been--" and ending on reverse side "Your friend Erick." (Q 489).

ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION
D 120	Envelope postmarked Minsk, October 28, 1963, bearing handwritten address "Lee H. Oswald, P.O. Box 30061, New Orleans, La., USA" (address marked through evidently by U. S. Post Office to reflect address 2515 W. 5th Street, Irving, Texas), and accompanying one page handwritten letter dated "Minsk Oct. 28, 1963," beginning "Dear Aleck, I hope everything--" and ending on reverse side "Yours friend, Erick." (Q 490).
D 121	Three pages of typewriting from the Smith-Corona portable typewriter, Serial No. 4A303942, property of RUTH HYDE PAINE (K 62).
D 122	Envelope postmarked Long Island City, New York, February 6, 1964, bearing typewritten address "Times Herald, Dallas, Texas, Exclusive for City Editor," and accompanying two page typewritten letter beginning "I've got to tell" and ending "I sign myself Mr. Z." (Q 491).
D 123	Four page handwritten letter in Russian with the heading 2515 W. 5th Street, Irving, Texas, December 27, 1963, which is a letter to MARINA OSWALD from RUTH PAINE.
D 124	Known handwriting and hand printing of JENO FARKAS (RUBY CAPTION).
D 125	Envelope postmarked "El Paso 2, Tex Jan 11 3 PM 1964" addressed to Mr. JACK RUBY, c/o Dallas County Jail, Dallas, Texas, and accompanying a one page hand printed note beginning "Jack - tell them nothing" and ending "Fair Play for Cuba." (RUBY CAPTION).
D 126	Handwritten anonymous letter beginning "To the Investigating Committee" (RUBY CAPTION).

ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION
D 127	Envelope postmarked "Los Angeles, Calif 20 Jan 1964 AM" bearing a handwritten address, "The Prime Minister" and accompanying a one page handwritten letter beginning "Dear Alec" and ending on the reverse side "Why Kennedy was shot"(Q 492) (ASSASSINATION CAPTION).
D 128	Envelope postmarked "San Antonio, Tex 1B Dec 2, 1963 8:00 PM" bearing typewritten address "Mrs. Oswald," etc. (ASSASSINATION CAPTION).
D 129	News clipping entitled "Oswald Looked Trouble Bound," etc. (ASSASSINATION CAPTION).
D 130	Envelope postmarked "San Antonio, Tex 2A Dec 3, 1963, 7:00 PM" bearing typewritten address "Mrs. Marguerite Oswald," etc. (ASSASSINATION CAPTION).
D 131	Two newspaper clippings: One entitled "Officers Blamed," etc., and bearing typewritten message; other entitled "Man Kills Minister," etc., and bearing typewritten message (ASSASSINATION CAPTION).
D 132	Envelope postmarked "San Antonio, Tex 1A Dec 6, 1963, 4:00 PM" bearing handwritten address "Mrs. Marguerite Oswald," etc. (ASSASSINATION CAPTION).
D 133	One page handwritten letter beginning "Marguerite Oswald you are," etc. (ASSASSINATION CAPTION).
D 134	Envelope postmarked "Jamaica, N. Y., 1A Dec 6, 1963, 7:30 PM" bearing hand printed address "Mrs. Oswald, Sr.," etc. (ASSASSINATION CAPTION).
D 135	Two page letter, first page beginning "To an assassins--" and second page beginning "Take card of you--" (ASSASSINATION CAPTION).

ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION
D 136	Postcard postmarked "Jamaica, N. Y. 1A, Dec 6, 1963, 6:30 PM" bearing hand printed message on reverse side beginning "Why don't you admit," etc. (ASSASSINATION CAPTION).
D 137	Envelope postmarked "Arlington, Va., Jan 17, 1964, 8:00 PM" bearing handwritten address "Mrs. Marguerite C. Oswald," etc. (ASSASSINATION CAPTION).
D 138	Handwritten note bearing printed words "Strictly Confidential," etc. (ASSASSINATION CAPTION).
D 139	Envelope postmarked "Fort Worth, Tex Feb 2, 1964, PM," bearing typewritten and hand printed address "Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, etc. (ASSASSINATION CAPTION).
D 140	Slip of paper bearing typewritten message "So you put--" and ending "got the President." (ASSASSINATION CAPTION).

DL 100-10461

B. Efforts to Identify Visible Laundry Mark "30 030" in the Collar of Gray Cotton Jacket Identified as Belonging to LEE HARVEY OSWALD

DL 100-10461
RNQ:lcs
1

The following investigation was conducted to identify the visible laundry mark "30 030" in the collar and the visible dry cleaners tag "B9738" stapled inside the gray cotton jacket which has been designated K42.

AT DALLAS, TEXAS

On April 2, 1964, Mrs. GLADYS JOHNSON, landlady for 1026 North Beckley, Dallas, Texas, telephonically advised SA R. NEIL QUIGLEY she could not identify the laundry or cleaners, if any, that was used by LEE HARVEY OSWALD when he resided at her rooming house.

On April 1, 1964, Captain A. O. JONES, Forgery Bureau, Dallas Police Department, telephonically advised SA R. NEIL QUIGLEY there is no control file for visible laundry and dry cleaning marks in the Dallas area.

On April 6, 1964, BUELL WESLEY FRAZIER, employee, Texas School Book Depository Building, advised SA E. J. ROBERTSON by telephone that he did not know of any laundry or dry cleaners used by LEE HARVEY OSWALD. Dallas, Texas

On April 1, 1964, the following establishments in the immediate area of 1026 North Beckley, Dallas, advised SA QUIGLEY and SA ROBERTSON that they could not identify the above laundry and cleaning marks:

LESLIE LAWSON
Gray's Cleaners
1209 Eldorado

FRED GRISHAM
Clifton's Cleaners
1258 North Bishop

The following individuals who operate laundry and dry cleaning establishments in the Oak Cliff area in Dallas advised SA QUIGLEY telephonically on the dates indicated they could not identify the laundry and cleaning marks.

DL 100-10461
RNQ:jes
2

DATE	NAME
3/27/64	GEORGE HARMON Holiday Cleaning and Laundry 5540 Preston Road
3/27/64	BERNARD SLATER Fishburn Cleaning and Laundry Company 3200 Ross
3/27/64	Mrs. JOAN KELLY Alamo Laundry and Cleaning Company 400 West Jefferson
3/27/64	GARY KLEIN Bell Cleaning and Laundry 4815 Columbia
3/27/64	JIM MARTIN Martin's Cleaning 3600 Ross
4/1/64	Mrs. JIM BRIDGES Acme Cleaning Company 932 West Davis
4/2/64	BUTLER JACKSON Annex Cleaners 217 Jeff Davis Center
4/2/64	MYLO MOODY Cedar Crest Cleaners 1723 South Ewing
4/2/64	YVONNE BLACKBURN Crest Cleaners 614 East Colorado
4/2/64	B. H. CALLAWAY Edgecliff Cleaners 903 South Denley Drive

DL 100-10461
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3

DATE	NAME
4/2/64	Mrs. E. L. HATLY Edgefield Cleaners 502 Edgefield
4/2/64	JUDD AYRE Fashion Cleaners 117 North Marlboro
4/2/64	JOHN C. THOMPSON Glo Cleaning System 4113 Gaston
4/2/64	HERBERT DENNIS Herbert's Cleaners 813 West Jefferson
4/2/64	ESTELLE MARRIET Highland Cleaners and Laundry 903 South Denley Drive
4/2/64	FRED ADAMS Holland Cleaners 202 South Hampton
4/2/64	BETTY THELMA Horrell's Hand Finished Cleaning 2004 West Jefferson
4/2/64	Mrs. MARGARET KEE Kessler Cleaners 1313 West Davis
4/2/64	Mrs. JESSE SANDERS Laden Cleaners and Laundry Service 521 West Davis
4/2/64	J. H. SAMPLE Marsalis Cleaning Company 303 North Marsalis

DL 100-10461
RNQ files
4

DATE	NAME
4/2/64	CHUCK PHELL Midway Cleaners and Taylors 109 West Jefferson
4/2/64	ALTA BAUGUS O.K. Cleaners 940 East Jefferson
4/2/64	MATT MOSBY Oak Cliff Cleaners and Fur Storage 830 West Jefferson
4/2/64	PHILLIP FORTON Parisian Cleaners and Laundry 2303 West Clarendon
4/2/64	ROBERT DIKES Primo Cleaning Co. 807 Hutchinson Road
4/2/64	MINNIE DERRICK Quality Cleaning Company 632 West Jefferson
4/2/64	R. A. MILLER R & W Cleaners 1319 Stella
4/2/64	Mrs. J. C. GILLILAND Rosemont Cleaners 509 South Rosemont Avenue
4/2/64	Mrs. J. G. Emmert Rucker Cleaners 2202 Cedar Crest
4/2/64	JOE RUSHING Joe Rushing Cleaners and Dryers 1106 West Davis

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DATE	NAME
4/2/64	Mrs. PEARL HIGHTOWER Trinity Cleaners 1013 Vermont
4/2/64	DOROTHY NICHOLS 20th Century Cleaners and Launderers 2000 South Beckley
4/2/64	MARY JORDAN Veteran Cleaners 1145 South Hampton
4/2/64	HENRY KING Wynnewood Cleaners 2210 Wynnewood Village

AT IRVING, TEXAS

The following individuals advised SA R. NEIL QUIGLEY and SA E. J. ROBERTSON on the dates indicated that they could not identify the laundry or dry cleaning marks.

4/1/64	FANNY PACE Harwell Cleaners 1319 South Story
4/6/64	Mrs. V. R. FORD Ford's Cleaners 2815 Carpenter Road
4/6/64	CHARLES W. TAYLOR Swiss Cleaners 200 West Sixth Street
4/2/64	Mrs. BEATRICE MC KAY Zip Cleaners 814 East Irving Blvd.

DL 100-10461
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The following investigation was conducted by SA R. NEIL QUIGLEY and SA E. J. ROBERTSON:

On April 6, 1964, Mrs. WALTER SMITH, Clerk, Swiss Cleaners, 200 West 6th Street, advised she formerly worked at Swiss Cleaners No. 2, 223 West Sixth Street, which cleaners was closed on about December 1, 1963, and believes an individual using the name OSWALD did some business at the cleaners. She is unable to recall any description of the individual and is unable to identify LEE HARVEY OSWALD as the OSWALD mentioned above.

On April 6, 1964, JOHN L. VOGEL, Bookkeeper, 210 West Irving Boulevard, made available the receipt books for October 1, 1963, through November 22, 1963, for Swiss Cleaners No. 2, formerly operating at 223 West Sixth Street.

On April 6, 1964, a review of the receipt books, as described above, by SA QUIGLEY and ROBERTSON failed to reflect anyone having used the name OSWALD.

DL 100-10461/cah

The following individuals at Dallas, Texas, on the dates indicated, advised SA R. NEIL QUIGLEY telephonically the machine laundry mark "030" or "30 030" and the machine dry cleaning mark "B9738" are not identifiable with marks used in their laundry:

NAME	DATE
W. A. LIVINGSTON A Coin Cleaning Center, Inc. 1504 South Buckler	April 7, 1964
DOROTHY COONROD A-I Cleaners 209-A West Main	April 7, 1964
Mrs. MYMA WESTERN ABC Cleaners & Laundry 6920 Harry Hines Boulevard	April 7, 1964
Mrs. JOSEPHINE THURMON Airway Cleaners 8114 Denton Drive	April 7, 1964
LOUISE DEN Aladdin Cleaners 143 Pleasant Grove Shopping Center	April 7, 1964
Mrs. BERNICE ALLEN Allen Cleaners #6 Richardson's Heights Village	April 7, 1964
Mrs. RUTH SHUMAKER American Dyeing & Dry Cleaning 4110 Worth	April 7, 1964
EARL CANADA Capital Cleaners 5225 Capital	April 8, 1964

DL 100-10461/eah

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On April 7, 1964, HARRY YOUNG, City Manager, Dallas Tailor & Laundry Supply, 502 Second, Dallas, Texas, advised SA R. NEIL QUIGLEY and SA THOMAS T. TRETTIS, JR., he has been in the laundry supply business for over twenty years.

Upon viewing a photograph of the grey cotton jacket, K42, he stated, in his opinion, the laundry mark in the collar would be "030" and not "30 030." He feels the first "30" at best is a partial printing which did not take and the last "030" is the actual number.

He feels the "030" was printed by a National Laundry Marking Machine, in view of the spacing, which is wider than the normal laundry marking machine. The National machine is spaced slightly larger, since it uses an inked pad rather than a ribbon as other machines. The extra spacing on the National machine is necessary to keep the print from blotting when applied to clothing.

He stated the dry cleaning tag "B9738" was made by a Tag-O-Lectric Machine.

In his opinion, the only way to identify the laundry mark and dry cleaning mark with a particular laundry would be to match the machine to the printing on characteristics peculiar to a particular machine. The machines are not widely used in the Dallas area, and are used for the purpose of eliminating the use of the customer's name.

Mr. YOUNG also pointed out the "030" could possibly have been printed by a Tag-O-Lectric Machine, as it can be employed to mark directly on the clothing.

On April 8, 1964, HARRY L. KRISS, President, Southern Cleaners & Laundry Supply Company, Inc., 150 Glass Street, Dallas, Texas, advised SA QUIGLEY and SA E. J. ROBERTSON he has been in the business in the Dallas area for thirty years.

Upon viewing a photograph of the grey cotton jacket, K42, he stated the laundry mark in the collar could have been made by a National type machine. The dry cleaning tag in the jacket was no doubt made by a Tag-O-Lectric Machine. Neither machine is widely used in the Dallas area, to his knowledge. He does recall selling a Tag-O-Lectric Machine to the BAKER Brothers, who operated the Irving Cleaners in Irving, Texas, several years ago.

He stated he would have no way of determining how many cleaners in the area did have Tag-O-Lectric Machines and knew of no way to obtain a list of such cleaners.

On April 8, 1964, Mrs. EDITH HANCOCK, Lasco Supply Company, Irving Boulevard, Dallas, Texas, advised SA QUIGLEY and SA ROBERTSON the Lasco Company deals in cleaner supplies, but does not handle any type of marking machinery.

On April 8, 1964, RUTH SCOTT, Irving Cleaners, 116 South Jefferson, Irving, Texas, advised SA QUIGLEY and SA ROBERTSON the Tag-O-Lectric Laundry & Dry Cleaning Marking Machine has not been used for over four years. The cleaners now uses a hand-marking system which is faster and more efficient.

Upon viewing the photograph of the grey cotton jacket, K42, she advised the laundry and dry cleaning marks are not familiar to her.

On April 8, 1964, Mrs. V. R. FORD, Ford's Cleaner, 2815 Carpenter Road, Irving, Texas, advised SA QUIGLEY and SA ROBERTSON she has been in the cleaning business for thirty-six years in the Irving, Texas, area.

Upon viewing a photograph of the grey cotton jacket, K42, she advised no one in the laundry and cleaning business in the Irving area used marking equipment like the one on the jacket.

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The following investigation was conducted by SA R. NEIL QUIGLEY:

At Grand Prairie, Texas

On April 10, 1964, BILLIE BRAMHALL, B & M Cleaners, 3012½ East Main (formerly Gene's One-Hour Cleaners), on viewing a photograph of the gray jacket, K42, advised the laundry mark and dry cleaning mark were not familiar to her.

At Dallas, Texas

On April 9, 1964, HARRY YOUNG, City Manager, Dallas Tailor and Laundry Supply, 502 2nd Avenue, advised the only Tag-O-Lectric machine in Irving, Texas, belongs to the Baker brothers who operate the Irving Cleaners.

YOUNG advised AL DAVIS, Textile Marking Machine Company, Kansas City, Missouri, residence 1844 E. 48th Street, Kansas City, Missouri, is the representative for Tag-O-Lectric laundry marking machine in the Texas-Louisiana area and would probably know the location of each machine in that area.

On April 9, 1964, JIM WYATT, Assistant General Manager, Blue Ribbon Laundry and Dry Cleaning Service, 3824 Cedar Springs, Dallas, Texas, advised telephonically his firm uses a Tag-O-Lectric type marking machine, however, no letters are used in their coding system, only numbers.

On April 10, 1964, HYMAN ZELAZNY, Executive Vice President, Dallas Tailor and Laundry Supply, 502 2nd Avenue, advised telephonically the dry cleaning tag "B9738" on the gray jacket, K42, is without a doubt the mark of a Tag-O-Lectric marking machine since it uses a double offset stapling device which attaches to the fiber strip in the center.

Dallas, Texas

The only nine machines in Dallas to Mr. ZELAZNY's knowledge are located at White Star Laundry and the Blue Ribbon Laundry. In Fort Worth, Texas, the only such machines to his knowledge are located at the Modern Laundry, Sunshine Laundry, Hill's Cleaners and Launderers, and Rodriguez Laundry.

He feels the "B" prefix on the white colored fiber strip indicates a sub station and therefore a large chain type laundry operation. He feels it quite possibly is a large chain operation in Louisiana such as the Chalemette chain.

The following individuals advised telephonically on the dates indicated they could not identify the laundry mark or the dry cleaning mark on the gray jacket, K42:

April 9, 1964

LEONA SHIPLEY, American Laundry Company, 301 2nd Avenue

IRENE TOUNGATE, Anderson Cleaners, 1800-A North Haskell

MARVIN BATES, Ann Arbor Cleaners, 1911 Ann Arbor

GREEN LADD, Arlington Park Cleaners, 1818 Record Crossing

Mrs. J. W. LIVINGSTON, Artway Cleaning Company, 4206 S. Oakland

HATTIE TODD, Autry Dal Cleaners, 2809 S. Lancaster

ANNIE D. POWELL, Avalawn Cleaners and Dryers, 3923 Cedar Springs

Mrs. JAMES BARR, Avon Cleaners, 4343 Lovers Lane

JOHNNIE BURDETTE, B & B Cleaners, 1105 East Main

CARL BLACKBURN, B & W Cleaners, 3123 Holmes

BILLIE BACCUS, Baccus Fifty-Minute Cleaners, 4316 S. Oakland (also Dutch Maid Cleaning and Laundry, 2606 Forest Avenue)

EDITH MILLRORN, Baker Brothers Drive-In Cleaners, 329 East Jefferson

JERRY HARMON, Baxley Cleaners, 8519 Hillcrest

FON DAY, Beacon Cleaners, 111 S. Beacon

VIVIAN SALINAS, Beaumont Cleaners, 1401 Beaumont

CORA KNOWLES, Beckley Wood Cleaners, 2126 South Beckley

Mrs. FRANK FOX, Beeman Avenue Cleaners, 5012 Beeman Avenue

Mrs. LEXIE ADAIR, Belvick Cleaners and Laundry, 2815 Greenville

BETTY VOLTS, Bert's Cleaning and Laundry, 116 Walnut Hill Village

Mrs. R. T. DICKEN, Best Cleaners, 4601 East Grand

NATTIE BLUTT, Best Yet Cleaners, 1619 South Oakland

C. D. BILLINGSLEY, Billingsley Brothers Cleaners, 4233 Ross

Mrs. WILLIAM L. CULBERTSON, Bill's Cleaners, 3131 Knox

Mrs. PEARL BOSTICK, Bostick Cleaners, 10218 Midway Road

FRANK BRANNAN, Brannan's Nu-Way Cleaners and Laundry, 3101 Knox

MAYFIELD BRYAN, Bryan Arden Cleaners, 8413 Preston Road

ERIC MOORE, Broadway Village, Sixty-Minute Cleaners, 244 Broadway Village

PAUL OMSTEAD, Brooklawn Cleaners, 2411 W. Kiest

IRENE ISHMAL, Brown Cleaning and Laundry, 1100 S. Haskell

Mrs. MYRTLE PRUTT, Bryan Street Cleaners, 4313 Bryan

R. H. CRUMP, Centerville Cleaners, 1504 Centerville Road

LUCILLE RANNE, Chaney Cleaning Company, 1906 N. Henderson

CLARA PUCK, Chaney and Sons Cleaners, 4914 Spring Avenue

CY SMITH, Choice Cleaners, 4530 E. Lovers Lane

GEORGIA WARD, Christie Cleaners, 111 E. Polk Street

RAY WEATHERFORD, City Cleaners and Laundry, 303 W. Main

L. F. CLARK, Clark's Cleaners, 2731 Grand

GRADY CLARK, Clark's Cleaners and Tailors, 4516 S. Oakland

R. A. CATES, Classic Cleaners, 2808 S. Marsalis Avenue

Mrs. M. D. HERDON, Classified Cleaners, 1408 N. Fitzhugh

CLAUDE CONSTANCE, Constance Cleaners, 4745 Maple

VIRGINIA TOMPKINS, Cowboy Cleaners, 118 Northwood Shopping Center

WILTON BOUND, Crown Cleaners, 5336 Lindsey

T. J. TRIP, Crown Launderette, 9733 Webb Chapel Road

ROY CURRAN, Curran's Drapery and Curtain Cleaning, 3601 McKinney

CATHERINE TRAYLOR, Custom Cleaners, 4817 Bryan

Mrs. L. A. SIMMS, Dallas Cleanorama Company, 111 N. Barry

R. N. CREEKMORE, Dallas Cleaners and Tailors, 4309 Oak Lawn

SAM GRAY, Dallas Leather Cleaners, 1620 N. Fitzhugh

BESSIE HAMMOCK, Dalworth Cleaners, 1408 W. Main

ETHEL HIGGINS, Daniel Cleaning and Laundry, 6301 Hillcrest

JOHN DASCH, Dasch Cleaners, 8400 Scyene Road

MAX HUFFAKER, Day and Night Dry Cleaning Company, 2815 Live Oak

CHARLES STUBBS, Debonair Cleaners, 4626 Scyene Road

DEE HANEY, Dee and Hattie Cleaners, 804 S. Beacon

CLARENCE PAINTER, Valet Cleaners (also DeLuxe Cleaners and Laundry, 2920 Maple, and Executive Cleaners, 4213 Oak Lawn)

Mrs. PAUL WALTON, Desoto Cleaners, Belt Line

CHARLES BUYBEN, Dickie's Cleaners, 7532 S. Lamar

H. J. PACKENIUS, Dixie Cleaners, 4720 Myrtle

SARAH DIXEN, Dixen's Star Bright Cleaners, 2620-C Hillburn Drive

LOUISE STAGNONE, Don's of Richardson, 62 Arapaho Village (formerly Garland Laundry and Cleaning)

LIZ WILSON, Dossett's Dry Cleaners and Laundry, 9069 Garland Road

S. H. HIGHBINGER, Elite Cleaners, 4910 Ross

ISADORE MILLER, Enquire Shine and Press Shop, 1322 Commerce

Mrs. WALTER PHILLIPS, Esquire Cleaners, 6613 Hillcrest

LEQUETTA HARMON, Fairview Cleaners, 1317 E. Main

Mrs. LILLIAN MERCY, Famous Dry Cleaning and Pressing Plant, 2562-A Cedar Crest

MILDRED SULLINS, Fashion Care, Incorporated, 10601 Garland

OLAN FITTZ, Fittz OK Laundry and Dry Cleaners, Incorporated, 4520 McKinney

Mrs. MARTIN WEBBER, Ford Plant Cleaners, 8033 Ferguson

ESTER MAE DOUGLAS, Forest Avenue Cleaners, 2728 Forest Avenue

RUBY MOLCK, Forest Cleaners, 3261 Karla Street

OTIS FOSTER, Foster Cleaners, 5013 W. Lovers Lane

Mrs. FRED FOSTER, Fred Foster Cleaners, 2308 W. Illinois

NINA FRENCH, French D. D. Cleaners, 4113 Lomo Alto

Mrs. J. C. SCHINDLER, French Dry Cleaning Company, 1840 N. Henderson

Mrs. IDA DUNN, Friendly Cleaners and Laundry, 725 S. Cockerd Hill

BEN FRISHMAN, Frishman's Cleaners and Dry Goods, 6903 Greenville

BILL WHITLEY, Jack Frost Cleaning Company, 4120 W. Jefferson

Mrs. B. N. FULLEN, Fullen Cleaners, 2920 Oak Lawn Avenue

J. C. MATHIS, Gaston Avenue Cleaners, 4413 Gaston Avenue

INSLE GAY, Gay's Cleaning and Pressing Shop, 2311 N. Hall.

April 10, 1964

Mrs. C. B. CASS, Gil-Rob Dry Cleaning Company, 2441 W. Kiest

VIRGINIA FOX, Gilpen Street Cleaners, 51 N. Gilpen

Mrs. DEWBRE, Glen Oaks Cleaners and Laundry Service, 123 Glen Oaks Village

MOSES JORDAN, Grand Prairie Laundry and Dry Cleaners, 1900 Sherman

JOHN GRAY, Gray's Cleaners and Laundry, 4201 Colonial

Mrs. HUDSON GRIFFIN, Griffin Cleaners, 2502 Metropolitan

CLAUDE BOUTEN, Griffith Cleaning Shop, 2503 Valley View Lane

Mrs. BESSIE CALK, Grove Laundry, 8116 Lake June Road

Mrs. IRMA HARRISON, Harrison's Cleaners, 601 S. Center

BILL JOSEPH, The Hatitorium, 315 N. Akard

Mrs. C. H. HAYNES, Haynes Cleaners and Laundry, 6929 Scuyene

Mrs. BERTA PAKLAIAN, Mesquite Cleaners (formerly Bunn's Cleaners), 113 S. Bryan

MARIE DAVIE, Burbank Cleaners, 8517 Denton Drive

J. E. THOMAS, Charles Owen Byrd Dry Cleaning, 3301 McKinney Avenue

Mrs. LOIS LEWIS, Capital Laundry and Cleaners, 1518 Greenville

W. L. CAPPS, Capps Cleaning and Laundry, 2504 Ann Arbor

Mrs. S. BOWING, Carroll Avenue Cleaners, 805 N. Carroll

RAE ARGENTBRIGHT, Casa Linda Cleaners, 8652 Garland Road

HAL BONNER, Casa Vale Cleaners, 1223 Easton Road

ELMYRA REYNOLDS, Hi-Vue Cleaners, 5507 S. Beckley

H. R. RHODEN, Hilltop Cleaners, 3101 W. Davis

CHRISTINE REESE, Hodges Cleaners, 4415 Lovers Lane

HERMAN GOLDFARB, Hollywood Cleaners and Laundry, 2316 Oates

PAULINE ROBERTSON, Honey Springs Cleaners, 3618 Bonnie View Road

THOMAS R. HOPKINS, Hopkins Cleaners, 404 N. Main

M. JOHN JOSEPH, Howard Cleaners and Launderers, 4842 Gaston

CLAUDE SMITH, Inwood Cleaners, 7815 Inwood

W. B. JAMES, James Cleaners, 4822 Junius

O. B. WALLACE, Jimmerson Cleaners, 2514 Peachtree

VELMA JONES, Jones Quality Cleaners, 3111 S. Oakland

FRANK JORDAN, Jordan's Coin Operated Dry Cleaning and Laundry, 3016 Monticello

Mrs. ROXIE BARKER, Maple Cleaners, 5234 Maple Avenue

ELIZABETH CUDD, Maple Lawn Cleaners, 5511 Denton Drive

GRACIE WILLIAMS, Marathon Laundry and Cleaning, 411 N. Ervay

JOHN KNIGHT, Knox Street Cleaners, 3211 Knox

CHARLES HIREZIE, Lakewood Laundrymatic, 6341 Prospect

J. M. BOUKNIGHT, Laurel Weave Shop, 6005 S. Beckley

WILLIE LACEY, Little World Cleaners and Tailors, 4602 S. Oakland

Mrs. IRMA FORD, Mirrorette Cleaners, 2530 Metropolitan.

DL 100-10461
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The following individuals at Dallas, Texas, on April 10, 1964, advised Special Agent E. J. ROBERTSON telephonically that they could not identify the laundry and dry cleaning marks on the gray jacket, K42.

Name	Firm
C. D. BILLINGSLY, Manager	Herald Dry Cleaning Company 4233 Ross
J. E. MC CARLEY, owner	McCarley's Launderette and Cleaners, 5310 Junius
MILDRED ROSEN, owner	National Drapery and Curtain Cleaning Company
MRS. EUNICE WALKER, Manager	Progress Laundry and Cleaning Company, 3508 Live Oak
GAY FRENCH, Plant Supervisor	Progress Laundry and Cleaning Company, 501 Preston Royal Shopping Center
SUGAR MANNING, Manager	Kiestwood Cleaners 2426 West Kiest
LOUISE HENSON	Kleen Klos Kwik 1004 Preston
CLIFTON KNIGHT, Owner	Knight Cleaners 4440 McKinney
JEWEL MILLER	Kwik Cleaners, 112 Piedmont
ANN JOSEPH	Lakewood Cleaners 2015 Abrams Road

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Name	Firm
CLESTE CRISLER	La Mode Cleaners 4804 South Lamar
MRS. D. B. KONKLE, Clerk	Laundroluxe Cleaners and Laundry 4019 West Jefferson
THELMA LAWS, Owner	Laws Cleaners 2111 North Haskel
LEE BOSHER, Owner	Lee's Dry Cleaners 107 East Davis
RACHEL GILMORE	Lisbon Cleaners 4224 South Lancaster
MODIE MUENCENBERGER	Lomo Alto Cleaners 4110 Lomo Alto
F. W. MC KEAVER, Owner	Mac's Cleaners of Oak Cliff 715 East Saner
LAWRENCE EVERETT, Owner	Magnolia Cleaners 2512 Foreman
FAY AYERS, Clerk	Main Cleaners and Laundry 5124 West Davis
Mrs. C. M. BRANNON, Owner	Majestic Cleaners 4304 Lemmon
ANN ADAMS, Clerk	Manhattan Laundry and Dry Cleaners Company 207 Prather

DL 100-10461/eah

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The following individuals were contacted telephonically by SA THOMAS T. TRETTIS, JR., at Dallas, Texas, on the dates indicated. They could not identify the laundry and dry cleaning marks on a man's gray jacket, Exhibit K42:

April 9, 1964

Zipp City Cleaners, 11318 Lake June Road,
Miss GLENNYS STRICKLAND, Clerk

Zip 60-Minit Cleaners, 1818 Main Street,
H. C. RADY, Owner

Zenith Launderers & Cleaners, 109 North Carroll,
Mrs. LULA MATLOCK, Supervisor, Marking Department;
Mr. JIM GLASSCOCK, Superintendent, Laundry Department

Young's Cleaners, 2424 South Hampton,
Mrs. WINONA YOUNG, Owner

Wilshire Cleaners, 6108 Mockingbird Lane,
Mrs. ROBERTA GOLDWATER, Owner

White Swan Cleaners, 2305 Abrams Road,
J. E. BOLLING, Owner

White Star Laundry & Cleaning Company, 4535 Cole,
Mr. WARREN TYSON, Plant Superintendent

Weber's Cleaners & Laundry, 8033 Ferguson,
MARTIN WEBER, Owner

Weaver Cleaners, 7400 Harry Hines Boulevard,
F. W. WEAVER, Owner

Wade Way Cleaners, 10914 Second Street,
JOHN WADE, Owner

Village Cleaners, 317 Southeast 14th Street,
Mrs. ANN SINCLAIR, Manager

Village Cleaners, 115 Lake Highland's Shopping,
Center, LEO PUTZEL, Owner

Viking Cleaners, 9015 Lake June,
Mrs. MARGARET FAIN, Finisher

Varsity Cleaners, 6606 Snider Plaza,
LENA EDMONDSON, Owner

Vanity Cleaners & Dyers, 6338 Oram,
GEORGE DYE, Tailor

Valwood Cleaners, 13115 Denton Road,
Mrs. ETHEL KAMMERER, Clerk

Valet Cleaners, 3504 McKinney Avenue,
JUANITA BREASHEARS, Manager

Urban Park Cleaners, 7008 Military Parkway,
EARL JACOBS, Owner

Universal Cleaners, 2508 South Beckley,
ELIA BOYD, Manager

20 Minute Speed Clean Laundry & Dry Cleaning,
305 Park Forest Shopping Center,
Mrs. JEWEL MILLER, Manager

Tuxedo Cleaners & Laundry,
Mrs. BARBARA TONEY, Manager

Turner's Cleaners & Launderers,
7024 Snider Plaza,
FRANCES EDWARDS, Clerk

Town & Country Cleaners, 2015 South Edgefield,
Mrs. FRANKIE HARPOLD, Manager

Town & Country Cleaners, 911 North Belt Line Road,
Mrs. SETH DAHN, Manager

Top Hat Cleaners & Laundry, 7012 Bruton,
Mrs. NORMA STEGALL, Clerk

Terry's Laundry & Cleaning, 3011 Commerce,
MARIE HULSEY, Bookkeeper

Tate's Cleaners, 2632 South Harwood,
ALBERT TATE, Owner

Sylvan Cleaners, 1824 Sylvan,
JACK HARPER, Owner

Sunshine Laundry & Dry Cleaners,
4011 Maple, Mrs. MEDI CHANDLER, Clerk

Superb Cleaners, 2718 Second Avenue,
GLADYS HOLSTON, Clerk

Stokenberry Cleaners, 3217 Colby,
Mrs. CHARLES STOKENBERRY, Assistant Manager

Stinnett Cleaners, 529 Singleton Boulevard,
Mrs. R. STINNETT, Manager

Star Cleaners & Laundry, 420 North Lake Shopping Center,
HERMAN HASLER, Owner

Star Cleaners & Laundry, 10750 Ferguson Road,
HERMAN GOLDFADEN, Manager

Stallings Cleaners & Tailors, 5527 Columbia,
Mrs. MARY COLLIER, Manager

Spotless Cleaners, 801 Second Avenue,
W. D. HARRIS, Owner

Sparks Dry Cleaning & Laundry, 3419 Lombardy Lane,
Mrs. LUCILLE WORRELL, Manager

Sparkle Cleaners & Laundry, 3222 Falls Drive,
Mrs. INA AUSTIN, Clerk

Sparkle Cleaners, 302 North Main,
ANNA REYNOLDS, Manager

Sordelet Cleaners, 1906 South Harwood,
A. L. WALTERS, Routeman

Sno Cleaners, 5937 Lovett,
Mrs. A. H. HOUSE, Owner

Snider Plaza Cleaners, 6728 Snider Plaza,
Mrs. OLENE BAILEY, Manager

Smith's Cleaners, 9014 Garland Road,
RICHARD OCHOA, Manager

Don Small Cleaners, 216 East Main,
EUNICE WAY, Clerk

Skillman Cleaners, 1911 Skillman,
Mrs. E. M. TERRELL, Manager

Capp's Cleaners, 2504 Ann Arbor, formerly Service Cleaners, Mrs. W. L. CAPP, Manager

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April 10, 1964

Second Avenue Cleaners, 4502 Second Avenue,
Mrs. CLYDE SMITH, Manager

Scyene Cleaners, 8117 Scyene Road,
FRANCES DATRIDGE, Clerk

Saner Avenue Cleaners, 310 East Saner,
PATRICIA HASSELL, Owner

Sanders Dry Cleaners, 121 East Church,
E. T. SANDERS, Owner

Russell's Cleaners, 1020 Elm Street,
Carrollton, Texas, ERNEST RUSSELL, Owner

Rushman Cleaners, 120 South Lancaster,
ROY L. CHAPMAN, Manager

Royal Dutch Laundry & Cleaning, 5003 Lemmon,
Mrs. ALICE MORROW, Clerk

Royal Cleaners, 420 North Gilpin,
Mrs. M. BYRD, Manager

Ross Oak Crest Cleaners, 211 South Corinth Street Road,
WILLIAM ROSS, Manager

Rose Cleaners, 4207 West Jefferson,
Mr. JAMES ROSE, Owner

Rochester Park Cleaners, 5916 Bexar,
MARY JONES, Manager

Riley One-Hour Cleaners, 4825 Lemmon Avenue,
Mrs. RAY FERGUSON, Clerk

Rhea Cleaners & Laundry, 5029 West Lovers Lane,
Mrs. MARY E. SHORTER, Manager

Re-Nu Cleaners, 4107 Urban,
WILLIAM B. COOK, Manager

Ray Cleaning & Laundry, 5029 West Lovers Lane,
MARY E. SHORTER, Manager

Rainbow Laundry, 1206 Peavy Road,
Mrs. ANN DESMOND, Manager

Prewitt's Cleaners, 4002 Urban,
TRAVIS IRVIN, Manager

Prestonette Laundry & Cleaners, 6138 Luther Lane,
JOHN RYE, Manager

Preston Road Cleaners, 8219 Preston Road,
FRED GILLILAND, Manager

Powell's Cleaners, 3629 Colonial,
Mrs. EVELYN EVANS, Manager

Porterfield Cleaners, 9911 Garland Road,
ROBERT PORTERFIELD, Owner

Polk Terrace Cleaning & Laundry,
ADDIE DOWNING, Clerk

Pleasant Grove Cleaners, 8011 Lake June Road,
JOHN BOATWRIGHT, Owner

Plaza Cleaners & Laundry, 170 Casa Linda Plaza,
MARTHA LANGFORD, Manager

Piper Cleaners, 4822 Dolphin, WALTER PIPER, Manager

Pioneer Cleaning & Laundry, 2401 McKinney,
Mrs. DORIS LONDON, Clerk

Personal Cleaners, 105 Hensley,
Mrs. W. T. WHITE, Manager

Persian Cleaning Company, 3416 Greenville,
Mrs. L. A. YOUNG, Clerk

Perfecto Cleaners, 2919 Greenville Avenue,
R. D. ROSS, Manager

Peerless Cleaners, 3014 Gaston,
Mrs. ELIZABETH ABRAHAM, Manager

Peacock Cleaners, 4518 Lovers Lane,
INEZ HARPER, Clerk

Paschall Cleaners, 5520 East Grand,
Mr. C. E. PASCHAL, Manager

Parry Cleaners, 7112 Lake June,
JOE BAKER, Owner

Parks Cleaners, 2427-A North Fitzhugh,
L. F. THOMPSON, Clerk

Park Cities Cleaner, 6927 Hillcrest,
Miss GEORGIA BAKER, Finisher

DL 100-10461/eah

The following individuals at Dallas, Texas, advised SA ROBERT J. DENEEN telephonically on April 10, 1964, that they could not identify the laundry mark number on the dry cleaning tag on the gray jacket, K42:

Master Cleaners & Laundry, 3520 Oaklawn,
DEBORA THOMAS

Mercury, 2022 Second Street,
Mrs. J. A. MOORE

Miller's Cleaning & Laundry, 10936 Martin Street,
Mrs. EUNICE MILLER

Mister Capital, 1420 Preston Forest Shopping Center,
Mrs. EDITH MARTIN

Mockingbird Cleaners, 5638 Mockingbird Lane,
Mrs. J. D. FERGUSON

Modern Cleaners, 4217 Bryan,
Mrs. J. C. SIMPSON

Muller Laundry & Dry Cleaning, 3405 Grand,
Mrs. TRUSILLA WHORTON

Mustang Dry Cleaners, 327 North Greenville,
Mr. E. M. SONIAP

National Cleaners, 1900 Greenville,
Mr. GLEN BULLOCK

Norwood Cleaners, 106 East Davis,
Mrs. CHARLES E. NORWOOD

Northridge Cleaners, 1823 Gus Thomason Street,
Mr. DWAYNE FETHKENATER

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Nu-Way Cleaners & Laundry,
Mrs. FRANK BRANNAN

Oakland Cleaners, 3213 South Oakland,
Mr. PAUL WILSON

Oaklawn Cleaners, 2920 Oaklawn Avenue,
Mrs. B. N. FULLER

Odom Cleaners, 2738 South Beckley,
Mrs. B. A. DAINWOOD

P. B. Cleaners, 2700 South Ervay,
OVELLE FUNK

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JVW:vm
DL 100-10461

The following individuals were contacted telephonically by IC JAMES VON WHITE on the dates indicated. They could not identify the laundry and dry cleaning marks on the man's gray jacket, Exhibit K 42:

April 8, 1964

Mrs. NELL BROOK, Association of Qualified Dry Cleaners, 1621 8th Avenue, Fort Worth, Texas

J. G. GAVREL, Sr., Gavrel Cleaners and Laundry, 2737 W. 7th Street, Fort Worth, Texas

Mrs. IRENE SULLIVAN, Cascade Cleaners and Laundry, 1700 W. 7th Street, Fort Worth, Texas

BARBARA RICE, Hills Dry Cleaners and Laundry, Incorporated, 4940 Camp Bowie, Fort Worth, Texas

Mr. W. O. HOLDEN, Art Cleaners, 3013 White Settlement Road, Fort Worth, Texas

April 9, 1964

Mrs. PEARL MILLER, Monarch Laundry and Cleaning, 2832 W. Lancaster, Fort Worth, Texas

Mr. JOHN OLIVER, Master Cleaners and Laundry, 3805 Camp Bowie, Fort Worth, Texas

Mr. RAY JONES, Thrifty Cleaners, 4105 Camp Bowie, Fort Worth, Texas

April 9, 1964 (Cont.)

JOSEPH H. KIMBELL, W & O Cleaners, 4915 Camp Bowie, Fort Worth, Texas

Mrs. EULA WEATHERBY, One Day Cleaners, 5240 Camp Bowie, Fort Worth, Texas

Mrs. CHARLOTTE WALKER, Reagan Cleaners, 3901 Benbrook Highway, Benbrook, Texas

April 10, 1964

Mr. IKE WILSON, 7-11 Cleaners, General Office, 3303 White Settlement Road, Fort Worth, Texas

JUANITA BOSWELL, 7-11 Cleaners, 5717 Camp Bowie, Fort Worth, Texas

MILDRED OSTEIN, 7-11 Cleaners, Incorporated, 3909 Camp Bowie, Fort Worth, Texas

Mrs. CORDELL MATTHEWS, Fishburns W. B. Cleaners, Incorporated, 4800 Camp Bowie, Fort Worth, Texas

Mrs. CLYDE HENSHAW, Cousin's Cleaners, 4125 W. Rosedale, Fort Worth, Texas

Mrs. MAXINE MORRIS, Hiett Cleaners, 3603 W. 7th, Fort Worth, Texas

Mrs. MATTYE FINLEY, One Hour Martinizing, 4821 Camp Bowie, Fort Worth, Texas

LILLY FELTNER, One Day Cleaners, 3805 W. Vickery, Fort Worth, Texas

April 10, 1964 (Cont.)

Mrs. ETHEL JARMON, Fort Worth Laundry and Cleaners, 1307 Main Street, Fort Worth, Texas

Mr. LAWRENCE ALBRITTON, Albritton's Cleaners, 3803 W. Vickery, Fort Worth, Texas

Mrs. C. A. FROST, Antoinette Cleaners, 1112 W. Berry, Fort Worth, Texas

Mrs. LILLIAN FEELER, Zenith Cleaners, 8151 White Settlement Road, Fort Worth, Texas

RAY CAPERTON, Ray Cleaning, 4723 Camp Bowie, Fort Worth, Texas

April 15, 1964

JOHN BOW, Benbrook Cleaners, 8322 Highway 377, Benbrook, Texas

P. R. McCLINTON, Elite Cleaners, 7613 Weatherford Highway, Fort Worth, Texas

L. Z. REAVIS, Reavis Cleaners, 8733 Highway 377, Benbrook, Texas

CLAUDE M. BROWN, ABC Cleaners, 1121 W. Magnolia, Fort Worth, Texas

JAMES B. ABLES, Ables Cleaners, 1621 8th Avenue, Fort Worth, Texas

JACK S. PALTON, Ace Cleaners, 3307 E. Vickery, Fort Worth, Texas

April 15, 1964 (Cont.)

WILLIAM C. YOUNG, Alamo Cleaners, 1811 Vaughn Boulevard, Fort Worth, Texas

EDWARD A. BACKUS, Back Us Laundry and Dry Cleaning, 1551 W. Berry, Fort Worth, Texas

P. J. DONOHUE, Berry Brothers and Donohue, Incorporated, 1209 Pennsylvania, Fort Worth, Texas

MORRIS E. HINESLEY, Circle Cleaners, 3004 Blue Bonnett Circle, Fort Worth, Texas

DERALD J. RATIGAN, College Cleaners, 1329 E. Berry, Fort Worth, Texas

CARROLL D. CONLEY, Conley Cleaners and Laundry, 3807 Southwest Boulevard, Fort Worth, Texas

JOHN G. FINLEY, Finley's Cleaners, 6 Westcliff Center, Fort Worth, Texas

RADFORD R. WILLIS, W. B. Fishburn Cleaners, Incorporated, 1212 Main, Fort Worth, Texas

JOHN L. BIGLER, Forest Hill Cleaners, 3162 Mansfield Highway, Fort Worth, Texas

JOHN W. GATTIS, Gattis Meadowbrook Cleaners, 3632 Meadowbrook, Fort Worth, Texas

WILLIAM B. LaCAVA, LaCava's, Incorporated, 709 W. Magnolia, Fort Worth, Texas

THOMAS P. LILLY, Lilly Dry Cleaners, 2676 E. Vickery, Fort Worth, Texas

Mrs. FRANCES LITTLE, Little's Cleaners, 2218 Evans, Fort Worth, Texas

April 15, 1964 (Cont.)

ED KAPLAN, Nobby Cleaners and Laundry, 3039 Hemphill, Fort Worth, Texas

ROY COOPER, River Oaks Cleaners, 4829 Green Oaks, Fort Worth, Texas

PHILLIP R. McCLINTON, Royal Cleaners, 1327 N. Main, Fort Worth, Texas

CLARENCE L. SHEPHERD, Shepherd Cleaners, 107 Roberts Cut-off Road, Fort Worth, Texas

EDWARD P. HENNESSY, Snow-White Laundry and Cleaners, 3126 Gordon, Fort Worth, Texas

Mrs. KATIE RYAN, Southern Cleaners, 1306 W. Magnolia, Fort Worth, Texas

LLOYD L. BAITS, Sylvania Cleaners, Cash and Carry, 1506 N. Sylvania, Fort Worth, Texas

RAYMOND E. GREER, University Cleaners, 2709 W. Berry, Fort Worth, Texas

RAY THOMAS, Zip Cleaners, 3324 W. Seminary, Fort Worth, Texas

S. L. KING, Avalon Cleaners, 1111 NW 21, Fort Worth, Texas

E. ROOSEVELT HUSTON, B & H Cleaners, 700 Missouri, Fort Worth, Texas

AUBREY L. BAKER, Baker Doc Cleaners, 1602 NW 21, Fort Worth, Texas

April 15, 1964 (Cont.)

WILLIAM B. ANDERSON, Best Cleaners and Launderers, 1700 W. 7th, Fort Worth, Texas

LARON MITCHELL, Blanton's Dry Cleaners, 1611 Evans, Fort Worth, Texas

CREATH N. HARRIS, Blue Bonnett Cleaners, 2259 Hemphill, Fort Worth, Texas

JAMES R. AYCOCK, Bobby's Triangle Cleaners, 2100 Azle Avenue, Fort Worth, Texas

ERNEST G. WINES, Bonnell Cleaners, 5406 Bonnell, Fort Worth, Texas

EARL BOYNTON, Earl Boynton Cleaners, 1420 W. Berry, Fort Worth, Texas

EDWARD W. BRANCH, E. W. Branch Cleaners, 3536 Hemphill, Fort Worth, Texas

L. E. BRAZIL, Brazil's Cleaners, 111 E. Hurst Boulevard, Fort Worth, Texas

OTTAH A. THIBER, Broadway Cleaners, 3233 N. Haltom Road, Fort Worth, Texas

C. OWEN AUSTIN, Capitol Cleaners, 1117 Burton Hill Road, Fort Worth, Texas

SUSIE WAGNER, Cherry Lane Cleaners, 606 S. Cherry Lane, Fort Worth, Texas

CHESTER L. CLAY, Chester Cleaners, 2200 Clinton, Arlington, Texas

April 15, 1964 (Cont.)

ANASTASIOS PANAGOPOULAS, Chokas Brothers Cleaners, 106 W. 9th, Fort Worth, Texas

Mrs. MARGARET BURKS, Claybrook Cleaners, 2510 Ward Avenue, Fort Worth, Texas

DERALD J. RATIGAN, College Cleaners, 1329 E. Berry, Fort Worth, Texas

LEONARD H. COPLIN, Coplin's Custom Cleaners, 1225 W. Magnolia, Fort Worth, Texas

LUTHER J. LESTER, Corner Cleaners, 4901 Ramey, Arlington, Texas

SAMUEL L. COSTELLO, Cotton's Cleaners, 2425 Forest Park Boulevard, Fort Worth, Texas

B. E. CARTER, Cowboy Cleaners, 1200A E. Berry, Fort Worth, Texas

Mrs. FAYE J. DAILEY, Dailey's Cleaners, 615 NW 25, Fort Worth, Texas

CHESTER J. REED, De Luxe Cleaners, 4222 Hemphill, Fort Worth, Texas

Mrs. IRIS D. EATMON, Eastern Hills Dry Cleaners, 5572 Meadowbrook, Fort Worth, Texas

T. A. SPARKS, Eastridge Cleaners, 4309 NE 28th Street, Fort Worth, Texas

D. J. EICHOR, Eichor's Cleaners and Hatters, 1707 E. Vickery, Fort Worth, Texas

April 15, 1964 (Cont.)

WAYNE A. ESTES, Estes Cleaners, 5636 Bonnell, Fort Worth, Texas

WILLIE O. LAWSON, Evans Avenue Cleaners, 1201 Evans, Arlington, Texas

JOHNNIE ANDERSON, Exchange Cleaners and Dyers, 112 W. Exchange, Fort Worth, Texas

LARON MITCHELL, Expert Cleaners, 800 Cliff, Arlington, Texas

JOHN G. FINLEY, Finley's Cleaners, 3203 Belgrade Road, Arlington, Texas

CY A. WILTON, Jr., Fletchers Cleaners, 2321 N. Beach, Fort Worth, Texas

Mrs. ROXIE FROST, J. H. Frost & Son Cleaning Center, 4329 Wichita, Fort Worth, Texas

OLINE L. McCRARY, Gateway Cleaners, 4065 E. Lancaster, Fort Worth, Texas

JOHN W. GATTIS, Gattis Meadowbrook Cleaners, 3632 Meadowbrook, Fort Worth, Texas

Mrs. GERTRUDE KADEL, Glenn Garden Laundry and Cleaners, 4232 Wichita, Fort Worth, Texas

TROY G. THOMPSON, Glo Cleaning System, 740 N. Sylvania, Fort Worth, Texas

Mrs. MARGARET E. STRICKLIN, Goodman Cleaners, 2101 Evans, Fort Worth, Texas

April 15, 1964 (Cont.)

WALTER C. DYER, Gunn's Cleaners, 325 S. Henderson, Fort Worth, Texas

Mrs. IDA GUYNN, Guynn's Cleaners, 113 E. Hattie, Fort Worth, Texas

Mrs. IRENE E. LaRUE, Hallmark Cleaners, 6940 North-South Freeway, Fort Worth, Texas

JOE S. MAGALLON, Highland Cleaners, 3259B Deen Road, Fort Worth, Texas

W. O'NEAL HOLDEN, Holden Quality Cleaners, 2219 Azle, Fort Worth, Texas

W. O'NEAL HOLDEN, Holden Valet Cleaners, 3544 Denton Highway, Fort Worth, Texas

W. O'NEAL HOLDEN, Holden's, 3013 White Settlement Road, Fort Worth, Texas

SAM SCHOOLER, Holiday Cleaners and Laundry, 3401 E. Belknap, Fort Worth, Texas

WILLIAM E. HUTCHINS, House of Hutchins Cleaners, 4843 White Settlement Road, Fort Worth, Texas

CHARLES J. TRUE, Indian Oaks Cleaners, 7213 W. Comanche Trail, Fort Worth, Texas

EARL W. JENNINGS, Earl W. Jennings Cleaners and Dyers, 1309 Hemphill, Fort Worth, Texas

THOMAS KELL, Jr., Kell Cleaners, 6609 E. Lancaster, Fort Worth, Texas

April 15, 1964 (Cont.)

SAM KITE, Kite's Circle K Cleaners, 3400B Camp Bowie Boulevard, Fort Worth, Texas

BEN PARKS, Lakeview Cleaners, 1348 E. Richmond, Fort Worth, Texas

E. RAY LANCASTER, Lancaster Cleaners, 2100 College, Fort Worth, Texas

MELVIN O. LAWYER, Lawyer's Cleaners, 608 Isbell Road, Fort Worth, Texas

THOMAS P. TURNER, Jr., Lilly Velvetone Dry Cleaning, 2676 E. Vickery, Fort Worth, Texas

EVERETT R. MALLETTE, M & M Cleaners, 1321 Evans, Fort Worth, Texas

DANE M. McANULTY, Mac's Cleaners, 3117 Mansfield Highway, Fort Worth, Texas

ALVA A. FOSTER, Majestic Cleaners and Tailors, 109 E. 10th, Fort Worth, Texas

HAZEL MAPLE, Maple's Cleaners, 4300 Wichita, Fort Worth, Texas

FELIX MARSHALL, Marshall Cleaners, 3916 Hemphill, Fort Worth, Texas

JAMES R. WATSON, Meadowbrook Cleaners, 3632 Meadowbrook, Fort Worth, Texas

April 15, 1964 (Cont.)

JOAN R. SMITHFIELD, Medallion Cleaners and Laundry, 6512 Camp Bowie Boulevard, Fort Worth, Texas

HARRY A. DENNIS, Modern Laundry and Cleaners, 419 S. Jennings, Fort Worth, Texas

Mr. R. G. MOORE, Moore Cleaners, 2263 College, Fort Worth, Texas

JACK HENCKLES, Natatorium Laundry Company, 428 Hemphill, Fort Worth, Texas

NED MITEFF, Ned and Johnnie Cleaners, 3204 N. Main, Fort Worth, Texas

WILLIAM H. INGLLGROVE, Odor Less Cleaners, 3104 Wayside, Fort Worth, Texas

T. WAYNE PARK, Park Cleaners, 911 E. Berry, Fort Worth, Texas

Mrs. JUANITA CLAYTON, Park Hill Cleaners, 2970 Park Hill Drive, Fort Worth, Texas

WAYLAND H. TALIAFERRO, Perfecto Cleaners, 108 N. Riverside Drive, Fort Worth, Texas

J. B. PERKINS, Perkins Cleaners, 2716 Vaughan Boulevard, Fort Worth, Texas

THOMAS P. PETERS, Peters' Cleaners, 909 Houston, Fort Worth, Texas

Mrs. ROBBIE CLEANERS, Pink Apron Cleaners, 2951 W. Butler, Fort Worth, Texas

April 15, 1964 (Cont.)

CLAUD R. SWEARINGEN, Poly Cleaners and Laundry, 1512 Bishop, Fort Worth, Texas

J. GARLAND COOK, Progress Cleaners and Laundry, 1627 Park Place, Fort Worth, Texas

RUSSELL W. LA VELLE, Quality Cleaners, 4743 E. Lancaster, Fort Worth, Texas

L. Z. REAVIS, Reavis Cleaners, 403 College, Fort Worth, Texas

KENNETH WESTMORELAND, Ridgevale Cleaners and Laundry, 3317 Fairfield, Fort Worth, Texas

CORBIN B. BELL, Ridglea Automatic Laundry and Cleaners, 3200 Winthrop, Fort Worth, Texas

W. ONEAL HOLDEN, Ridglea Cleaners, 5916 Camp Bowie, Fort Worth, Texas

LEON S. MANOR, Rite-Way Laundry and Cleaners, 3316 Olive Place, Fort Worth, Texas

HENRY PARKER, Royal South Side Cleaners and Laundry, 922 Bryan, Fort Worth, Texas

LEON SAMPLE, Sample Brothers Cleaners, 2701 Stalcup Road, Fort Worth, Texas

WINFIELD S. SAMPLEY, Sampley's Cleaners, 3007 S. University, Fort Worth, Texas

Mrs. LANA BLY, Seminary Cleaners, 4430 Frazier, Fort Worth, Texas

April 15, 1964 (Cont.)

CLARENCE L. SHEPHERD, Shepherd Cleaners, 107 Roberts Cut-off Road, Fort Worth, Texas

J. EDWARD KOHLER, Snappy Cleaners, 3603 W. Rosedale, Fort Worth, Texas

J. B. HILL, South Main Cleaners, 1712 S. Main, Fort Worth, Texas

DOROTHY L. BARRETT, South Side Laundry and Cleaners, 1001 W. Magnolia, Fort Worth, Texas

CARLOS MARTINEZ, Sparks Cleaners, 2409 NE 28th, Fort Worth, Texas

RALPH E. MILLER, Unique Cleaners, 3200 Avenue G, Fort Worth, Texas

ROSALIE STACY, Stacy Cleaners, 2012 Stalcup Road, Fort Worth, Texas

AUBREY O. STAMPS, Stamps Cleaners and Laundry, 3509 Hemphill, Fort Worth, Texas

JEFF R. SUMMERS, Summers Cleaners, 4458 Hemphill, Fort Worth, Texas

J. NOLAN MURPHY, Jr., Sunshine Cleaners and Laundry, 1200 E. Bessie, Fort Worth, Texas

SCOTT L. DALY, Superior Laundry and Dry Cleaners, 1220 N. Main, Fort Worth, Texas

Mrs. EFFIE S. SURBER, Surber Cleaners, 1412 N. Main, Fort Worth, Texas

April 15, 1964 (Cont.)

WINFIELD SAMPLEY, TCU Cleaners, 3007 S. University, Fort Worth, Texas

CLINTON THAMES, Thames Cleaners, 609 S. Jennings, Fort Worth, Texas

RAYMOND GREER, University Cleaners, 2709 W. Berry, Fort Worth, Texas

Mrs. MAURINE MILLIORN, Vans Cleaners, 3639 Ryan, Fort Worth, Texas

WALTER B. WEEMS, Weems Cleaners, 3001 North-South Freeway, Fort Worth, Texas

SAMUEL H. SCHOOLER, White Star Laundry and Cleaners, 713 Missouri Avenue, Fort Worth, Texas

FRED H. FOREMAN, Wichita Cleaners, 4124 Wichita, Fort Worth, Texas

ROY THOMAS, Zip Cleaners, 5344 Trail Lake Drive, Fort Worth, Texas

C. W. WAKEFIELD and HENRY SMITH, Dallas Tailor and Laundry Supply, 1350 E. Lancaster.

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DL [illegible]00-10461
RPG:ds

Under date of April 11, 1964, the Kansas City Office advised that on that date Mr. AL DAVIS, Textile Marking Machine Company, Kansas City, Missouri, had advised that he does not know the location of all cleaners using Tag-O-Lectric machines in Dallas and Fort Worth, Texas, and New Orleans, Louisiana. Mr. DAVIS suggested contacting a Mr. TYSON at the White Star Laundry, 4535 Cole Street, Dallas, Texas, and in the event Mr. TYSON could not be of assistance he suggested the following jobbers be contacted in Dallas:

HENRY MILLER, Dallas Tailor Supply Company, 502 Second Avenue
Mr. KRISS, Southern Cleaners and Laundry Supply Company, 146 Glass Street
GEORGE DURDIN, Lasco Supply Company, 2219 Griffin Street

Mr. DAVIS advised that the above jobbers in Dallas, Texas, also cover the Fort Worth, Texas, area.

Mr. DAVIS advised that he has not worked in the New Orleans area in two years and does not know the present location of Tag-O-Lectric machines in that area, but suggested contacting the following jobbers, all in New Orleans:

RUDOLPH RAMELLI, Rudolph Ramelli, Inc., 1700 Poydras Street
Mr. (FNU) PELLERIN, JR., Pellerin Laundry Machine Sales, address unknown
RUBEN COHEN, 513 South Lopez Street

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DL 100-10461
RPG/ds/eah

Under date of April 14, 1964, the Bureau advised that none of the other items of OSWALD's clothing available contained any dry cleaners or laundry markings that were similar or could be associated with the "30 030" laundry marking and the "B9738" dry cleaner tag appearing on the K-42 jacket.

On 4/8/64 at Dallas, Texas

by

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 4/24/64

1

Detective Edward Thompson, Laundry Mark File, Technical Research Bureau, furnished the following information concerning the laundry and/or cleaning marks located on K-42, a gray jacket:

The Laundry Mark File maintained by that department pertains to laundry and cleaning establishments in the northeastern section of the United States, with occasional submissions from other sections of the country. The imprinted number, 30-030, and the tag containing the number B-9738, were not identified in this file, however, each geographic section of the country has its own system of marking and filing.

In general, however, in regard to the 30-030 mark, the first group of numbers (including any letter prefix which might be indicated by the blur preceding the first 3) pertains to the retail cleaner or launderer and the second group to the individual customer. The imprinting of the number into the cloth is indicative of a steam laundry or a dry cleaning plant which sends its work out. The B-9738 stapled ticket is indicative of a "one hour cleaner" or an establishment which performs work on the premises. For an effective check, however, the area where the garment was cleaned or laundered would have to be known, according to Thompson.

On 4/15/64 at Police Dept., County of Nassau, Mineola, New York File # NY 89-75

by SA ARTHUR E. FUSS, JR. :vmc 150 Date dictated 4/20/64

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DL 100-10461

[redacted]

1.00

C. Investigation to Locate Source of Identification Bracelets of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and MARINA OSWALD

[redacted]

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 4/8/64

1

On April 8, 1964, SA J. HALE McMENAMIN purchased a silver-colored identification bracelet from the jewelry counter of the H. L. Green Company, 1623 Main Street, Dallas, Texas. This bracelet was sold as a "girls' hand-engraved expansion ident" bracelet for the retail price of $1.00 and was contained in a gold-colored cardboard box bearing a price tag with the following information:

"McCrory's"
-O 12311
1.00
D21

The bracelet and box were marked for identification by SA McMENAMIN.

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On 4/8/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by SA J. HALE McMENAMIN:vm Date dictated 4/8/64

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1

Date 4/8/64

CHARLES CHUCK

Mr. CHARLES R. PEZET, 5738 Goliad Street, Dallas, Texas, advised he operates the H. L. Green Watch Repair Company located in the main floor of the H. L. Green Company Department Store, 1623 Main Street, Dallas, Texas. Mr. PEZET advised that prior to November, 1962, his watch concession was located in the basement of this store; that he moved his operation to the third floor of this same building just prior to Thanksgiving day, 1962, and has been in his present location on the main floor of the H. L. Green Company since March, 1964.

Mr. PEZET was shown photographs of the expansion identification bracelets belonging to LEE HARVEY OSWALD and MARINA OSWALD and he stated he at one time stocked cheap bracelets similar to the ones in the photographs but does not have this type of bracelet in stock at present. He said he was unable to recall whether the bracelets he previously stocked were identical with those in the photographs and would be unable to resolve this since his records would not show the type of bracelet he previously handled. Mr. PEZET advised that bracelets of this type have the decorative border machine engraved on the name plate when they are received and that the only additional engraving would be the name desired by the customer. He examined the engraved name "Marina" on Mrs. OSWALD's bracelet and advised this work was very similar to work done by him. He said it appeared to have been done by an electric Burgess Vibro-graver type machine and that although he does not use one at present he has employed this type of engraver in his work in the past. Mr. PEZET said that in order to be positive he would like to engrave the name "Marina" on some test plates to compare with the name shown in the photograph. He then engraved the name MARINA on two test plates and compared these engravings with the name appearing on Mrs. OSWALD's bracelet. After a careful comparison, Mr. PEZET advised it was his belief he had engraved this name on the bracelet. He observed that due to the vibration of the engraving tool, no two name engravings are exactly identical but that since the formation of the letters in the name MARINA was the same as his writing, it is his belief that he engraved this name.

Mr. PEZET was shown a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and

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On 4/8/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by SAs J. HALE McMENAMIN and RAYMOND J. FOX:vm Date dictated 4/8/64

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he advised he was unable to recall OSWALD as a customer of his watch shop at any location in the H, L. Green Store.

He added however that it was quite possible OSWALD may have purchased articles in his shop and he would not recall him since he waits on numerous persons during the course of his business day. He stated he could not recall OSWALD as a watch repair customer at his shop. He advised that until one month ago he did not keep a name file on customers and accordingly was unable to determine whether OSWALD might have been a customer of his at any time.

He was shown photographs of the bracelet of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and stated that while the bracelet appeared similar to those sold by him at one time he is positive the name "Lee" engraved thereon was not done by him.

Mr. PEZET was shown a girl's silver-type metal expansion identification bracelet bearing the stamped mark "Japan" which had been purchased by SA J. HALE McMENAMIN on April 8, 1964, at the jewelry counter of the H. L. Green Company. After examining the bracelet construction and machined decorative border engraving on the bracelet, he advised it was his opinion the bracelet was identical to Mrs. OSWALD's bracelet before the name "Marina" was added.

Mr. PEZET recalled that in October, 1963, the electric engraving tool being used by the girls working at the jewelry counter of the H. L. Green Company broke down and he was asked whether they could use his Burgess Vibro-graver. He said since he was using a larger engraving machine at this time he readily agreed.

He advised he did not normally do engraving work for the purchases made by customers at the H. L. Green jewelry counter but does recall that in the first week in October, 1963, he believed on a Thursday evening, he received a call at his shop on the third floor from one of the H. L. Green Company's managers on duty that night who asked him whether he might be able to engrave a purchase for a customer. The manager, who he believed was either KEN WOMACK or BOB WEBER, informed him that the girl who normally did do the

engraving was away from the counter and he desired PEZET to expedite the sale. He said he proceeded to the jewelry counter of the H. L. Green Company on the main floor where he engraved an item purchased by the customer. He was unable to recall whether this was a bracelet or some other item. He said neither could he recall the nature of the engraving nor could not definitely say whether he had engraved the name MARINA at this time. Mr. PEZET pointed out that since the article was not purchased from him he paid very little attention to the customer and the article and could not now recall specific details concerning either. He said the jewelry counter was using his engraving machine at this time but had also repaired their own machine and he could not state which machine he used to make this engraving. Mr. PEZET, who is 6' tall, stated that while engraving this purchase he had the impression of a shorter person who was the customer standing near by awaiting the finished article. He added he did not observe this person closely at any time and was unable to say whether it was a man or a woman.

[illegible]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 4/8/64

1

Miss JUANITA DAVALOS, Merchandise Buyer, Jewelry and Cosmetics Department, H. L. Green Company, 1623 Main Street, Dallas, Texas, viewed photographs of a silver-colored expansion identification bracelet bearing the engraved name "Marina" and advised it was similar in design to a bracelet sold by the H. L. Green Company. She then viewed a bracelet presented to her by SA J. HALE McMENAMIN which was purchased from the jewelry counter of this store after which she stated she thought it definitely to be the same design as the bracelet appearing in the photographs. Miss DAVALOS continued that the border design on the name plate of the bracelet is done by the manufacturer and purchased with the border design already etched; however, any names engraved into the name plate are done by employees of the H. L. Green Company.

Similarly, Miss DAVALOS viewed photographs of an expansion bracelet bearing the engraved name "Lee" on the name plate of the bracelet and identified this bracelet also as being handled by the H. L. Green Company. She stated that on occasion she waits on customers at the jewelry counter and when engraving is required is capable of this type of skill but that the names MARINA and LEE as they appear on the above bracelets were not engraved by her.

Miss DAVALOS advised that the H. L. Green Company is one of the stores owned by the McCrory, McLellan, Green Stores Corporation and in the Dallas - Fort Worth area there are four other stores in this chain which handle these bracelets both of which are purchased from Originalities of New York Corporation, 890 Broadway, New York City. She stated the bracelet purchased by SA J. HALE McMENAMIN is purchased as a girl's hand-engraved expansion identification bracelet, order No. 1231, while the bracelet bearing the engraved name "Lee" is believed by her to be identical with order No. 1220 and purchased from Originalities of New York as a men's expansion identification bracelet.

Miss DAVALOS stated she is not aware that any other stores in Dallas carry this bracelet other than the H. L. Green Company at

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On 4/8/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

SAs J. HALE McMENAMIN and

by RAYMOND J. FOX:ym Date dictated 4/8/64

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1623 Main Street, Dallas; McCrory's, 383 W. Jefferson, Dallas; the H. L. Green Company, 901 Houston Street, Fort Worth, Texas; the McCrory's Store, 401 Houston Street, Fort Worth, Texas, and the McCrory's Store, 6305 Camp Bowie Blvd., Fort Worth, Texas.

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 4/10/64

1

Mrs. PEGGY LINDIG, 3111 W. Jefferson Avenue, Dallas, Texas, advised she is employed as cashier and payroll clerk at the H. L. Green Company department store, 1623 Main Street, Dallas, Texas. She said the personnel records system of the store is not set up by individual departments due to the turnover of personnel and transfers within the store of employees from one department to another. She said for this reason it would not be possible to determine from her records the names of girls who had been employed at the jewelry counter of this store during the period March through October, 1963.

Mrs. LINDIG suggested that these names be obtained from either JUANITA DAVALOS, merchandise buyer for the jewelry and cosmetic department, or from Mrs. VELMA SCOTT, the floor supervisor who arranges the working hours for girls in these departments. Mrs. LINDIG stated neither Mrs. DAVALOS nor Mrs. SCOTT are required to keep records for these girls and that both would have to rely on their personal knowledge and recollection of these employees.

Co 1 158

on 4/8/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent RAYMOND J. FOX and J. HALE McMENAMIN:vm Date dictated 4/9/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 4/8/64

1

JUANITA DAVALOS, Merchandise Buyer, Jewelry and Cosmetics Department, H. L. Green Company, 1623 Main Street, advised that the identities of the girls who were employed on the jewelry counter of this store on October 3, 1963, and October 4, 1963, are as follows:

BRENDA JOYCE DANIEL, 8407 Nisqually Street, Dallas, Texas, who has been employed by the store from October 24, 1962, to the present and is presently employed at the stationary counter.

SANDRA ELAINE KINSLOW, 3911 Palacios, Dallas, Texas, who was employed by the store from September 21, 1963, to October 18, 1963.

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On 4/8/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by SAs J. HALE McMENAMIN and RAYMOND J. FOX:vm Date dictated 4/8/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 4/10/64

1

Mrs. VELMA SCOTT, 770 Bethpage Street, Dallas, Texas, advised she is employed as supervisor of Department No. 25 at the H. L. Green Company department store, 1623 Main Street, Dallas, Texas, and this department is made up of the drug and cosmetic counters. She said one of her duties as supervisor is to arrange the working hours for the girls employed at the jewelry counter.

Mrs. SCOTT advised she has no records to show exactly which girls worked at the jewelry counter during the period March through October, 1963, but from notations in her workbook regarding the hourly schedules, she believes the following girls were employed at the jewelry counter during this period of time:

PAT STONE
DORIS BRADLEY
SANDRA KINSLOW and
BRENDA DANIEL.

Mrs. SCOTT said she did not have complete names or addresses for these girls but believed they could be obtained from the payroll records.

Mrs. SCOTT advised she believes a young school girl worked part time at this counter but stated she could not recall her name.

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On 4/8/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by SAs RAYMOND J. FOX and J. HALE McMENAMIN:vm Date dictated 4/9/64

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Date 4/10/64

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Mrs. PEGGY LINDIG, 3111 W. Jefferson Avenue, Dallas, Texas, advised the personnel and payroll records of the H. L. Green Company department store, 1623 Main Street, Dallas, Texas, contained the following information regarding employment of the following persons:

PAT MRS. PATRICIA STONE

PATRICIA ANN STONE, 340½ Lake Cliff Drive, Dallas, Texas, was employed at this store from September 3, 1963, until March of 1964.

MRS. TOMMY STONE
4315 REUND ST. DANNAS, TEXAS

DORIS ELAINE BRADLEY, 5407 Parry Avenue, Dallas, Texas, was employed at this store from March 26, 1963, until April, 1964.

BRENDA JOYCE DANIEL, 8407 Nisqually Street, Dallas, Texas, employed at the store from October 24, 1962, through the present and presently employed at the stationery counter.

SANDRA ELAINE KINSLOW, 3911 Palacios Street, Dallas, Texas, who was employed at the store from September 21, 1963, through October 18, 1963.

Mrs. LINDIG advised she was unable to determine employment information at the jewelry counter for part time employees in the absence of the employee's full name.

On 4/8/64 at Dallas, Texas 161 File # DL 100-10461

by SA RAYMOND J. FOX and J. HALE McMENAMIN:vm Date dictated 4/9/64

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 4/8/64

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BRENDA JOYCE DANIEL DALLAS, TEXAS

Miss BRENDA JOYCE DANIEL, 8407 Nisqually Street, advised she recalls that during October, 1963, she was employed as a sales girl at the jewelry counter of the H. L. Green Company. She was shown photographs of the bracelets of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and MARINA OSWALD and after examining the engraved names appearing on the bracelets stated that neither of these names was engraved by her.

Miss DANIEL was shown a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and she stated she could not recall OSWALD as a customer at the H. L. Green Company store at any time.

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On 4/8/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by SAs J. HALE McMENAMIN and RAYMOND J. FOX:vm Date dictated 4/8/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 4/14/64

1

KFO

Mr. KENNETH WOMACK, 3915 Buena Vista, Apartment D, Dallas, Texas, advised he is currently employed as manager of the M. E. Moses Store, Pleasant Grove Shopping Center, Dallas, Texas having formerly been employed as a store manager with H. L. Green Stores, Inc., 1623 Main Street, Dallas, Texas.

Mr. WOMACK advised that in early October, 1963, at 6:00 or 7:00 PM, which would have been on a Thursday evening as the store does not stay open that late on other nights, he recalls that the girl at the jewelry counter called for him to assist in engraving an identification bracelet. He stated he examined the bracelet and decided he would rather obtain the services of Mr. CHARLES PEZET, who runs a watch repair concession within the confines of the H. L. Green Store, and called upon him to come down from his quarters on the third floor of the store and perform this piece of engraving.

WOMACK stated he cannot now recall who the girl was on duty at the jewelry counter that particular evening and paid no particular attention to the customer and had no conversation with this customer. He pointed out the only thing he can recall is that the customer was a male, but from viewing the photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, advised he could not determine whether this customer was identical with OSWALD.

Mr. WOMACK viewed a photograph of a bracelet belonging to MARINA OSWALD which bears the engraved name, "MARINA", on the name plate of this bracelet and advised that although he has done some of this engraving in the past, the engraving on this bracelet was definitely not performed by him. He pointed out, however, after viewing photographs of this bracelet, he does recall that the bracelet mentioned above, which he felt required the services of CHARLES PEZET to engrave, was similar in type to that appearing in the photograph as he recalls the name plate on the bracelet had a curved rather than a flat surface.

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on 4/10/64 at DALLAS, TEXAS 163 File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent SA RAYMOND J. FOX & J. HALE MC MENAMIN/les Date dictated 4/13/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 6/13/64

1

SANDRA

Miss SANDRA ELAINE KINSLOW, 3911 Palacios Street, Dallas, Texas, advised she was employed at the H. L. Green Company department store in downtown Dallas during September and October, 1963, however, she is quite positive she never worked at the jewelry counter at any time. She said her main employment at this store was at the hair goods counter and she worked for a short period of time at the cosmetics counter. Miss KINSLOW stated she never did any jewelry engraving at any time while employed at this store.

A photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD was shown to Miss KINSLOW and she advised she had never seen this person in the store at any time.

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On 4/10/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

SAs RAYMOND J. FOX and

by J. HALE McMENAMIN:vm Date dictated 4/13/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 4/13/64

1

DORIS

Mrs. DORIS ELAINE BRADLEY, 5407 Parry Street, Dallas, Texas, advised she was employed by the H. L. Green Company department store in downtown Dallas from March, 1963, until the first week of April, 1964. She said during this time she was mainly employed at the jewelry counter although she did fill in at other counters occasionally. She said her normal hours of employment were from 9:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. daily with the exception of Thursday of each week when she worked from 9:30 a.m. to 9:00 p.m.

Mrs. BRADLEY was shown photographs of the expansion identification bracelets belonging to LEE HARVEY OSWALD and his wife, MARINA OSWALD. She said she feels sure these bracelets are exactly the same as identification bracelets which were sold at the jewelry counter of the H. L. Green Company store. She examined the name engravings on both bracelets and said she did not engrave either of these names. Mrs. BRADLEY advised she could not determine who had engraved these bracelets but it was her belief they could have been done by CHUCK PEZET who sometimes engraved articles for the jewelry counter employees. Mrs. BRADLEY stated that occasionally articles were sent to Mr. PEZET on the third floor of the Green Company department store building when other personnel were not available to engrave them. She said she also recalls that Mr. PEZET came to the counter on several occasions to engrave articles for the employees.

Mrs. BRADLEY advised the only other person she could recall who may have engraved articles at the jewelry counter in addition to those furnished by the personnel department was LINDA RAGLAND who was a student at Woodrow High School and who worked part time at the store at the jewelry counter.

A photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD was shown to Mrs. BRADLEY and she advised she had never seen this person in the store at any time.

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On 4/10/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by SAs RAYMOND J. FOX and J. HALE McMENAMIN:vm Date dictated 4/13/64

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DL 100-10461/eah

The following investigation was conducted by SA'S RAYMOND J. FOX and J. HALE MC MENAMIN at Dallas, Texas:

Mrs. LUCILLE MC MILLEN, 340½ Lake Cliff Drive, advised on April 13, 1964, that Mrs. PATRICIA STONE no longer resides at this address. She said that Mrs. STONE rented an apartment in her home for a period of a few months and moved out about February 15, 1964. Mrs. MC MILLEN advised that Mrs. STONE left no forwarding address, but she believes that her mother, Mrs. BEULAH FREMMING, 1431 Arizona Street, Dallas, Texas, may know her present address.

Mrs. BEULAH FREMMING, 1431 Arizona Street, Dallas, Texas, advised on April 15, 1964, that her daughter, PATRICIA STONE, was employed by the H. L. Green Company Department Store, 1623 Main Street, Dallas, Texas, until approximately three weeks ago. Mrs. FREMMING advised that PATRICIA is married to TOMMY STONE and that until Saturday, April 11, 1964, both resided at 4315 Bryan Street in Dallas. Mrs. FREMMING stated that PATRICIA's husband is [an alcoholic] and that she quit her job in order to take care of him. She said that PATRICIA and her husband moved from the apartment on Bryan Street on Saturday, April 11, 1964, and she does not know their present address.

Mrs. FREMMING stated that PATRICIA and her husband have moved on various occasions in the past and the only way she could learn her daughter's address was when PATRICIA called her after several weeks' absence. She stated that she and her husband have made numerous efforts to locate her daughter, PATRICIA, since last Saturday with no success.

Mrs. FREMMING advised that, in the past when TOMMY STONE has been [drinking] for several weeks, PATRICIA has taken him to his parents' home in Grand Saline, Texas, and she feels they may be living with his parents at present. She said that TOMMY STONE's father is EUGENE "DUCK" STONE, that he resides at Grand Saline, Texas, and has telephone number YO 2-3528. She said that EUGENE STONE is [also an alcoholic and not reliable]. Mrs. FREMMING stated that TOMMY STONE's grandmother is

very reliable and may know where PATRICIA STONE and her husband, TOMMY, are residing. She said that TOMMY STONE's grandmother is Mrs. S. T. SCOTT, SR., and that she resides on Frank Street, Grand Saline, Texas.

Date 4/17/64

1

Mrs. PATRICIA STONE, 4315 Bryan Street, Dallas, Texas, appeared at the Dallas Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on April 16, 1964, at which time she advised she had just returned to Dallas from Grand Saline, Texas, where she had been residing with the parents of her husband, TOMMY STONE.

Mrs. STONE stated she was employed by the H. L. Green Company department store, 1623 Main, Dallas, Texas, from September, 1963, to March, 1964, and that during this time she was employed mainly at the jewelry counter although she also did some work at the cosmetics and novelty counters.

Mrs. STONE was shown photographs of the identification bracelets of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and his wife, MARINA OSWALD, and, after examining both, she stated they appear to be identical with bracelets sold at the jewelry counter of the H. L. Green Company. She said these bracelets appear to be the same as the bracelets sold to the store by Originalities, Incorporated, of New York City.

Mrs. STONE examined the engraving on both the bracelets and she said that neither the name LEE nor the name MARINA was engraved by her. She pointed out that she estimated that approximately twenty of these bracelets were sold each week and it was extremely difficult to recall any particular sale. Mrs. STONE advised she was unable to recognize the engraving on the bracelets but stated the engraving could have been done by most any of the employees. Mrs. STONE said that in addition some engraving was done at this counter by Mr. CHARLES PEZET who operated a watch repair counter in the store and that this engraving could have been done by him.

A photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD was shown to Mrs. STONE and she advised she could not recall having seen him as a customer at the store at any time.

Mrs. STONE stated she and her husband plan to move back into an apartment at 4315 Bryan Street, Dallas, Texas.

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On 4/16/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 4/13/64

1

Miss LINDA CAROL RAGLAND, 3110 Minoco Street, Dallas, Texas, advised she was employed by the H. L. Green Company department store at downtown Dallas from August 22, 1963, to October 4, 1963. She said during this period of time she worked at the jewelry counter from 1:00 p.m. until the store closed. Miss RAGLAND advised she did quite a bit of jewelry engraving during this period and that the evening hours were her busiest. She was shown photographs of the identification bracelets of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and his wife, MARINA OSWALD, and she identified both bracelets as being identical with the type sold at the H. L. Green Company department store. She examined the name LEE engraved on one of the bracelets and said she is positive she did not engrave this name. With regard to Mrs. OSWALD's bracelet, she said she did not believe she had engraved this name. Miss RAGLAND stated that due to the vibrations of the engraving tool it was difficult for her to determine who might have engraved the name MARINA on this bracelet. She pointed out that an identification bracelet is particularly difficult to engrave since it cannot be placed flat on the table and the expansion band interferes with the engraving procedure.

Miss RAGLAND advised that since her last day of employment with the H. L. Green Company store was October 4, 1963, she clearly recalls that on the night before she worked until 9:00 p.m. and this was a Thursday evening. She said it is her recollection that during that evening a man purchased a bracelet as a gift however she is unable to recall who engraved this bracelet. She was shown photographs of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and was unable to identify him as a customer at the store at any time. She advised however that it is possible he could have been the person who purchased the bracelet on the Thursday evening before she left this employment but could not definitely identify him.

Miss RAGLAND advised she believes that CHUCK PEZET engraved some articles at the counter on her last evening at the store but since so many sales were made she is unable to recall the exact circumstances under which he did the engraving.

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by SAs RAYMOND J. FOX and J. HALE McMENAMIN:vm Date dictated 4/13/64

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Date 4/10/64

1

Mr. WALTER L. CHILDRESS, Manager of McCrorys Department Store, 383 W. Jefferson Avenue, Dallas, Texas, advised his store does not sell expansion identification bracelets distributed by Originalities, Incorporated, 890 Broadway, New York City. Mr. CHILDRESS stated his store is not equipped to engrave jewelry purchased at the jewelry counter.

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On 4/9/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by SAs RAYMOND J. FOX and J. HALE McMENAMIN:vm Date dictated 4/9/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 4/15/64

1

On April 11, 1964, SA J. HALE MC MENAMIN purchased a man's hand-engraved expansion identification bracelet from the jewelry counter at the H. L. Green Store, 1323 Main Street, Dallas, Texas, for the retail price of $1.00. This bracelet was marked for identification by SA MC MENAMIN.

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on 4/11/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent J. HALE MC MENAMIN/eah Date dictated 4/14/64

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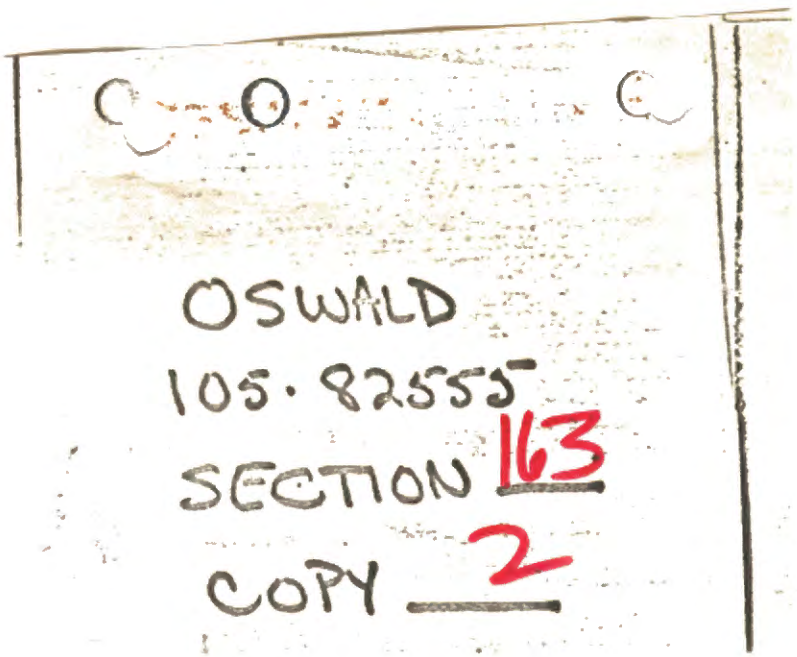
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105-82555
SECTION 163
COPY 2

DL 100-10461

D. Traveling Bags of LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Date 5/4/64

1

SHAN BENTLEY, Supervisor, Stationery Supplies, Continental Trailways, 1500 Jackson Street, Dallas, Texas, was exhibited photographs of two traveling bags determined to be possibly the property of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and identified as Commission exhibit A-1, a blue cloth zipper bag, and Commission exhibit C254, a green cloth bag known as a "Bee 4" bag.

Upon viewing photographs depicting portions of two paper stickers affixed to the top surface of the "Bee 4" bag and a photograph depicting the top portion of a baggage check tied to the handle of the "Bee 4" bag, BENTLEY identified the adhesive stickers as sensitized identification labels utilized by Continental Trailways for customers' convenience in further identifying the bag and BENTLEY identified the string tag tied to the handle as the top portion of a Continental Trailways baggage check.

BENTLEY furnished samples of the adhesive backed identification labels and it was noted they are printed on slick white paper in red ink and the words "Continental Trailways" appear across the top of the sticker followed by three ruled lines and the words "Name, Address, City." Printed across the bottom of the sticker are the words "Route of the SILVER EAGLES." BENTLEY advised these stickers have a sensitized adhesive back indicating the stickers are affixed to the baggage by peeling off a paper backing which protects the adhesive surface. BENTLEY advised the adhesive backed identification label has been in use by Continental Trailways since May of 1962 and that previously the company utilized string-tie identification labels similar to the baggage checks.

BENTLEY stated his records reflected that the first order for the new sensitized identification label was placed in April, 1962, for one million labels and that delivery was made on May 23, 1962, at which time the labels were immediately dispersed to all Continental Trailways outlets. The labels are described as 1 1/4 inches by 2 7/16 inches in size and are shipped 1,000 per roll. BENTLEY stated these labels are purchased from the Printer, Allen, and Company, Post Office Box 169, Arlington, Texas.

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on 4/30/64 at Dallas, Texas 173 File # DL 100-10461

EUGENE F. PETRAKIS and

by Special Agent A. RAYMOND SWITZER:vm Date dictated 5/4/64

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With regard to the photograph depicting a torn upper portion of a baggage check, BENTLEY advised the baggage check affixed to the handle of the "Bee 4" bag in the photograph bears the number 2-1125-2 in the upper right-hand portion and the words "Form No. T-13" in the upper left-hand portion indicating that this is a portion of a baggage check discontinued since January, 1964. BENTLEY stated the baggage check now in use is identical in format with the exception that the printer's mat number set forth in the upper right-hand corner is now No. 2-4672-3 and that the upper left-hand corner now bears the Continental Trailways symbol instead of the words "Form No. T-13." BENTLEY added that in addition the new tag is printed in black ink whereas the discontinued tag was printed in blue ink. BENTLEY advised the first order for new baggage check No. 2-4672-3 was first placed with the printer August 31, 1963, however, due to the large backlog of old tags in the hands of the printer, this baggage tag was still in use as of January, 1964, and, in fact, the last order of the old tag was received in early January, 1964. BENTLEY was unable to advise as to the significance of the printer's mat number located in the upper right-hand corner of the baggage check, however, BENTLEY stated baggage checks for the Continental Trailways system are printed by the Ennis Business Forms Company, Ennis, Texas.

BENTLEY observed further that the brown manila patch at the top portion of the baggage check bears the words "Continental Trailways, Dallas, Texas." BENTLEY advised that all baggage checks for the Continental Trailways system which are dispersed through the stationery supply center in Dallas bear the same designation "Continental Trailways, Dallas, Texas," and that this indicates simply that the baggage checks are handled through the Dallas stationery supply center. BENTLEY stated that the Dallas stationery supply center supplies all Continental facilities throughout the states of Texas and Arkansas and the Rocky Mountain area. He stated that other stationery supply centers are located in Omaha, Nebraska; Alexandria, Virginia; Wichita, Kansas, and Los Angeles, California, and that supplies including baggage checks dispersed through those centers would accordingly bear the name of the supplying city.

With regard to the photograph depicting yellow chalk markings on the side of the "Bee 4" bag, BENTLEY advised he is sure the Continental Trailways system within the realm of his experience does not utilize such system and he feels sure this method of identification is not in use by any other bus company.

Date 5/4/64

1

CYRUS H. TOLMAN, Director of Traffic and Sales, Continental Trailways, 315 Continental Avenue, Dallas, Texas, was exhibited photographs of two traveling bags identified as Commission exhibit A-1, a blue cloth zipper bag, and Commission exhibit C254, a green cloth bag known as a "Bee 4" bag, which bags were possibly the property of LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

Upon viewing the photographs depicting two partial stickers affixed on the top surface of the "Bee 4," TOLMAN readily identified these stickers as portions of sensitized adhesive identification labels which are furnished to customers at the time the customer checks his baggage into the bus station preparatory to his departure. The customer is requested at that time to fill in his name, address, and city on the face of the label and to affix the adhesive backed label on to his, the customer's, bag. TOLMAN advised these sensitized labels are the only such labels utilized by Continental Trailways in the general course of business and that the two photographs of the portions of the top surface of the "Bee 4" bag represent the top right-hand portion of one label and the other portion represents the lower left-hand corner of an identification label.

TOLMAN pointed out further that the sensitized adhesive identification label has only been in use by Continental Trailways Company since the spring of 1962. Prior to that time, TOLMAN advised, the company had utilized a string-tie identification tag similar in appearance to the baggage check.

With respect to the baggage check, TOLMAN advised the torn baggage check portion depicted in the photograph as being affixed to the "Bee 4" bag is of a type discontinued by Continental Trailways about January, 1964, indicating this tag was undoubtedly issued to a customer prior to that time.

TOLMAN advised the format of both tags is identical with the exception that the words "Form No. T-13" set forth in the upper left-hand corner of the discontinued tag have been replaced with a Continental Trailways symbol and the new tag is now printed in black

on 4/30/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent EUGENE F. PETRAKIS and A. RAYMOND SWITZER:vm Date dictated 5/4/64

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ink whereas the previous tag was printed in blue ink.

TOLMAN viewed the photograph of the "Bee 4" reflecting markings in yellow chalk consisting of the numerals "9/26" and a third indistinguishable mark above the "26." TOLMAN advised that Continental Trailways has a strict policy against marking or defacing the customers' bags in any way and all identifying markings and data are affixed to the customers' bags by string-ties or adhesive labels. TOLMAN stated further that he was not aware of any system of marking customers' bags with chalk utilized by any bus company, railroad, or airline operating in the Continental United States. TOLMAN suggested however that this system of marking would be unique in itself and might possibly be prevalent in Mexico or used by other foreign travel services.

1

Date 5/4/64

LEONARD F. GEHRIG, Financial Vice President, Ennis Business Forms, 214 Knox Street, Ennis, Texas, advised that for the last two years his company has been commissioned by Continental Trailways to print baggage checks as well as other material for that company in accordance with a nationally adopted format. GEHRIG exhibited a Continental Trailways baggage check formerly printed for and utilized by Continental Trailways bearing in the upper right-hand corner of the tag the number 2-1125-2 and bearing in the upper left-hand corner "Form No. T-13." GEHRIG explained that the words "Form No. T-13" represent a format recommended by the Interstate Commerce Commission for use by all common carriers and is a generally accepted and widely used form. GEHRIG explained that the number set forth in the upper right-hand corner represents a printing mat number and that all baggage checks printed according to that format bear a printer's mat number for reference purposes.

GEHRIG stated the initial order for this tag was received by his firm from Continental Trailways on March 14, 1962, requesting a printing of 600,000 baggage checks tags using printer's mat No. 2-1125-2 for format. GEHRIG advised there was a total of two orders under printing mat No. 2-1125-2 and that periodic shipment of these orders was made in 1962 and 1963 as follows:

Order of March 14, 1962 - For 600,000 tags - blue ink
Series 300-001 through 900-000

Shipments	Amount	For
4/11/62	200,000 tags	Dallas Continental Trailways
5/25/62	200,000 tags	Dallas Continental Trailways
5/28/62	200,000 tags	Dallas Continental Trailways

Order of January 11, 1963 - For 750,000 tags - blue ink
Series 100-001 through 850-000

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on 5/1/64 at Ennis, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent A. RAYMOND SWITZER:vm Date dictated 5/4/64

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Shipments	Amount	For
3/29/63	250,000 tags	Dallas Continental Trailways
7/15/63	250,000 tags	Dallas Continental Trailways

Third shipment completed
10/30/63 - Break-down as follows:

10/8/63 -	Two cartons -	Shipped -	10,000 tags
10/9/63 -	Two cartons -	Shipped -	15,000 tags
10/18/63 -	Seven cartons -	Shipped -	70,000 tags
10/30/63 -	Sixteen cartons -	Shipped -	155,000 tags
		TOTAL	250,000 tags

GEHRIG advised that the initial order for the new tag under printer's mat No. 2-4672-3 was placed August 31, 1963, by Continental Trailways and indicated only minor changes from the previous baggage check in that Continental requested the new tag be printed in black ink and that the words "Form No. T-13" in the upper left-hand corner be replaced with the Continental Trailways copyrighted symbol. GEHRIG advised the first shipment of the new baggage check was made on January 13, 1964, for 175,000 tags which were shipped to Continental Trailways, Dallas.

GEHRIG advised that the printer's mat No. 2-1125-2 has no significance in establishing when a particular tag was issued or through what Continental Trailways station other than to signify the tag was furnished to a customer sometime between April, 1962, and January, 1964. GEHRIG advised that all baggage checks furnished to the Dallas Office of Continental Trailways likewise bear the words "Continental Trailways, Dallas, Texas," on the brown reinforcing patch at the top portion of the baggage check.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 5/4/64

1

JOE R. McREE, Secretary of Residence, Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA), 605 North Ervay, advised a check of his receipts for October 3, 1963, reflect that RAE G. BARKER, Desk Clerk, registered LEE HARVEY OSWALD on October 3, 1963. McREE said to the best of his recollection he did not see LEE HARVEY OSWALD when he registered into the YMCA.

DALLAS TEXAS

McREE was exhibited a color photograph of Commission Exhibit A-1, a cloth zipper bag, blue in color, with black plastic edgings and two black plastic handles. This bag has a zipper at the top and on one side. It measures approximately 21 inches long by 11 inches high by 9½ inches wide. There are no markings on this bag, which was believed to be the property of LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

McREE was also exhibited a color photograph of Commission Exhibit C254, which is a cloth bag, green in color, known as a "Bee 4" bag. It measures approximately 24 inches long by 18 inches high by 11 inches wide. This bag has markings on one side in yellow which appear to be the date "9/26" and an unreadable mark above the numeral "26" which may be an initial. On the top portion of C254 are two fragments of what appear to be bus company stickers and a small decal believed to be the trademark of the bag. Attached to the handle of C254 is the top portion of a baggage check of the Continental Trailways, Dallas, Texas. This bag was also believed to be the property of LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

After viewing the above photographs, McREE said to the best of his recollection he has never seen these bags, and stated he could not recall seeing LEE HARVEY OSWALD at the time he registered into that YMCA on October 3, 1963, or when he checked out on October 4, 1963.

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on 5/1/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent S. A. RAYMOND SWITZER & EUGENE F. PETRAKIS:vm:eah Date dictated 5/4/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 Date 5/4/64

RAE G. BARKER, Desk Clerk, Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA), 605 North Ervay, advised he was on duty as Desk Clerk from 4:00 PM to 12:00 PM, on October 3, 1963. BARKER said, upon a review of receipts for October 3, 1963, he would estimate that he registered LEE HARVEY OSWALD into that YMCA, Room 601, between the hours of 4:00 PM and 4:30 PM. He said he could not recall registering OSWALD, inasmuch as he registers numerous people throughout the day. DALLAS, TEXAS

BARKER was exhibited a color photograph of Commission Exhibit A-1, a cloth zipper bag, blue in color, with black plastic edgings and two black plastic handles. This bag has a zipper at the top and on one side. It measures approximately 21 inches long by 11 inches high by 9½ inches wide. There are no markings on this bag, which was believed to be the property of LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

BARKER was also exhibited a color photograph of Commission Exhibit C254, which is a cloth bag, green in color, known as a "Bee 4" bag. It measures approximately 24 inches long by 18 inches high by 11 inches wide. This bag has markings on one side in yellow which appear to be the date "9/26" and an unreadable mark above the numeral "26" which may be an initial. On the top portion of C254 are two fragments of what appear to be bus company stickers and a small decal believed to be the trademark of the bag. Attached to the handle of C254 is the top portion of a baggage check of the Continental Trailways, Dallas, Texas. This bag was also believed to be the property of LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

BARKER said he cannot recall ever seeing these bags and stated he does not know what type luggage LEE HARVEY OSWALD had at the time he registered into the YMCA on October 3, 1963.

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on 5/1/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent S. A. RAYMOND SWITZER & EUGENE F. PETRAKIS/vm;eah Date dictated 5/4/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 5/4/64

1

DALLAS, TEXAS

Mrs. EVA MARSHALL, 5932½ Oram, advised she worked part time as a Desk Clerk at the Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA), 605 North Ervay, Dallas, Texas. Mrs. MARSHALL said she was so employed between the hours of 8:00 AM and 4:00 PM, on October 4, 1963. Mrs. MARSHALL said she recalls the name LEE HARVEY OSWALD and recalls she checked him out of the YMCA sometime between noon and 4:00 PM to the best of her recollection. She said she recalls the incident because she thinks the name OSWALD is a very ugly name. She said to the best of her recollection OSWALD was alone.

Mrs. MARSHALL was exhibited a color photograph of Commission Exhibit A-1, a cloth zipper bag, blue in color, with black plastic edgings and two black plastic handles. This bag has a zipper at the top and on one side. It measures approximately 21 inches long by 11 inches high by 9½ inches wide. There are no markings on this bag, which was believed to be the property of LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

Mrs. MARSHALL was also exhibited a color photograph of Commission Exhibit C254, which is a cloth bag, green in color, known as a "Bee 4" bag. It measures approximately 24 inches long by 18 inches high by 11 inches wide. This bag has markings on one side in yellow which appear to be the date "9/26" and an unreadable mark above the numeral "26" which may be an initial. On the top portion of C254 are two fragments of what appear to be bus company stickers and a small decal believed to be the trademark of the bag. Attached to the handle of C254 is the top portion of a baggage check of the Continental Trailways, Dallas, Texas. This bag was also believed to be the property of LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

After viewing the above photographs, Mrs. MARSHALL stated she does not recall what bags OSWALD might have had with him when he checked out of the YMCA on October 4, 1963. She stated he probably placed any bags he had on the floor on the other side of the four-foot high desk from where she was standing. She stated she would not have been able to see any bags thusly placed. She stated she recalls nothing further about this incident.

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on 5/1/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agents A. RAYMOND SWITZER & EUGENE F. PETRAKIS:vm:eah Date dictated 5/4/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 5/4/64

1

Mrs. MARY BLEDSOE, 621 N. Marsalis, Dallas, Texas, advised LEE HARVEY OSWALD formerly rented a room at her residence from October 7 through 14, 1963.

Mrs. BLEDSOE viewed photographs of two traveling bags believed to have possibly been the property of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and identified as Commission exhibit A-1, a blue cloth zipper bag, and Commission exhibit C254, a green cloth bag known as a "Bee 4" bag, for possible identification. Mrs. BLEDSOE stated she recalls that at about 3:30 p.m. on Monday, October 7, 1963, OSWALD entered the house carrying a small zipper-type bag similar in appearance to the photograph depicting Commission exhibit A-1, however, she is unable to state positively the bag in his possession at that time is identical to the photograph of Commission exhibit A-1. She advised she could recall no name tags or other identifying data affixed to the bag and has no way of identifying the bag further.

Mrs. BLEDSOE stated further that on that Monday afternoon OSWALD left the rooming house shortly thereafter and returned in a little while carrying a second larger bag but she stated she is unable to say if this bag is identical to the photograph of the "Bee 4" bag exhibited to her. She stated she paid little attention to the second bag and would be unable to state even if the bags were of the same type. She stated further she does not recall observing any tags or labels or other markings on the larger bag which she observed OSWALD carrying and, therefore, she has no way to further identify it.

on 4/30/64 at Dallas, Texas 183 File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent EUGENE F. PETRAKIS and A. RAYMOND SWITZER:vm Date dictated 5/4/64

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Date 5/4/64

Mrs. GLADYS JOHNSON, 1026 N. Beckley, Dallas, Texas, owner of rooming house where LEE HARVEY OSWALD formerly resided in October and November, 1963, was exhibited photographs of two traveling bags identified as Commission exhibit A-1, a blue cloth zipper bag, and Commission exhibit C254, a green cloth bag known as a "Bee 4" bag, for possible identification.

Upon viewing these photographs, Mrs. JOHNSON advised she recalls seeing LEE HARVEY OSWALD in possession of a bag similar in size, type, and color to the photograph of the small blue bag identified as Commission exhibit A-1. She advised she does not recall observing OSWALD in possession of this bag at the time he rented the room but stated she believes she observed him leaving the rooming house at about 11:30 a.m., Saturday morning, November 16, 1963, which she believes was the only weekend OSWALD spent at the rooming house and stated she observed him walk across the street in the direction of a coin-operated laundromat. She advised she was of the impression at that time that the bag contained dirty laundry and that he was taking the bag and contents to the laundry to wash his clothes. She stated OSWALD returned to the rooming house about 45 minutes to one hour later and took the bag to his room. Mrs. JOHNSON advised that upon observing the photographs of the bags she does not recall any tags or other marks of identification on the small bag.

Mrs. JOHNSON further advised she does not ever recall seeing the large "Bee 4" type bag at any time in her rooming house or otherwise in the possession of LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

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on 4/30/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent EUGENE F. PETRAKIS and A. RAYMOND SWITZER:vm Date dictated 5/4/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 5/1/64

Mrs. RUTH PAINE, 2515 West 5th Street, furnished the following information, after examining colored photographs of items designated as Commission Exhibits A-1 and C254. A-1 is a blue cloth zipper bag, approximately 21" x 11" x 9½". C254 is a green cloth bag known as a "Bee 4", approximately 24" x 18" x 11".

On October 4, 1963, when Mrs. PAINE arrived at her residence in Irving, Texas, LEE HARVEY OSWALD had already arrived at her home and she did not see what luggage, if any, he brought with him at that time.

On October 7, 1963, when OSWALD left Mrs. PAINE's home for Dallas, Texas, he had with him a bag similar to that depicted in the photograph of Commission Exhibit C254, and she believes this is a photograph of the bag which he had with him at that time.

Mrs. PAINE advised she does not recall seeing the figures "9/26" at any time on the bag carried by OSWALD on October 7, 1963, or on a similar bag at any time.

At the time RUTH PAINE and MARINA OSWALD moved some of the OSWALD effects from New Orleans, Louisiana, to Irving, Texas, in Mrs. PAINE's Chevrolet Station Wagon, she does not specifically recall any bags resembling Commission Exhibits A-1 and C254.

Photographs of the fragmentary stickers and tag on Commission Exhibit C254 were shown to Mrs. PAINE, at which time she stated she does not recall seeing these before and does not know when they were put on Commission Exhibit C254.

On April 24, 1963, RUTH PAINE recalls taking LEE HARVEY OSWALD to the Continental Trailways Bus Depot in Dallas, Texas, at which time he took his luggage into the bus station, apparently checked it, and returned to her car. She recalled he had two green duffel bags, a tan, portable, Russian-made radio, and some suitcases, but cannot specifically recall whether these suitcases resembled the photographs of Commission Exhibits A-1 and C254.

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on 5/1/64 at Irving, Texas 185 File # DL 100-10461

BARDWELL D. ODUM and

by Special Agent J. DOYLE WILLIAMS/eah;ds Date dictated 5/1/64

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Mrs. PAINE advised, after examining replicas of the fragmentary tag and stickers found on Commission Exhibit C254, that she cannot recall seeing any such items, or fragments of such, at any time on Commission Exhibit C254 or any bag resembling this exhibit.

Mrs. PAINE advised that she is unable to explain the significance of the number "7" appearing in the photograph of a fragmentary sticker found on Commission Exhibit C-254, and advised that if this is a part of an address, she has no idea as to what address it is.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 5/5/64

ROBERT OSWALD was interviewed at the office of WILLIAM A. MC KENZIE, attorney, Fidelity Union Life Building, Dallas, Texas, and furnished the following information:

He examined colored photographs of items designated as Commission Exhibits A-1 and C254. A-1 is a blue cloth zipper bag approximately 21" x 11" x 9½". C254 is a green cloth bag known as a "Bee 4", approximately 24" x 18" x 11".

OSWALD advised that he is sure that these are photographs of two bags belonging to his brother, LEE HARVEY OSWALD, deceased, and that he first saw them about June 1962, at which time LEE HARVEY OSWALD and his wife, MARINA, moved into the ROBERT OSWALD home at 7313 Davenport Street, Fort Worth, Texas. This was after LEE and MARINA had returned from Russia. They stayed at ROBERT OSWALD's house for three or four weeks, leaving about July 1962 and taking the two bags, depicted in the photographs, with them when they moved.

ROBERT OSWALD examined the photographs of fragmentary stickers and a tag found on C254 and stated that he does not recall ever seeing these items on Commission Exhibit C254. He further stated he does not know when they were affixed to Commission Exhibit C254. He examined what appears to be a "7" in the photograph of one of the fragmentary stickers and stated that while he had never noticed this sticker before, he believes that the "7" is a part of the address 7313 Davenport Street, Fort Worth, Texas, which is ROBERT OSWALD's previous address where he lived from May 1, 1957, to March 4, 1963. He stated that from time to time, his brother, LEE HARVEY OSWALD, used this as a home address since ROBERT OSWALD was the only one in the family whose residence was fixed during this period. On March 4, 1963, ROBERT OSWALD moved to Route 5, Box 140, Malvern, Arkansas.

ROBERT OSWALD examined the marking "9/26", above which appears an initial in the photograph of Commission Exhibit C254, and stated that he does not recall seeing this marking previously and does not know the significance of this marking and does not know when it was placed on the bag.

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on 5/5/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent BARDWELL D. ODUM/ds Date dictated 5/5/64

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ROBERT OSWALD examined replicas of the fragmentary tag and stickers found on Commission Exhibit C254 and stated that he cannot recall seeing any such items or fragments thereof at any time on Commission Exhibit C254.

ROBERT OSWALD stated that he has no idea whether LEE HARVEY OSWALD had the bags, identified as Commission Exhibits A-1 and C254, with him in New Orleans, Louisiana, or in Mexico City, or whether he had them in his possession when he arrived in Dallas in October 1963, since he did not see LEE HARVEY OSWALD from Thanksgiving 1962 until November 22, 1963, when he saw him in the Dallas City Jail.

ROBERT OSWALD advised that he has no knowledge of what, if any, buses were utilized by LEE HARVEY OSWALD between Dallas and New Orleans, New Orleans and Mexico City, or Mexico City and Dallas, and, in fact, knows first-hand of no bus trips made by LEE HARVEY OSWALD using Continental Trailways buses.

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 5/6/64

Mrs. RUTH PAINE, 2515 West 5th Street, Irving, Texas, personally accompanied Special Agent BARDWELL D. ODUM to the Greyhound Bus Depot at Jackson and Lamar Streets, Dallas, Texas, and to the Continental Trailways Bus Depot, 1500 Jackson Street, Dallas, Texas, in order that she could positively identify to which of these two bus depots she took LEE HARVEY OSWALD on April 24, 1963.

After viewing both of the above-mentioned bus depots at Dallas, Texas, Mrs. PAINE stated that she is positive she took OSWALD to the Continental Trailways Bus Depot.

on 5/6/64 at Dallas, Texas 100 File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent BARDWELL D. ODUM/ds Date dictated 5/6/64

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E. Repair Tag for Gun in Name "OSWALD"
at Irving Sports Shop, Irving, Texas

1
ARS:vm
DL 100-10461

At 6:30 p.m. on November 24, 1963, an anonymous male caller telephonically advised SA EDWIN D. KUYKENDALL that at about 5:30 p.m. he learned from an unidentified sack boy at Wyatt's Supermarket, Plymouth Park Shopping Center, Irving, Texas, that LEE HARVEY OSWALD on Thursday, November 21, 1963, had his rifle sighted at the Irving Sports Shop, 221 Irving Boulevard, Irving, Texas. He said he could furnish no further details concerning this matter and does not know if it is true or how the boy found out this information.

The above anonymous male caller sounded as if he was a normal, stable individual, but said he did not desire to identify himself.

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DL 100-10461
EEH/ds

On November 25, 1963, SA EMORY E. HORTON proceeded to Irving, Texas, and found the Irving Sports Shop was closed. Neighborhood inquiry revealed that the owner of the Irving Sports Shop was a WOODROW GREENER, who was reportedly then visiting at an unknown address in East Texas. In GREENER's absence, an employee, DIAL D~~K~~RYDER, 2028 Harvard, Irving, Texas, was contacted at his home, at which time he stated that he had, on November 23, 1963, found a repair tag bearing the name "OSWALD". RYDER and SA HORTON then proceeded to the Irving Sports Shop where the pertinent repair tag was examined by SA HORTON and the interview continued. DIAL RYDER

on 12/4/63 at Dallas, Texas DL 100-10461

by Special Agent J. Edward Hanna/ehh Date dictated 12/5/63

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 5/14/64

RAY JOHN, Television News Department, Channel 8, WFAA-TV, corner Young and Houston Streets, Dallas, Texas, advised that he recalls that on the afternoon of Sunday, November 24, 1963, following the shooting of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, he arrived at his office at approximately 1:00 P.M. to coordinate the recent news events.

JOHN advised that he received a telephone call sometime between 3:00 and 3:30 P.M. of that day from an anonymous male caller, who stated that he believed "OSWALD" had had a rifle sighted at a gun shop located in the 200 block on Irving Boulevard in Irving, Texas. JOHN advised he interpreted the name "OSWALD" to mean LEE HARVEY OSWALD. He stated he recalled asking the anonymous caller where he obtained this information and that the caller declined to elaborate. The caller did not support his statement by any other corroborating information, and for that reason JOHN did not place too much credence in the story.

JOHN advised, however, he decided to offer this information to law enforcement for whatever it might be worth, and he, accordingly, called the office of J. WILL FRITZ, Captain, Homicide and Robbery Division, Dallas Police Department, at about 3:45 P.M. and furnished this information to Detective FAY TURNER of that Division.

JOHN advised he could recall the anonymous caller had a very husky, deep bass voice and was definitely a male.

JOHN stated he has never had occasion, to his recollection, to talk to either Mr. GREENER or Mr. RYDER of the Irving Sports Shop, either in person or by telephone, and in any case feels he would be unable to recognize the voice of the anonymous caller if he heard it again.

JOHN advised the caller was on the line only a matter of seconds and that no other conversation took place, to the best of his recollection.

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on 5/13/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent EUGENE F. PETRAKIS and A. RAYMOND SWITZER/ds Date dictated 5/14/64

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 5/6/64

1

Mr. CHARLES WOODROW GREENER, 2015 Rosebud, Irving, Texas, was interviewed at the Irving Sports Shop, 221 E. Irving Boulevard, Irving, Texas, which GREENER stated he owns.

Mr. GREENER stated he cannot recall stating to anyone that he could fix the date that the Irving Sports Shop repair tag bearing the name "OSWALD" was prepared between November 4 and 8, 1963, and does not recall stating it appears the gun for that tag was brought in between those dates. He said he only recalls stating he was out of Texas during the period November 1 through 13, 1963, and he is confident that if the gun represented by that tag was brought in it was brought in while he, GREENER, was out of the store as he has no recollection whatsoever regarding the transaction.

Mr. GREENER was asked if there is any question in his mind that a gun represented by the repair tag bearing the name "OSWALD" was brought into the store. Mr. GREENER said he had answered the previous question as he did as he was recently interviewed by a representative of the President's Commission and that person pressed him, GREENER, on the point of whether the pertinent repair tag represented an actual gun and repair job. Mr. GREENER said it is his opinion that the repair tag represents a bona fide transaction pointing out that DIAL RYDER has been employed by him, GREENER, for the past six years and during that period he has found RYDER to be a good, steady, reliable employee and he has never known of RYDER doing anything wrong, therefore, he has every confidence in RYDER. He said he, GREENER, goes away and leaves the entire business in RYDER's care "and I never worry a minute about the business."

Mr. GREENER stated that the number on the pertinent repair tag means absolutely nothing and is of no use whatsoever in attempting to fix the date that the repair tag was prepared. He stated the repair tags come in boxes of approximately 500 and when they open a box they dump them out on the workbench and make no effort whatsoever to use them in sequence. He stated that when work is brought in the person accepting the work will reach over, pick up

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on 5/4/64 at Irving, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent EMORY E. HORTON:vm Date dictated 5/6/64

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a repair tag, and fill it out and they may take a tag from any part of the batch of tags lying on the workbench.

GREENER stated that the fact that the claim check portion was still attached means nothing because in nine out of ten cases the claim check stub is not detached from the repair ticket and given to the customer. He pointed out that he has found that to require a claim check is not practical as most customers will not bring the claim check with them when they pick up their equipment, therefore, he does not make any effort to require claim checks.

Mr. GREENER stated that he did cause a review to be made of his cash register tapes for the ten day period in early November, 1963, when he was away from the store and found several entries for even $6.00 amounts. He pointed out that due to the number of $6.00 entries found he realized that would be of no help in determining when the work called for on the pertinent repair tag would have been picked up, therefore, he made no record of the $6.00 entries located.

Mr. GREENER stated that they, the GREENERs, have checked every way possible to pin down the date that the above referred to repair tag was prepared and/or the item picked up by the customer and "there is no earthly way the date can be more closely established."

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Date 5/6/64

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DL 100-10461

DIAL D. RYDER, 2028 Harvard (BL 3-4876), was interviewed at his place of employment, Irving Sports Shop, 221 E. Irving Boulevard, Irving, Texas. Mr. RYDER said he first noticed repair tag No. 18374 which bears the name of "OSWALD" as the owner of the gun to be repaired on Saturday, November 23, 1963. He stated that on that occasion he, RYDER, was cleaning off his workbench, it being cluttered with various tools, shop towels, and repair tags, and it was during this cleaning up that he noticed the tag bearing the name "OSWALD." He pointed out that the tag attracted his attention as the name "OSWALD" had been mentioned frequently in the news on November 22 and 23, 1963.

Mr. RYDER stated that prior to finding the repair tag, he had no recollection of doing any work for a person named OSWALD even though he had heard the news of the arrest of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and had seen his picture on television on numerous occasions on November 22 and 23, 1963.

Mr. RYDER said he usually prepares repair tags in pen as he carries a ballpoint pen in his shirt pocket but does recall that on one occasion on an unrecalled date during the first two weeks of November, 1963, when he had used a pencil during the greater part of a day. He recalled that on the date he had used a pencil he made a trip to Cullum and Boren Company, Dallas, Texas, and picked up some items of unrecalled nature. He said he has not made any review of his records to try to identify the day that he used a pencil and visited Cullum and Boren Company in downtown Dallas as it would be very difficult to determine that date from his records. Further, if the date were determined he questions that it would be of any real significance as far as establishing the date that he prepared repair tag No. 18374 because he does not use a pen exclusively, pointing out that frequently a customer will bring a gun or other work into the store and he, RYDER, will pick up a repair tag and pencil from his workbench and prepare the tag. He stated that on other occasions he will sign items in pencil if a pencil is handy or if someone hands him a pencil when giving him an invoice or other item to be signed.

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on 5/4/64 at Irving, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent EMORY E. HORTON:vm Date dictated 5/6/64

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Mr. RYDER stated that there is no other sports shop located within several blocks of that area and the Irving Sports Shop is the only place that has a gunsmith located within a few blocks distance of the furniture store formerly operated by Mrs. EDITH WHITWORTH on E. Irving Boulevard.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 5/6/64

1

Mr. J. R. CLEMENTS, Office Manager, Cullum and Boren Company (C-B), 1509 Elm (RI 2-6115), made available for review each invoice that reflects a sale to Irving Sports Shop, 221 E. Irving Boulevard, Irving, Texas, during the period November 1 through 14, 1963. The TEXAS review of the invoices reflects the following pertinent information:

1) C-B Invoice No. 27263 signed by DIAL RYDER in pencil on November 6, 1963, acknowledging receipt of the material identified on the invoice. The order was picked up at the C-B Gun Shop and consisted of gun and reel parts with a total price of $3.10.

2) C-B Invoice No. 27264 signed by DIAL RYDER in pen on November 7, 1963, thereby acknowledging receipt of the items listed on the invoice. The total amount of the invoice is $138.40 and was picked up by RYDER at the main store.

3) C-B Invoice No. 27392 is signed by DIAL RYDER in pen thereby acknowledging receipt of the material called for in the invoice on November 8, 1963. The material called for on the invoice consisted of parts and was picked up by RYDER at the C-B Gun Shop.

4) C-B Invoice No. 27897 was picked up by RYDER at the C-B Gun Shop on November 12, 1963, at which time RYDER signed the invoice in pencil acknowledging receipt of the items listed therein. The parts called for in the invoice are gun parts with a total cost of $10.67.

5) C-B Invoice No. 27898 was signed by DIAL RYDER in pen having been picked up by RYDER at the C-B warehouse on November 12, 1963. The items called for in the invoice consist of sporting equipment. The total amount was $115.34.

6) C-B Invoice No. 28030 was signed by DIAL RYDER in pencil

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on 5/4/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

EMORY E. HORTON:vm

by Special Agent Date dictated 5/6/64

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with the items called for in the invoice having been picked up by RYDER at the C-B Gun Shop on November 13, 1963. The invoice lists gun parts with a total cost of $19.17.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 5/6/64

1

DIAL D. RYDER, 2028 Harvard (BL 3-4876), was interviewed at his place of employment, Irving Sports Shop, 221 E. Irving Boulevard, Irving, Texas.

Mr. RYDER stated he has no recollection of what items he picked up at Cullum and Boren Company in downtown Dallas on the occasion of his visit when he recalls using a pencil in early November, 1963.

The pertinent data on the Cullum and Boren invoices signed by RYDER during the period November 1 through 14, 1963, were reviewed with RYDER, including the nature of the writing instrument used by him to sign the invoices. After considering this information, Mr. RYDER said it would not help as he still cannot recall what he picked up on the occasion he had in mind when he used a pencil during the entire day as related to Officer F. M. TURNER of the Dallas Police Department.

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on 5/5/64 at Irving, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent EMORY E. HORTON:vm Date dictated 5/6/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 5/5/64

JOYCE (Mrs. BOB G.) HOLLAWAY, 1241 Marlynn, Irving, Texas, (BL 4-7191) was interviewed at the home of Mrs. EDITH WHITWORTH, 315 South Jefferson, Irving, Texas. Mrs. HOLLAWAY said EDITH WHITWORTH is her, HOLLAWAY's, mother.

Mrs. HOLLAWAY said she and her husband have two sons; they being JEFFRY LYNN HOLLAWAY, who was born October 10, 1963, and BRYAN DOUGLAS HOLLAWAY, who was born October 28, 1961. Mrs. HOLLAWAY said her children are Mrs. WHITWORTH's only grandchildren.

Mrs. HOLLAWAY recalled that soon after the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY on November 22, 1963, Mrs. WHITWORTH told her that when she, WHITWORTH, first saw the picture of LEE HARVEY OSWALD on television she thought he looked familiar. Later, when Mrs. WHITWORTH saw pictures and/or heard the descriptions of OSWALD's wife and children, Mrs. WHITWORTH then thought she recognized the OSWALDS as a family that had been in WHITWORTH's furniture store in the recent past and whom Mrs. WHITWORTH referred to a sports shop. She said her mother mentioned the family that came into the furniture store had two small daughters, as Mrs. WHITWORTH said she told that family that they and her, WHITWORTH's, daughter should get together as the HOLLAWAYS had two small sons.

Mrs. HOLLAWAY said she understands there was another woman in the furniture store at the time the above-referred to family came into the store, but she, HOLLAWAY, does not know the identity of that person.

Mrs. HOLLAWAY said her mother undoubtedly referred the family to the Irving Sports Shop as that was the only sports shop in that area of Irving, Texas.

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on 5/4/64 at Irving, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent EMORY E. HORTON/ds Date dictated 5/5/64

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Date 5/6/64

Mrs. EDITH WHITWORTH, 315 S. Jefferson (BL 3-2538), stated she formerly operated the Furniture Mart, a furniture store, at 149 E. Irving Boulevard, Irving, Texas, having closed the business during the latter part of January, 1964.

Mrs. WHITWORTH said she is confident in her own mind that the man, woman, and two small children who visited the Furniture Mart on November 6, 7, or 8, 1963, as she has previously related, were LEE HARVEY OSWALD, MARINA OSWALD, and two small children.

Mrs. WHITWORTH stated that on the occasion of the visit, LEE HARVEY OSWALD entered the store and asked for an unrecalled part for a gun. Mrs. WHITWORTH said she told him the gun shop had moved and directed him to a gun shop that had a gunsmith that was located nearby. She stated she does not specifically recall which gun shop she referred OSWALD to but in all probability referred him to the Irving Sports Shop which was only one block east of the Furniture Mart. She stated she might have referred him to Ed's Pawn Shop, 616 E. Irving Boulevard, which is operated by ED FULBRIGHT. She explained that WARREN GRAVES previously operated a gun shop in the space occupied by the Furniture Mart but GRAVES sold out to FULBRIGHT in early 1963 but continued to work for FULBRIGHT at Ed's Pawn Shop, therefore, she might have referred OSWALD to that shop in view of her acquaintanceship with GRAVES.

Mrs. WHITWORTH recalled that after she gave OSWALD directions to the gun shop he noticed that she had furniture and stated he would be needing some furniture within two or three weeks and started looking around. She said she started showing him used furniture and talking to him trying to determine what he was really interested in and during this period they were joined by a woman who was carrying a baby and accompanied by a two year old girl. She said she later saw pictures of the woman on television and in the newspapers and now knows her to be MARINA OSWALD, wife of the late LEE HARVEY OSWALD. She started talking about the children and LEE HARVEY OSWALD told her that the baby was two weeks old at that time which brought to mind her grandsons as one was born October 10, 1963, and

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the other was born October 28, 1961, which made their birthdays near that of the OSWALD baby. She further pointed out that her older grandson was near the age of OSWALD's older daughter.

Mrs. WHITWORTH stated she knows that the couple who visited the Furniture Mart on the above occasion were LEE HARVEY OSWALD and MARINA OSWALD. She said LEE HARVEY OSWALD was wearing a white shirt and a dark sweater while MARINA was wearing a car coat believed to be blue. She said she has no recollection how the two year old daughter was dressed and only recalls the baby was wrapped in a blanket of unknown color and description.

on 5/

by Special Agent

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 5/6/64

1

EDWARD ED FULBRIGHT, owner, Ed's Pawn Shop, was interviewed at his place of business, 616 E. Irving Boulevard, Irving, Texas. Mr. FULBRIGHT stated he bought out W. A. GRAVES in January, 1963, at which time GRAVES was operating a small gun shop in the space occupied by the Furniture Mart on E. Irving Boulevard, Irving, Texas. FULBRIGHT stated that GRAVES continued to work for him, FULBRIGHT, for a period of four weeks after he bought the business, with GRAVES being terminated on February 16, 1963. He stated during this period of time GRAVES worked at Ed's Pawn Shop, 616 E. Irving Boulevard, as a gunsmith and he, FULBRIGHT, has not had a gunsmith or performed any repair work on guns since GRAVES was terminated.

Mr. FULBRIGHT stated he has observed numerous photographs of LEE HARVEY OSWALD during recent months and he has no recollection whatsoever of ever meeting or seeing LEE HARVEY OSWALD and specifically has no recollection of OSWALD ever visiting Ed's Pawn Shop or making inquiry regarding any type of gun repair.

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on 5/5/64 at Irving, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent EMORY E. HORTON:vm Date dictated 5/6/64

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Date 5/6/64

1

Mrs. GERTRUDE (J. T.) HUNTER, TEXAS was interviewed at her residence, 141 S. Hastings, at which time she furnished the following information:

Mrs. HUNTER stated she visited in the Furniture Mart, a furniture store previously located on E. Irving Boulevard, Irving, Texas, frequently during the latter months of 1963. She explained the Furniture Mart was operated by Mrs. EDITH WHITWORTH and she, HUNTER, would go to the furniture store on Wednesday and/or Thursday afternoon of each week to make plans with Mrs. WHITWORTH for attending the Irving High School football games that were held on Friday evenings. She said she always arrived at the Furniture Mart between 1:00 and 2:00 p.m. and would leave between 4:00 and 4:15 p.m.

Mrs. HUNTER recalled that on one of her visits which she feels sure was November 6, 7, 13, or 14, 1963, she was at the Furniture Mart visiting with Mrs. WHITWORTH when a young man who Mrs. HUNTER later learned was LEE HARVEY OSWALD came into the store and asked if the gunsmith was in explaining that he, OSWALD, wanted something fixed on his gun, but Mrs. HUNTER does not recall the nature of the work he wanted performed. Mrs. HUNTER said she does not recall that LEE HARVEY OSWALD had a gun in his hands at the time he was in the store. She recalled Mrs. WHITWORTH referred OSWALD to an unrecalled gun shop which had a gunsmith and she only recalls the place to which OSWALD was referred is located east of the Furniture Mart in Irving, Texas. She recalls the place to which OSWALD was referred is to the east as OSWALD started to turn east on to Irving Boulevard when he left, noting that Irving Boulevard is a one-way street west. She said that she, HUNTER, told OSWALD it would be necessary for him to proceed west on Irving Boulevard to the traffic light, turn left one block, and then back east to the gun shop to which he had been referred.

Mrs. HUNTER recalled that during the conversation with OSWALD, who was accompanied by his wife and two small girls, Mrs. EDITH WHITWORTH had jokingly referred to trading a little boy for one of the OSWALDS' little girls so each family would have a boy and a girl. She stated that in referring to the little boys Mrs. WHITWORTH was making reference to her grandsons.

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on 5/5/64 at Irving, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent EMORY E. HORTON:vm Date dictated 5/6/64

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Mrs. HUNTER stated that on the occasion of the visit to the Furniture Mart LEE HARVEY OSWALD, his wife, and two children were the only persons in the car driven by OSWALD and she recalls the car as being a 1957 or 1958 Ford, two-tone blue and cream. She said she is confident that LEE HARVEY OSWALD was driving the car as there was no one else in the car with LEE HARVEY OSWALD, MARINA OSWALD, and their small daughters.

Mrs. HUNTER said she is confident the car was a blue and cream 1957 or 1958 Ford as she has friends in Houston, Texas, who own a blue and white 1958 Ford and her brother-in-law has a 1957 Ford, therefore, when the OSWALDs parked in front of the furniture store, she observed the car and immediately thought of her friends in Houston, Texas.

Mrs. HUNTER said she is definite that the man and woman with small children who visited the Furniture Mart on the above referred to occasion were LEE HARVEY OSWALD and MARINA OSWALD with their children. She said when she, HUNTER, first saw pictures of the OSWALDs on television and in the newspapers, she was sure she had seen them but could not immediately place the occasion that she had seen those persons. She said that a few days later she again visited the Furniture Mart and at that time she recalled the couple who had visited the store and realized they were LEE HARVEY and MARINA OSWALD. She said she then mentioned this to EDITH WHITWORTH and Mrs. WHITWORTH told her that she, WHITWORTH, had previously realized the couple who visited the store were the OSWALDs but had not mentioned this fact to Mrs. HUNTER.

Mrs. HUNTER stated that on the occasion of visiting the Furniture Mart, MARINA OSWALD was not neatly dressed, wearing a jacket of unrecalled description but believed to be either orchid or purple in color. She stated she recalls LEE HARVEY OSWALD was neatly dressed, wearing unrecalled casual clothing and a jacket of unrecalled description.

DL 100-10461
RPG/ds

It should be noted that previous investigation has established that Mr. H. S. AIKEN, Bookkeeper, Texas School Book Depository, Dallas, Texas, made available the official payroll records for the Texas School Book Depository, which records specifically covered employment of LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

These records reflected that OSWALD first worked for this company on October 16, 1963, and worked continuously at eight hours per day from October 16, 1963, through November 22, 1963, without missing any day's work. During this period of time he was off only on Saturdays and Sundays, and November 11, 1963, which was a company holiday.

It should also be noted that previous investigation has reflected that Mr. ROY S. TRULY, Warehouse Manager, Texas School Book Depository, Dallas, Texas, advised that the men working at the warehouse of the Texas School Book Depository have regular working hours of 8:00 A.M. to 4:45 P.M., five days per week, with a lunch period from 12:00 noon to 12:45 P.M. He stated, however, that they do not have to punch time clocks, and there was no one who kept a strict accounting of the time they took for lunch. Mr. TRULY advised that LEE HARVEY OSWALD was one of these employees, and these are the hours he was assigned to work.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 IRVING, TEXAS

Date 5/13/64

LEON HUMBERSON, Manager, Wyatt's Food Store, Plymouth Park Shopping Center, was asked if any information had come to his attention to the effect that one of the sack boys at that store had any information to the effect that LEE HARVEY OSWALD had, on Thursday, November 21, 1963, his rifle sighted at the Irving Sports Shop, 221 Irving Boulevard, Irving, Texas. HUMBERSON said he had not received any such information and very seriously doubted that any employee would have information like that without it coming to his attention.

HUMBERSON said he would contact all of his employees at Wyatt's Food Store and question them to determine if any of them had any information to the effect that LEE HARVEY OSWALD had his rifle sighted at the Irving Sports Shop. He also said he would determine from them if they had any information at all which would assist in the investigation of the assassination of President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY.

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on 5/8/64 at Irving, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent A. RAYMOND SWITZER and EUGENE F. PETRAKIS:vm Date dictated 5/11/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 5/14/64

1

LEON HUMBERSON, Manager, Wyatt's Food Store, Plymouth Park Shopping Center, stated he questioned all of the employees at that store to learn if any had any information that LEE HARVEY OSWALD, on Thursday, November 21, 1963, had his rifle sighted at the Irving Sports Shop, 221 Irving Boulevard, Irving, Texas. He stated that all advised him they had no information relating to this incident and none which would assist in the investigation of the assassination of President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY.

HUMBERSON further advised he is positive in his own mind, because of the notoriety the assassination of President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY had reached at that time, that if any employee had any information relating to LEE HARVEY OSWALD it would have been a common topic of discussion among all the employees at that store.

HUMBERSON stated the Wyatt's Food Store located at the Plymouth Park Shopping Center is the only Wyatt's Food Store located in Irving, Texas.

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On 5/12/64 at Irving, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent A. RAYMOND SWITZER and EUGENE F. PETRAKIS:vm Date dictated 5/14/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 5/11/64

Records of the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, Fort Worth, Texas, which office covers the Fort Worth Suburban area, as well as the Metropolitan area, reflect the only unpublished telephone number in the name of OSWALD was that of Lieutenant JAMES R. OSWALD, 97th Bomb Wing, Carswell Air Force Base, Fort Worth, for PE 7-3453, connected June 1963. This number was changed to PE 7-4368 on February 18, 1964, and was disconnected March 31, 1964.

The above information is available only upon the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum directed to Mr. RONALD MAPLES, Supervisor, Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, Fort Worth, Texas.

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on 5/8/64 at Fort Worth, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent ROBLEY D. MADLAND/ds Date dictated 5/11/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 5/8/64

The records of the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, Dallas, Texas, reflect the only unpublished telephone number presently on record in the Dallas Metropolitan and Suburban area in the name of OSWALD is that of MARINA OSWALD, 629 West Belt Line Road, Richardson, Texas, telephone number ADams 9-5642, connected February 29, 1964. Records of this office further indicate no unpublished numbers in the name of OSWALD during October-November 1963.

The above information is available only upon the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum which should be directed to Mr. R. A. BURROW, Chief Special Agent, Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, Dallas, Texas.

on 5/6/64 at Dallas, Texas 211 File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent ROBERT C. LISH/ds Date dictated 5/8/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 5/8/64

Miss NAOMI GABRIEL, Administrative Assistant to Sales Manager, R. L. Polk and Company, 7168 Envoy Court, Dallas, Texas, publishers of Polk's City Directories for the Dallas - Fort Worth area, furnished the following information relative to preparation of the City Directories by her firm:

Miss GABRIEL explained that the Dallas division of R. L. Polk and Company covers a six-state area of the southwestern portion of the United States and that the company employs in this area approximately two hundred travel enumerators who are continuously compiling resident information of principal communities throughout this six-state area. Groups of travel enumerators are dispersed to these areas where scheduled compilations are made and the company enumerators then hire local individuals in their respective communities to conduct a door-to-door canvass to obtain the desired information. Each resident is asked to supply the following information: head of household; wife (or spouse); number of residents 18 years of age or older; occupation of all occupants at each address; whether householder owns home or rents; whether residence has a telephone.

The house-to-house canvasser is furnished a list of specific addresses and is asked to obtain information regarding occupants at all addresses, including apartment dwellers and occupants of rooming houses who have taken up residence in excess of one month. The canvasser is required to make three personal contacts in an effort to obtain the desired information, and if canvasser is unable to contact the resident on third attempt, a self-addressed card is left at the residence with the request it be filled out and forwarded to R. L. Polk and Company, Dallas. If the card is not returned within seven days, the canvasser will resort to second-hand information, that is, neighborhood contacts, in an effort to obtain the information.

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on 5/7/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent EUGENE F. PETRAKIS and A. RAYMOND SWITZER/ds Date dictated 5/8/64

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Miss GABRIEL advised the canvass is so comprehensive the company estimates less than one-half of one per cent of all residents of a community are not listed and this is usually at their request. In many of these instances a householder may desire not to be listed in the directory, but in such cases the available information regarding the householder is listed anyway, unless he furnishes a personal, signed letter to R. L. Polk and Company confirming this request. A check of these records by Miss GABRIEL revealed no such letter having been received from an OSWALD.

Miss GABRIEL advised, further, that upon completion of the compilation, the results of the canvass are reviewed by checkers at the Dallas office for correct spelling and other entries and are then sent to the R. L. Polk and Company printer in Hutchinson, Kansas, for final assembling and binding.

Miss GABRIEL advised her records reflect that the 1963 Irving, Texas, Directory canvass was started December 3, 1962, and was completed January 5, 1963, and the completed directory was delivered to R. L. Polk and Company customers in April 1963. The canvass for the 1963 Dallas Directory was started September 22, 1962, and completed January 12, 1963. The completed directory was delivered to Polk customers June 21, 1963.

The canvass for the 1964 Dallas Directory was initiated December 1963 and completed March 19, 1964, and is presently being printed at the R. L. Polk and Company plant, 1 South Lorraine Street, Hutchinson, Kansas. This directory is expected to be delivered to directory customers around June 1, 1964. The canvass for the Irving, Texas, Directory was started May 4, 1964, and is expected to take five weeks to complete. It is contemplated this directory should be ready for distribution in August 1964.

The Fort Worth Metropolitan Directory was delivered to directory customers in November 1963 and the Fort Worth

Suburban Directory was delivered October 6, 1963. The canvass for the 1964 Fort Worth Metropolitan and Suburban Directories has not yet been initiated.

Miss GABRIEL advised the results of the canvass for the 1964 Dallas Directory which is now being printed are not available at the R. L. Polk and Company Dallas office, and a proof copy of the composite directory is not expected to be received by their office until the end of May, 1964.

1
DL 100-10461
EFP:eah

A review of Polk's Greater Dallas City Directory published by R. L. Polk & Company, 7168 Envoy Court, Dallas, Texas, 1963 Edition, by SA EUGENE F. PETRAKIS, reflects the following individuals listed under the surname OSWALD. This Dallas City Directory includes, in addition to metropolitan Dallas, the suburban communities of Cockrell Hill, Fruitdale, Highland Park, and University Park:

Mrs. BERTHA OSWALD, 817 Fletcher Street, Dallas;

Mrs. CIARA OSWALD, 4518 Bowser Street, Dallas;

WILLIAM N., GRACE L., and KATHLEEN OSWALD, 1600 Sylvan Street, Dallas;

NORMAN DEAN OSWALD, 612 5th Street, Dallas;

JOHN and MARY OSWALD, 5030 Wren Way, Dallas;

LOUIS OSWALD, employed Thomas Plating Works, 4915 South Lamar, Dallas; resides Mesquite, Texas;

LOUIS E. and ROSEMARY OSWALD, 4030 Glenridge Road, Dallas;

JESSIE J. OSWALD, 2625 Stovall, Dallas.

All of the above individuals were previously interviewed on December 10, 1963, with the exception of JESSIE J. OSWALD, above noted, and all advised they had no business dealings whatsoever with the Irving Sports Shop, Irving, Texas, and had no repair work performed on a rifle or any other weapon at that shop at any time in the past.

1
DL 100-10461
EFP:eah

A review of the May, 1963, edition of the Greater Dallas Alphabetical Telephone Directory by SA EUGENE F. PETRAKIS revealed the following individuals listed under the surname OSWALD:

J. J. OSWALD, 2625 Stovall Circle, Dallas;

JOHN OSWALD, JR., and MARGARET OSWALD, 5030 Wren Way, Dallas; TEXAS

L. E. OSWALD, 4013 Glenridge Road, Dallas; TEXAS

W. N. and KATHLEEN OSWALD, 1600 Sylvan Street, Dallas;

ROBERT M. OSWALD, 924 Wateka Way, Richardson, Texas.

All of the above individuals were previously interviewed on December 10, 1963, with the exception of ROBERT M. OSWALD, above noted, and all advised they had no business dealings with the Irving Sports Shop, Irving, Texas, and had no repair work performed on a rifle or any other weapon at any time in the past.

A review of the May, 1964, edition of the Greater Dallas Alphabetical Telephone Directory by SA EUGENE F. PETRAKIS revealed the following individuals having listed telephones in the surname OSWALD:

J. J. OSWALD, 2625 Stovall Circle, Dallas;

JOHN OSWALD, JR. and M. E. OSWALD, 5030 Wren Way, Dallas;

L. E. OSWALD, 4013 Glenridge Road, Dallas;

W. N. and KATHLEEN OSWALD, 1600 Sylvan, Dallas;

N. D. OSWALD, 620 West 5th Street, Dallas, Texas (previously interviewed 12/10/63, at 612 5th Street, full name NORMAN DEAN OSWALD).

1
DL 100-10461
EFP:eah

A review of the 1963 and 1964 Telephone Directories for Garland, Texas, by SA EUGENE F. PETRAKIS revealed no listing for an OSWALD.

A review of the 1963 Telephone Directory for Irving, Texas, by SA PETRAKIS revealed a listing for a J. A. OSWALD, 423 Hughes Drive. It is noted that JERRY A OSWALD, 423 Hughes Drive, Irving, Texas, was previously interviewed on December 10, 1963, at which time he stated he had conducted no business with the Irving Sports Shop, Irving, Texas, at any time in the past.

A review of the 1964 Telephone Directory for Irving, Texas, by SA PETRAKIS revealed one listing in the name DELOY W. OSWALD, 2208 Concord Street, Irving, Texas.

DELOY OSWALD WASH

1
DL 100-10461
EFP:eah

A review of the 1963 Polk's Metropolitan Fort Worth City Directory by SA EUGENE F. PETRAKIS revealed the following individuals listed by the surname of OSWALD on page 750 of that edition:

CHARLES L. OSWALD, 2821 Northwest 31st Street, Fort Worth;

JEWEL OSWALD, 2821 Northwest 31st Street, Fort Worth;

JOHN G. OSWALD, 1824 6th Avenue, Fort Worth;

MARGUERITE OSWALD, 1013 5th Avenue, Apartment 6, Fort Worth;

EXH 75

ROBERT L. and VADA M. OSWALD, 7313 Davenport Avenue, Fort Worth.

(Note MARGUERITE OSWALD and ROBERT L. OSWALD are known to be mother and brother, respectively, of LEE HARVEY OSWALD.)

1
DL 100-10461
EFP:eah

A review of the 1963 edition of Polk's Fort Worth, Texas, Suburban Directory by SA EUGENE F. PETRAKIS revealed only one resident family listed with the surname OSWALD, that being CHARLES E. and MABEL OSWALD, 3520 Labadie Drive, Richland Hills, Texas, residing in suburban communities surrounding metropolitan Fort Worth, Texas. This directory encompasses residences in the following suburban communities:

Bedford
Benbrook
Edgecliff
Everman
Forest Hills
Haltom City
Hurst
Kennedale
Lakeside
Lake Worth Village
North Richland Hills
Richland Hills
River Oaks
Saginaw
Sansom Park
Watauga
West Worth Village
Westland
Westover Hills
White Settlement

A review of the 1963 edition of Polk's City Directory for the cities of Grand Prairie, Texas, and Garland, Texas, revealed no listing for anyone with the surname OSWALD.

A review of the 1963 edition of Polk's City Directory for Arlington, Texas, revealed a listing for Mrs. CLARA OSWALD, 705 Dugan Street, Arlington, Texas

1
DL 100-10461
EFP:eah

A review of the Greater Fort Worth Alphabetical Telephone Directory of March, 1963, by SA EUGENE F. PETRAKIS revealed the following individuals having listed telephones with the surname OSWALD. Note this directory covers outer suburban areas, as well as metropolitan Fort Worth:

Mrs. C. OSWALD, 705 Dugan, Arlington, Texas;

C. E. OSWALD and SHERRY OSWALD, 3520 Labadie Drive, Richland Hills, Texas;

J. G. OSWALD, JR., 1824 6th Avenue, Fort Worth, Texas;

M. C. OSWALD, 1013 5th Avenue, Fort Worth, Texas, (known to be mother of LEE HARVEY OSWALD);

R. L. OSWALD, 7313 Davenport, Fort Worth, Texas, (known to be brother of LEE HARVEY OSWALD).

1
DL 100-10463
EFP:eah

A review of the March, 1964, Fort Worth Alphabetical Telephone Directory by SA EUGENE F. PETRAKIS revealed the following individuals having listed telephones under the surname OSWALD:

C. E. and SHERRY OSWALD, 3520 Labadie Drive, Richland Hills, Texas;

J. G. OSWALD, JR., 1824 6th Avenue, Fort Worth, Texas;

M. C. OSWALD, 2220 Thomas Place, Fort Worth, Texas (known to be MARGUERITE OSWALD, mother of LEE HARVEY OSWALD).

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 5/18/64

ROBERT LEE OSWALD, 1009 Sierra, Denton, Texas, telephonically advised that he had never taken any firearm for repair to the Irving Sports Shop, 221 East Irving Boulevard, Irving, Texas, at any time, and that he had no knowledge of any other person ever having taken any firearm to this establishment for repair.

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on 5/18/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent ROBERT P. GEMBERLING/ds Date dictated 5/18/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 5/14/64

MRS. CHARLES EDWARD OSWALD, residence 3520 Labadie Drive, Richland Hills, Texas, was interviewed at his place of business, Eddie's Super Safe Grocery, Bedford, Texas.

MRS. OSWALD advised that although he has resided in the Richland Hills area for over twenty years, he has never been to Irving, Texas, at any time during this period and does not own a rifle or other firearm. He stated, therefore, he has never conducted business or visited the Irving Sports Shop at any time in the past.

MRS. OSWALD advised his family consists of himself, his wife MABEL, and his 19-year old daughter, SHERRY OSWALD, and that neither his wife nor his daughter possesses a firearm of any type, and to the best of his knowledge they would likewise have had no occasion to visit Irving, Texas, at any time in the past.

He advised, further, that there is no family relationship between himself and LEE HARVEY OSWALD, and that to his knowledge he has never met or conversed with LEE HARVEY OSWALD at any time in the past.

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on 5/12/64 at Bedford, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent EUGENE F. PETRAKIS and A. RAYMOND SWITZER/ds Date dictated 5/14/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 5/14/64

JOHN GHOLSEN OSWALD, JR., 1824 6th Avenue, Fort Worth, Texas, advised he was born in 1903 in Mississippi, has been a resident of Fort Worth, Texas, for about fourteen years and has been continuously employed for General Dynamics Company in Fort Worth. J. G. OSWALD, JR.

JOHN G. OSWALD

OSWALD advised that he has never at any time transacted any business whatsoever with the Irving Sports Shop in Irving, Texas, and has never visited this shop at any time in the past, to his recollection. He stated, further, that he does not own a rifle of any caliber and, although he is the possessor of a .12 gauge shotgun, he has had no repair work performed on this or any other weapon at any gun shop in the last several years.

OSWALD advised, further, that there is no family relationship existing between himself and LEE HARVEY OSWALD, and that he has never met or communicated with LEE HARVEY OSWALD at any time in the past.

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on 5/12/64 at Fort Worth, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent EUGENE F. PETRAKIS and A. RAYMOND SWITZER/ds Date dictated 5/14/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 5/14/64

JOHN GHOLSEN OSWALD, III, 1824 6th Avenue, Fort Worth, Texas, age 20, advised he is the son of JOHN GHOLSEN OSWALD, JR., and resides with his parents at that address.

OSWALD advised he does not own a rifle or any other firearm and has never transacted any business with the Irving Sports Shop in Irving, Texas, at any time in the past, and, in fact, is completely unaware of its location.

He advised, further, that to the best of his knowledge there is no family relationship existing between himself and LEE HARVEY OSWALD, and that to the best of his recollection he has never met, conversed or communicated with LEE HARVEY OSWALD at any time in the past.

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on 5/14/64 at Fort Worth, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent A. RAYMOND SWITZER/ds and EUGENE F. PETRAKIS Date dictated 5/14/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 5/12/64

DELOY OSWALD, 2208 Concord Street, Irving, Texas, advised that he and his family have been residents of Irving, Texas, since January 1, 1964, having been transferred by his employer from Seattle, Washington, to this city. He advised his former address in Seattle, Washington, prior to his move to Irving, Texas, was 11343 Alton Avenue, Northeast, Seattle, Washington.

OSWALD advised that although he is the owner of several hunting rifles, he has had no repair work performed on any of these weapons since his arrival in Irving, Texas, and, his arrival in Texas on January 1, 1964, was his first visit to this city.

OSWALD advised to the best of his knowledge there is no family relationship existing between himself and LEE HARVEY OSWALD and he has had no occasion to meet or converse with LEE HARVEY OSWALD at any time in the past.

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on 5/12/64 at Irving, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent EUGENE F. PETRAKIS and A. RAYMOND SWITZER/ds Date dictated 5/12/64

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1

CHARLES LEE OSWALD was interviewed at his present residence of 2511 Lincoln Avenue, Fort Worth, Texas, with DL 100-10461 a possibility he may have had a pistol repaired EFP at Irving Sporting Shop in Irving, Texas.

The following investigation was conducted by SA's EUGENE F. PETRAKIS and A. RAYMOND SWITZER:

Mrs. LILLIAN COGGINS, 2819 Northwest 31st Street, Fort Worth, Texas, advised on May 11, 1964, that she recalled an OSWALD family had previously resided at the next door address of 2821 Northwest 31st Street for several months, but had moved out approximately in the middle of February 1964 and were last known to her to be residing in the 2200 block on Pearl Avenue in Fort Worth.

Mrs. EMMA MASH, landlady and owner of the duplex apartment at 2220 Pearl Avenue, Fort Worth, Texas, advised on May 12, 1964, that CHARLES OSWALD had resided at that address from approximately the middle of February 1964 until May 6, 1964, at which time they moved to the Diamond Hill section of Fort Worth, but that their present street address was unknown to her. She advised CHARLES OSWALD was residing at that address with his mother, Mrs. JEWEL OSWALD, and a family friend, a Mrs. ETHEL KENNEDY. She advised CHARLES OSWALD was an assistant pastor at a church in the Diamond Hill section of Fort Worth, and further believes him to be employed on a part-time basis by the City of Fort Worth in an unknown capacity. She could offer no further information relative to his present whereabouts.

Mr. HOMER MC GAUGH, Sanitation Department, City of Fort Worth, advised IC JAMES VON WHITE on May 13, 1964, that his records indicated CHARLES L. OSWALD presently resides at 2511 Lincoln Avenue, Fort Worth, Texas.

On 5/12/64 at Fort Worth, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by SA's EUGENE F. PETRAKIS and A. RAYMOND SWITZER/ERS Date dictated 5/13/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 5/14/64

CHARLES LAND OSWALD was interviewed at his present residence of 2511 Lincoln Avenue, Fort Worth, Texas, with regard to the possibility he may have had a rifle repaired at the Irving Sports Shop in Irving, Texas. CHARLES L OSWALD CHARLES OSWALD

OSWALD advised that he was born December 19, 1931, in West Lebanon, Indiana, and has resided in Fort Worth for about five years. He stated he is presently the assistant pastor of the Apostolic Church by Christ Jesus, located at 3120 North Pecan Street in Fort Worth, Texas.

OSWALD advised that he does not possess a rifle or any other firearm of any type and has never owned a firearm in his lifetime. He stated, further, that he has never had occasion to transact any business at the Irving Sports Shop in Irving, Texas, and, in fact, recalls being in Irving on only one occasion in the past.

OSWALD advised, further, that there is no family relationship between himself and LEE HARVEY OSWALD, to the best of his knowledge. He pointed out that OSWALD is an adopted name given him by his adoptive parents in Indiana. He stated, further, that to the best of his knowledge he has never met or communicated with LEE HARVEY OSWALD, directly, indirectly or otherwise.

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on 5/13/64 at Fort Worth, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent EUGENE F. PETRAKIS and A. RAYMOND SWITZER/ds Date dictated 5/14/64

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DL 100-10461
EFP/ds

The following investigation was conducted by SA's EUGENE F. PETRAKIS and A. RAYMOND SWITZER on May 11, 1964:

Mrs. WELDON HOOKER, present resident, 705 Dugan Street, Arlington, Texas, advised that a Mrs. CLARA OSWALD formerly resided at that address until October 1963 when she moved to 453 Park Row in Arlington, Texas, to be near her place of business. Mrs. HOOKER advised CLARA OSWALD formerly operated the Merle Norman Cosmetics Shop located at 943 East Park Row in Arlington and, although she is no longer connected with this business, Mrs. HOOKER advised she felt the present owner might be able to furnish the present whereabouts of Mrs. CLARA OSWALD.

Mrs. OPAL MC CULLOH, Texas, owner, Merle Norman Cosmetics, 943 East Park Row, Arlington, advised she purchased the Merle Norman Shop from Mrs. CLARA OSWALD in December 1963 and that at that time Mrs. OSWALD told Mrs. MC CULLOH she was leaving the Dallas area for her original home in West Virginia to engage in business. Mrs. OSWALD told her she was leaving the area in view of all the many telephone calls she had been receiving, due to the notoriety which the OSWALD name was receiving at that time, and that her business had fallen off to a great extent.

It is noted Mrs. CLARA OSWALD was previously interviewed on December 12, 1963, at 453 Park Row, Arlington, Texas, with negative results.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 5/14/64

1

DALLAS TEXAS

Mrs. JESSIE (BILLIE) OSWALD, 2625 Stovall Street, advised she resides at that address with her husband, JESSIE, and her son, JOHNNY, age 14. She stated her husband is employed by Smith Detective Agency and Nightwatch Service, Incorporated, 610 N. Akard Street, Dallas, Texas. She stated he installs fire alarms for this company. Mrs. OSWALD advised no one in her family owns a high-powered rifle and she is sure no one in her family has ever visited the Irving Sports Shop, 221 Irving Boulevard, Irving, Texas.

Mrs. OSWALD said she does not know LEE HARVEY OSWALD and is not related to him.

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on 5/13/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent A. RAYMOND SWITZER and EUGENE F. PETRAKIS:vm Date dictated 5/14/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 5/14/64

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JESSIE J. OSWALD advised he resides at 2625 Stovall Street, Dallas, Texas, and is employed as a fire alarm installer by Smith Detective Agency and Nightwatch Service, Incorporated, 610 N. Akard Street, Dallas, Texas. JESSIE OSWALD J. J. OSWALD

OSWALD stated he does not own a high-powered rifle. He said he has never been to the Irving Sports Shop, 221 Irving Boulevard, Irving, Texas.

OSWALD informed that he is not related to LEE HARVEY OSWALD and had never heard of him or seen him, other than on television following the assassination of President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY.

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on 5/13/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent A. RAYMOND SWITZER and EUGENE F. PETRAKIS:vm Date dictated 5/14/64

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1

DL 100-10461
EPP:ds

It is noted Lieutenant JAMES R. OSWALD, Air Force Number 70450A, assigned to the 9th Bomb Squadron of the 7th Bomb Wing, Carswell Air Force Base, Fort Worth, Texas, was previously interviewed by the Los Angeles Division at Castle Air Force Base, Merced, California, on January 28, 1964, where he was on temporary assignment with the 329th Bomb Squadron as a student. Results of this interview have been reported previously.

CHARLES ECK, OSI, Carswell Air Force Base, Fort Worth, Texas, advised IC JAMES VON WHITE on May 13, 1964, that Lieutenant JAMES R. OSWALD is no longer assigned to Carswell Air Force Base, and his present address is Post Office Box 1203, Blytheville, Arkansas.

1
ARS:vm
DL 100-10461

The following investigation was conducted by SAs A. RAYMOND SWITZER and EUGENE F. PETRAKIS:

On May 12, 1964, Miss CHERRY SUE ASHFORD, Manager, Merchants Retail Credit Association, Richardson, Texas, advised that her agency reports credit information only for residents of Richardson, Texas.

Miss ASHFORD stated a check of her files disclosed that a Rev. ROBERT M. OSWALD and wife, ONA JOLENE, reside at 924 Wateka, Richardson, Texas. She said Rev. OSWALD is affiliated with the Southwestern Baptist Church, 106 N. Francis, Dallas, Texas. Miss ASHFORD stated the file indicates that Rev. OSWALD has also worked part time for the Lincoln Liberty Life Insurance Company and for the Interstate Life Insurance Company, both of Dallas, Texas. Miss ASHFORD advised this file disclosed that ONA JOLENE OSWALD was employed by the Richardson Independent School System, Richardson, Texas.

Miss ASHFORD said that the Reverend and Mrs. OSWALD have established a good credit rating in Richardson, Texas.

Miss ASHFORD advised the only other OSWALD listed in her files is MARINA OSWALD, 629 Belt Line Road, Richardson, Texas. She said MARINA OSWALD is the widow of LEE HARVEY OSWALD. She said she had no information in her files regarding MARINA OSWALD.

On May 12, 1964, ELMER DOYLE, Southwestern Baptist Church, 106 N. Francis, Dallas, Texas, advised that Rev. ROBERT M. OSWALD moved from Texas in the summer of 1963. He said he had no other information regarding ROBERT OSWALD but stated that JIM LEONARD, 1123 St. Joseph Street, Dallas, Texas, would know how to locate Rev. ROBERT M. OSWALD.

On May 13, 1964, JIM LEONARD, 1123 St. Joseph Street, Dallas, Texas, stated he knows that Rev. ROBERT M. OSWALD moved in August, 1963, but informed that he did not have his present address.

He said Mrs. Y. G. CLEVELAND, 3815 Penrod, Dallas, Texas, would have Rev. OSWALD's present address.

On May 13, 1964, Mrs. Y. G. CLEVELAND, 3815 Penrod, Dallas, Texas, advised that Rev. ROBERT M. OSWALD and wife, ONA JOLENE, moved from their residence at 924 Wateka, Richardson, Texas, in August, 1963. She stated their present address is 303 Jefferson, Natchitoches, Louisiana.

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ARS:vm
DL 100-10461

The following investigation was conducted by SAs A. RAYMOND SWITZER and EUGENE F. PETRAKIS on May 12, 1964:

Miss WILLIE GOODRICH, Reporter, Merchants Retail Credit Association, Carrollton, Texas, advised that credit agency, in addition to reporting credit information for Carrollton, Texas, also reports credit information on the residents of Farmers Branch, Addison, and Coppell, Texas.

Miss GOODRICH stated a search of her files disclose no one by the name of OSWALD as being a present resident in any of the towns covered by that credit association.

Miss GOODRICH advised that DAYLOS BRYAN OSWALD and wife, GRACE, formerly resided at 1408 Rosemont, Carrollton, Texas, but in December, 1960, they moved to 2101 Parrott Street, Waco, Texas. She said this is the only OSWALD that appears in their files.

OSWALD

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 5/15/64

Detective FAY M. TURNER, Homicide and Robbery Division, Dallas Police Department, advised he recalls that on the afternoon of Sunday, November 24, 1963, following the shooting of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, he was on duty in the offices of Captain J. WILL FRITZ and he received a telephone call from one RAY JOHN, who he knows to be a member of the news staff for Channel 8, WFAA-TV, Dallas. To the best of his recollection, this call was received in his office at approximately 3:45 to 5:00 p.m. DALLAS, TEXAS

He advised JOHN told him that he, JOHN, had just received a call at the Channel 8 offices from an anonymous caller to the effect that "OSWALD" had taken a rifle to a gun shop located in the 200 block on Irving Boulevard on November 21, 1963, to have the rifle "sighted-in." TURNER stated he checked the city directories in his office and determined that the Irving Sports Shop was located at 221 E. Irving Boulevard in Irving, Texas, and this appeared to be the only shop of its type within several blocks of that address. TURNER stated he contacted the Irving Sports Shop and talked to a Mr. GREENER, manager of that establishment, regarding this information as received from the anonymous caller and that GREENER told him he and his employee, RYDER, had discussed the matter of the assassination in connection with repair work they may have done in their shop but that neither could remember having done any work for LEE HARVEY OSWALD and in particular could not recall having performed any work on a Mannlicher Carcano rifle which rifle was believed at that time to be the assassination weapon.

TURNER advised he has no information whatsoever indicating the identity of this anonymous caller other than that furnished to him by Mr. RAY JOHN of Channel 8 news and in fact was not aware of whether the caller was a male or female prior to this interview. TURNER advised further that he has discussed the matter of this anonymous call in connection with the Irving Sports Shop with other members of his department and none were able to furnish any substantial information leading to the identity of this individual.

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on 5/15/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by EUGENE F. PETRAKIS and

by Special Agent A. RAYMOND SWITZER:vm Date dictated 5/15/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 5/18/64

Mr. CHARLES WOODROW GREENER, 2015 Rosebud, Irving, Texas, was interviewed at his place of business, Irving Sports Shop, 521 East Irving Boulevard, Irving, Texas.

Mr. GREENER stated that he first saw and learned of the existence of an Irving Sports Shop repair tag bearing the name "OSWALD" on a date that he is confident was November 28, 1963. He explained that he recalls this occurred on a date when the store was closed that was a few days after the President was assassinated; therefore, he is sure that it was Thanksgiving day, November 28, 1963. He said he was contacted by representatives, names unknown, of a television station and he accompanied them to the Irving Sports Shop where pictures were made, which pictures later appeared on a television program.

Mr. GREENER said he was also contacted by a reporter of the "Dallas Times Herald" newspaper, who said he, the reporter, had talked to DIAL RYDER by phone regarding the work performed for someone named OSWALD before RYDER had been interviewed by an Agent of the FBI. Mr. GREENER stated that he does not know the name of this reporter and has no knowledge as to how this reporter might be identified other than the fact he assumes this reporter is the individual who wrote the article that appeared in the "Dallas Times Herald" of November 28, 1963.

Mr. GREENER stated that he has absolutely no idea who might have made the initial calls regarding the possibility that LEE HARVEY OSWALD had work performed by the Irving Sports Shop. He stated that he does know that a Mrs. WHITWORTH, who previously operated the Furniture Mart on East Irving Boulevard, about one block west of the Irving Sports Shop, has stated that OSWALD, his wife and children were in the Furniture Mart in early November 1963 looking for a gunsmith, therefore, suggesting the possibility that Mrs. WHITWORTH may have made the initiating telephone call.

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on 5/18/64 at Irving, Texas 238 File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent EMORY E. HORTON/ds Date dictated 5/18/64

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DL 100-10461

Mr. GREENER specifically denied making any telephone calls in which he did not identify himself to anyone advising that OSWALD had any repair work performed or gun sighted-in at the Irving Sports Shop.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 5/18/64

Mr. DIAL D. RYDER, 2028 Harvard, (BL 3-4876), was interviewed at his place of employment, Irving Sports Shop, 221 East Irving Boulevard, Irving, Texas.

Mr. RYDER stated that he definitely had not talked to any representative of any newspaper or other news service prior to being contacted by Special Agent EMORY E. HORTON, Federal Bureau of Investigation, on November 25, 1963. He stated he found the Irving Sports Shop repair tag bearing the name "OSWALD" as customer on November 23, 1963, but had not told anyone, other than his wife, about finding the tag prior to being interviewed by SA HORTON on November 25, 1963.

Mr. RYDER stated that he has no recollection of talking to any reporter or representative of the "Dallas Times Herald" newspaper at any time and definitely did not talk to any representative of any newspaper or news service prior to the article appearing in the "Dallas Times Herald" on November 28, 1963. He stated that at approximately 7:30 A.M., November 28, 1963, his telephone rang, and, when he answered it, the person on the phone identified himself as being with a newspaper, believed to be the "Dallas Times Herald", and asked Mr. RYDER if LEE HARVEY OSWALD had any work performed at the Irving Sports Shop. RYDER stated that he told the individual that he "had no comment", at which time he hung up the phone and immediately removed the receiver from the hook, thereby making it impossible for other calls to be made to his, RYDER's, residence. RYDER explained that when he received this telephone call, he was asleep; therefore, he was somewhat drowsy at the time he answered the phone, resulting in his not recalling the name of the person calling him on that occasion.

Mr. RYDER stated that he was contacted on November 28, 1963, by representatives of CBS-TV, at which time pictures were made that later appeared on television. In addition, he was contacted on the same date, November 28, 1963, by a reporter, name unrecalled, who represented some newspaper located in

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on 5/18/64 at Irving, Texas 240 File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent EMORY E. HORTON/ds Date dictated 5/18/64

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Washington, D. C. He stated these were the first occasions of his being contacted by representatives of news services.

Mr. RYDER stated that he was very disturbed and is still quite irritated over the article that appeared in the "Dallas Times Herald" newspaper on November 28, 1963, in which he, RYDER, is quoted as furnishing information contained in the article. He stated that he did not furnish the information appearing in that article, has no idea who may have furnished this information, and concluded by stating that if he can learn the identity of the reporter who prepared the article, "the reporter will have me to fight".

Mr. RYDER specifically denied making any telephone calls in which he did not identify himself to anyone advising that OSWALD had any repair work performed or gun sighted-in at the Irving Sports Shop.

1

DL 100-10461

EFP/d

The following investigation was conducted on May 18, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, by SA's EUGENE F. PETRAKIS and A. RAYMOND SWITZER:

KENNETH SMART, City Editor, 4th Floor, "Dallas Times Herald", Herald Square, Dallas, Texas, was exhibited a clipping taken from the "Dallas Times Herald" edition of November 28, 1963, captioned "OSWALD GUN SIGHT MOUNTED IN IRVING". SMART advised, upon perusal of this article, that on Thursday, November 28, 1963, he was at home as a result of a virus infection and, therefore, did not read the rewrite on this article which was routed over the City Editor's desk. SMART advised the reporting and rewrite of this article could have been handled by the following reporters:

GEORGE CARTER, police reporter, DALLAS TIMES HERALD attached to the Dallas Police Department and Dallas County Sheriff's Office every day except Thursday and Sunday;

DARWIN PAYNE, alternate police reporter, DALLAS, TIMES HERALD who handles Police Department and Sheriff's Office on Thursday and in the absence of CARTER; DALLAS, TEXAS

BEN STEVENS, rewrite desk, who may have handled the rewrite of this article. STEVENS presently is on vacation;

JAMES LEHRER, city reporter, DALLAS TIMES HERALD, DALLAS TEXAS

HUNTER SCHMIDT, JR., county reporter, who handles all outlying areas on a roving reporter basis, including Irving, Texas.

The above-noted article was exhibited to GEORGE CARTER, DARWIN PAYNE and JAMES LEHRER, and all advised they did not write this article and could not recall anything else concerning it. JAMES LEHRER, however, stated he recalled this matter had been handled by HUNTER SCHMIDT, JR., and that SCHMIDT had written the article upon receipt of information which he believed was based upon an anonymous tip.

by Special Agent [illegible] Date dictated 5/1

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 5/19/64

HUNTER SCHMIDT, JR., county reporter, "Dallas Times Herald", Herald Square, Dallas, Texas, was interviewed regarding an article appearing in the November 28, 1963, edition of the "Dallas Times Herald", captioned "OSWALD GUN SIGHT MOUNTED IN IRVING".

SCHMIDT advised he recalled writing this article on the morning of November 28, 1963, in his offices on the fourth floor of the Times Herald Building. He stated that on the morning of November 28, 1963, he arrived at work at 7:00 A.M., as is his usual custom; and, as he entered the city news room, he was advised by other reporters already on duty, to the effect that information had been received by them that the Dallas Police Department was in possession of information that LEE HARVEY OSWALD had had a telescopic sight mounted on his rifle at a suburban gun shop. He stated he was told that a gunsmith by the name of "RYDER" had mounted a scope on a rifle for an individual by the name of "OSWALD" and that this matter was currently being investigated by the Dallas Police Department. SCHMIDT stated the gun shop allegedly was located in the suburban community of Garland, Texas, and this matter was brought to his attention inasmuch as he was assigned to handle the outlying suburban areas.

SCHMIDT advised he checked city directories for Garland and surrounding areas and was unable to locate a gun shop employing an individual by the name of RYDER. He stated he then checked city directories for the name RYDER and determined that DIAL D. RYDER of Irving, Texas, was employed by the Irving Sports Shop, located on Irving Boulevard in that city. He stated he attempted to contact the Irving Sports Shop by telephone, but, after receiving no answer, then called DIAL D. RYDER at his residence. SCHMIDT estimated the time of his call to be between 7:30 and 8:00 A.M. on the morning of November 28, 1963.

SCHMIDT advised the telephone was answered by an individual claiming to be DIAL D. RYDER of 2028 Harvard Street,

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on 5/18/64 at Dallas, Texas 243 File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent EUGENE F. PETRAKIS and A. RAYMOND SWITZER/ds Date dictated 5/19/64

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Irving, Texas, and that, after identifying himself fully as a reporter for the "Dallas Times Herald" newspaper in Dallas, Texas, he then asked RYDER if he had attached a telescopic sight to a rifle for a man named OSWALD. SCHMIDT advised that it was obvious from the opening conversation that he had awakened RYDER and RYDER made mention of the fact that he was quite sleepy and had not slept well the night before. RYDER, however, was very helpful and cooperative in answer to SCHMIDT's questions, and appeared to be very happy to furnish answers to any questions submitted by SCHMIDT.

SCHMIDT stated RYDER advised him he was employed at the Irving Sports Shop, located on Irving Boulevard in Irving, Texas, and that part of his duties consisted of performing repair work on rifles and other weapons for customers of that sports shop; and, in the course of his business, he recalled having attached a telescopic sight and bore sighted a foreign-made rifle for a customer named OSWALD about a month prior to that time. RYDER told him he could not recall the make of the rifle, although he believed it to be foreign made, but would be unable to further identify it.

RYDER explained to him that he had located an undated ticket made out to one OSWALD reflecting the notations, drilling and tapping $4.50, and bore sighting $1.50, total charges $6.00. RYDER explained this ticket could only reflect that he had drilled and tapped screw holes for mounting a telescopic sight and that, according to the charges reflected on the ticket, the work done on the rifle would consist of drilling three holes for which he charges $1.50 each, and the other $1.50 would reflect charges for bore sighting.

SCHMIDT advised RYDER went on to explain to him in detail the significance of the term "bore sighting", which SCHMIDT interpreted to mean the alignment of the telescopic sight to the rifle bore for accurate shooting.

SCHMIDT advised he recalled RYDER volunteering that insofar as he could remember, the customer OSWALD bought no ammunition for this rifle from him.

SCHMIDT advised he recalls specifically questioning RYDER as to the further description of this OSWALD for whom RYDER allegedly performed this work, but that RYDER explained to him that he had performed work of this type on a great many rifles during that time of year as the hunting season was approaching, and he had no recollection whatsoever of the individual named OSWALD for whom he performed this work. SCHMIDT advised that at the conclusion of the interview, RYDER appeared very cordial and he recalled RYDER inviting him to recontact RYDER at any time in the future in the event he desired further information in this regard.

SCHMIDT stated that, based upon the information received from RYDER, he immediately sat down and wrote the article captioned "OSWALD GUN SIGHT MOUNTED IN IRVING", and, that after submitting it to the rewrite department for approval, it was dispatched by messenger to the press rooms immediately thereafter so that it could be included in the next edition of the "Dallas Times Herald". SCHMIDT explained that he believes this article came out in the 11:00 A.M. edition, although he could not be positive as there are five editions a day of the "Dallas Times Herald". SCHMIDT advised the article appeared in the lower left-hand corner of the front page, but did not carry his by-line. He stated, however, the article was well received and he recalled answering several inquiries that day from other members of the press and television media.

SCHMIDT advised that while at his residence the evening of November 28, 1963, he observed a taped television interview on the 10:00 o'clock news of CBS Television, in which RYDER denied furnishing any of the information to a "Dallas Times Herald" reporter as set forth in the article, and, although RYDER indicated the possibility existed the Irving Sports Shop could have performed work for LEE HARVEY OSWALD without the knowledge of RYDER, RYDER did not mention the work ticket or any of the items listed thereon as he had to SCHMIDT early that morning and, in effect, denied having furnished the contents of the article as written by SCHMIDT.

SCHMIDT advised he was naturally upset over the denial by RYDER, and the following morning, November 29, 1963, at approximately 9:00 to 10:00 A.M., he telephoned the Irving Sports Shop again and spoke to a Mr. GREENER, the owner of the shop. He advised GREENER that the information set forth in his article of the preceding day was exactly as related to him by RYDER and that he had no other source of information. He asked GREENER if RYDER had discussed this matter with him and inquired as to the reasons why RYDER had denied furnishing him, SCHMIDT, this information. SCHMIDT stated GREENER advised him that he, GREENER, was completely unaware of any of the information set forth in the article of November 28, 1963, until he was contacted by CBS Television reporters on the afternoon of November 28, 1963, and, after being interviewed by the television reporters, he confronted RYDER with the facts set forth in the newspaper article, but that RYDER denied furnishing any of these facts to any reporter at any time.

SCHMIDT stated GREENER told him that RYDER did admit receiving a telephone call in the early morning hours of November 28, 1963, but that he denied furnishing any information to the caller.

SCHMIDT stated that as a result of the conversation with GREENER and the denials of RYDER, he did not pursue the matter any further and wrote nothing else about the Irving Sports Shop.

SCHMIDT advised the only time he has ever spoken to RYDER was on the morning of November 28, 1963, and the only occasion he has had to converse with Mr. GREENER was on the morning of November 29, 1963, as related above. SCHMIDT denied having any other source of information for the article of November 28, 1963, and reiterated the fact that all the information set forth in this article was furnished to him solely by DIAL D. RYDER in the course of their telephonic conversation between 7:30 and 8:00 A.M. on the morning of November 28, 1963.

DL 100-20681

DL 100-10461
RPG/dg

It is pointed out that DIAL D. RYDER and HUNTER SCHMIDT, JR., the reporter for the "Dallas Times Herald", were interviewed simultaneously by different Agents on May 18, 1964, at which time they were not aware of the information being furnished by each other. It should be noted that HUNTER SCHMIDT, JR. states he called RYDER between 7:30 A.M. and 8:00 A.M., November 28, 1963, at which time RYDER reportedly furnished the information contained in the "Dallas Times Herald" article of that date, captioned "OSWALD GUN SIGHT MOUNTED IN IRVING", while RYDER admits receiving a call at approximately the same time on November 28, 1963, but denies having furnished any information whatsoever.

F. Photograph of House of Major General EDWIN A. WALKER, Commission Exhibit No. 5 and FBI Inventory No. 369, and Related Photographs

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 5/19/64

1

JAMES M. ENGLISH, Captain, Property Bureau, Dallas Police Department, advised he recalled a transfer of the material from the Dallas Police Department to the FBI Office on November 26, 1963, but he did not physically observe any of the evidence or material contained in the boxes. He advised he was told the evidence was obtained from the residence of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, 1026 N. Beckley, Dallas, Texas, and from the residence of Mrs. RUTH PAINE at Irving, Texas.

Captain ENGLISH related that he remained at the FBI Office during the time the inventory was taken of the evidence but he does not recall observing the photograph of the house of Major General EDWIN A. WALKER which has been marked as Commission exhibit No. 5 and as FBI inventory No. 369.

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on 5/18/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent IVAN D. LEE:vm Date dictated 5/19/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 5/19/64

1

Mr. HERMAN W. HILL, Clerk, Property Room Section, Dallas Police Department, advised he accompanied the evidence from the Dallas Police Department to the FBI Office on November 26, 1963, but he did not physically touch any of the material contained in the several boxes nor did he actually assist in the inventory of the material.

After viewing the photograph of the residence of Major General EDWIN A. WALKER which has been marked as Commission exhibit No. 5 and as FBI inventory No. 369, he advised he had never observed this photograph previously. HILL related that inasmuch as the photograph is contained in the inventory taken on November 26, 1963, it must have been present in the material that the Police Department released to the FBI on November 26, 1963.

On 5/18/64 at Dallas, Texas 250 File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent IVAN D. LEE:vm Date dictated 5/19/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 5/19/64

1

Captain JOHN W. FRITZ, Homicide and Robbery Bureau, Dallas Police Department, advised he did not personally review all of the material and evidence that was seized by his officers from the residence of LEE HARVEY OSWALD located at 1026 N. Beckley Street, Dallas, or the material recovered from the residence of Mrs. RUTH PAINE in Irving, Texas, in that it was only in his possession approximately two or three days.

After viewing the photograph depicting the residence of Major General EDWIN A. WALKER which has been marked as Commission exhibit No. 5 and as FBI inventory No. 369, Captain FRITZ stated he does not recall this photograph among the material he reviewed prior to turning it over to the FBI on November 26, 1963.

on 5/18/64 at Dallas, Texas 251 File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent IVAN D. LEE:vm Date dictated 5/19/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 5/19/64

1

Mr. RICHARD S. STOVALL, Detective, Homicide and Robbery Bureau, Dallas Police Department, advised he was one of the four officers who searched the residence of Mrs. RUTH PAINE in Irving, Texas, for material that belonged to LEE HARVEY OSWALD. He stated he was assisted in this search by Detectives GUY F. ROSE, JOHN P. ADAMCIK, and HENRY M. MOORE.

After viewing the photograph depicting the residence of Major General EDWIN A. WALKER which has been marked as Commission exhibit No. 5 and as FBI inventory No. 369, he advised he recalled observing this photograph on November 23, 1963. He stated this photograph had been found in a cardboard box along with several other photographs which was allegedly the property of LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

He stated at the time he observed this particular photograph he surmised that OSWALD had evidently taken the license plate number area out of the photograph to keep anyone from identifying the owner of that automobile. STOVALL stated he does not recognize the residence in the background of the photograph and he has not conducted any investigation to identify the owner of the automobile. He advised he is positive the photograph was mutilated as shown in Commission exhibit No. 5 at the time they recovered it at the PAINE residence. STOVALL stated he did not participate in the search of LEE HARVEY OSWALD's residence located at 1026 N. Beckley, Dallas, Texas.

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on 5/18/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent IVAN D. LEE:vm Date dictated 5/19/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 5/19/64

1

Mr. GUY F. ROSE, Detective, Homicide and Robbery Bureau, Dallas Police Department, advised he had been present and assisted in the search of the residence of Mrs. RUTH PAINE at 2515 W. 5th Street in Irving, Texas, for property and evidence belonging to LEE HARVEY OSWALD. He stated Detectives JOHN P. ADAMCIK, HENRY M. MOORE, and RICHARD S. STOVALL were the other officers present during the search. He advised he recalls finding a box containing photographs at the residence and taking it to the police station.

After viewing the photograph depicting the residence of Major General EDWIN A. WALKER which has been marked as Commission exhibit No. 5 and as FBI inventory No. 369, ROSE stated he recalls observing this photograph at the time they had seized OSWALD's material from the PAINE residence. He advised at the time he had noted that someone had torn out a section on the automobile which area contains the license plate for the 1957 Chevrolet. He advised he did not recognize the residence in the background and that he has done no investigation to determine the owner of the vehicle. He stated he definitely recalls that this photograph, marked as Commission exhibit No. 5, was one of the photographs recovered from the PAINE residence and that it had been mutilated at the time they had recovered the box containing the photographs.

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on 5/18/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent IVAN D. LEE:vm Date dictated 5/19/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 5/19/64

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Mr. JOHN P. ADAMCIK, Homicide and Robbery Bureau, Dallas Police Department, advised he was one of the officers that searched the residence of Mrs. RUTH PAINE located at 2515 W. 5th Street in Irving, Texas. He stated as he recalled, he was assisted by Detectives GUY F. ROSE, HENRY M. MOORE, and RICHARD S. STOVALL. He stated they gathered up a considerable amount of material from this residence but he does not personally recall any of the photographs that were obtained from this residence.

After viewing the photograph depicting the residence of Major General EDWIN A. WALKER which has been marked as Commission exhibit No. 5 and as FBI inventory No. 369, he advised he did not recall this particular photograph. He stated he is positive that if he had handled this photograph and noted that the license plate number area on the automobile had been ripped out he would recall seeing this particular photograph.

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on 5/18/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent IVAN D. LEE:vm Date dictated 5/19/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 5/19/64

1

HENRY M. MOORE, Detective, Homicide and Robbery Bureau, Dallas Police Department, advised he was one of the detectives who searched the residence of Mrs. RUTH PAINE at 2515 W. 5th Street in Irving, Texas, to recover the material at that residence belonging to LEE HARVEY OSWALD. He stated he assisted three other officers, Detectives GUY F. ROSE, RICHARD S. STOVALL, and JOHN P. ADAMCIK, in the search but that he does not recall any particular photograph recovered from that address.

After viewing the photograph depicting the residence of Major General EDWIN A. WALKER which has been marked as Commission exhibit No. 5 and as FBI inventory No. 369, he advised he had never seen this particular picture prior to May 18, 1964.

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on 5/18/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent IVAN D. LEE:vm Date dictated 5/19/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 5/19/64

1

Mr. FAY M. TURNER, Detective, Homicide and Robbery Bureau, Dallas Police Department, advised he was one of the officers who searched the residence of LEE HARVEY OSWALD which was located at 1026 N. Beckley in Dallas. TURNER stated he vaguely recalls recovering several photographs from this residence. After viewing the photograph of the residence of Major General EDWIN A. WALKER which has been marked as Commission exhibit No. 5 and as FBI inventory No. 369, he stated he does not recall this photograph being among the material taken from the Beckley Street address.

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on 5/18/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent IVAN D. LEE:vm Date dictated 5/19/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 5/19/64

1

Mr. WALTER E. POTTS, Detective, Homicide and Robbery Bureau, Dallas Police Department, advised he assisted in the search of LEE HARVEY OSWALD's residence at 1026 N. Beckley but does not recall recovering any photographs at this address. After viewing the photograph of Major General EDWIN A. WALKER's residence which has been marked as Commission exhibit No. 5 and as FBI inventory No. 369, he advised he had never seen this photograph before.

on 5/18/64 at Dallas, Texas 257 File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent IVAN D. LEE:vm Date dictated 5/19/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 5/19/64

DL 100-10461

TEXAS

Physical observation of the rear of the residence of Major GENERAL EDWIN A. WALKER, 4011 Turtle Creek Boulevard, Dallas, was made by SAs ROBERT M. BARRETT and IVAN D. LEE on May 18, 1964. It was determined from this observation that the photograph depicting the residence of Major General EDWIN A. WALKER, marked as Commission exhibit No. 5 and as FBI inventory No. 369, is identical with the rear of WALKER's residence.

Physical observation on May 18, 1964, of the alley behind the residence of Major General EDWIN A. WALKER and comparing the photograph taken by SA IVAN D. LEE on February 1, 1964, determined that the photograph listed as photograph No. 2, Item No. 7, was taken in the alley at the northeast edge of the property line of Major General EDWIN A. WALKER's residence looking to the southwest.

On May 18, 1964, physical observation of the Missouri, Kansas, and Texas railroad tracks which are located in the vicinity of the residence of Major General EDWIN A. WALKER was made by SAs ROBERT M. BARRETT and IVAN D. LEE. It was determined that photograph No. 5, Item No. 6, was taken with the individual taking the photograph facing south by southeast approximately 67 yards from where the curb line of Newman Street if extended would cross the railroad tracks. It is noted that Newman Street runs in a southeasterly to a northwesterly direction and it would intersect the railroad at a point almost due east of the Dallas Theater Center.

In the photograph marked as photograph No. 5, Item No. 6, the bridge railing observed in the middle of the picture is identical with the one which crosses over Lemmon Avenue East. The building in the left center of the photograph is identical with the Stoneleigh Hotel. What appears to be a building or structure to the left of the Stoneleigh Hotel and just to the right of the metal utility pole (which is on the left-hand side of photograph) is a large air conditioning water cooler. To the left of the metal utility pole is a dark object which appears to be a building. This is identical to the apartment house roof line of the Turtle Creek Apartments. In the middle of the photograph and just to the right of the railroad

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on 5/18/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent IVAN D. LEE and ROBERT M. BARRETT:vm Date dictated 5/19/64

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bridge railing an electric utility pole with a transformer can be observed extending above the trees. Also observed on the right-hand edge of the photograph are telephone poles with a heavy telephone cable running between the poles. In the physical observation of the area all of the above items were noted by SAs BARRETT and LEE.

By automobile mileage from the parking lot at the Dallas Theater Center which is located approximately 200 feet from where the photograph was taken it is 0.7 mile from Major General EDWIN A. WALKER's residence.

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DL 100-10461
BEB/eah

It has been determined from examination that the picture identified as Photograph No. 2, Item No. 7, depicts the alley behind the residence of Major General EDWIN A. WALKER, 4011 Turtle Creek Boulevard, Dallas, Texas. On the right side of this photograph in the background there is depicted a multi-story building that is under construction, which building has been identified as 21 Turtle Creek Square, 3883 Turtle Creek Boulevard, Dallas, Texas.

1 - [illegible]

On [illegible] at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent [illegible] Date dictated [illegible]

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 5/20/64

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Mr. BEN B. PASSMORE, 314 Cottonwood, Richardson, Texas (AD 5-2838), stated he is a Construction Inspector with the Dallas Inspecting Office, Federal Housing Administration, 1621 Main Street, Dallas, Texas.

Mr. PASSMORE said he has been assigned since sometime in 1962 as the inspector on a high-rise apartment now being completed at 3883 Turtle Creek Boulevard, Dallas, Texas, same being known as 21 Turtle Creek Square. Mr. PASSMORE said he maintained daily construction progress logs on the construction of 21 Turtle Creek Square.

Mr. PASSMORE viewed Photograph No. 2, Item No. 7, and identified the high-rise building under construction depicted in that photograph as 21 Turtle Creek Square. Mr. PASSMORE, with Special Agents ROBERT M. BARRETT, IVAN D. LEE, and EMORY E. HORTON visited the area where Photograph No. 2, Item No. 7, was taken, at which time Mr. PASSMORE viewed the building known as 21 Turtle Creek Square as it now appears from that position and compared its present appearance to the view depicted in Photograph No. 2, Item No. 7.

Mr. PASSMORE produced a 35 mm slide, taken by himself, that depicts 21 Turtle Creek Square, and said this slide was made at the time the building was completed to its full height, but before the penthouses were constructed. After studying the slide and Photograph No. 2, Item No. 7, Mr. PASSMORE stated Photograph No. 2, Item No. 7, appears to show one more bay on the construction elevator tower than does his slide. From this, Mr. PASSMORE opined that Photograph No. 2, Item No. 7, was taken after the twenty-second floor of the building was completed and the form for the shear wall was being raised on the northeast corner of the building so the concrete could be run thereby forming the supports for the roof.

Mr. PASSMORE then referred to his daily construction logs and determined that the building was at the stage of

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on 5/20/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent EMORY E. HORTON/eah Date dictated 5/20/64

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construction referred to above on March 8 - 12, 1963. He pointed out there do not appear to be any workmen depicted in Photograph No. 2, Item No. 7, which suggests that the photograph may have been made on a weekend, as they did not work on Saturday and Sunday. Mr. PASSMORE referred to his calendar and determined that March 9 and 10, 1963, were a Saturday and Sunday.

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DL 100-10461
IDL:vm

In one of the photographs depicting the rear of Major General EDWIN A. WALKER's residence and marked on the back of the photograph as DL 36, a 1954 Ford bearing 1963 Texas license PL 9139 is observed on the right-hand side of the photograph.

On May 21, 1964, Mrs. JOE MOBLEY, Clerk, Dallas County Tax Office, advised 1963 Texas license plate PL 9139 was issued to a 1954 Ford two-door, owned by JOSEPH R. DRAKE, 11720 Alston Lane, Dallas, Texas.

The Dallas, Texas City Directory for 1963 does not contain the name of JOSEPH R. DRAKE under the alphabetical listing and numerical listing by street.

Dallas indices are negative concerning the name JOSEPH R. DRAKE.

In connection with the photograph listed as President's Commission Exhibit No. 5 and as FBI inventory No. 369, it is noted a 1957 Chevrolet is sitting in the driveway and that the area containing the license number has been mutilated. In an effort to identify the owner of this vehicle, Detective H. M. HART, Dallas Police Department, was contacted on May 21, 1964, and advised as follows:

HART stated in investigation he has conducted concerning visitors to the WALKER residence, he has ascertained that CHARLES F. KLIHR of 2046 Rosebud Street, Irving, Texas, has frequented the WALKER residence. HART stated KLIHR is the owner of a 1957 Chevrolet two-door, bearing 1964 Texas license plate NM 2893.

Dallas indices are negative concerning the name CHARLES KLIHR.

DL 100-10461

G. Piece of Wood Removed From Bottom Window Sill of Window at Texas School Book Depository

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 Date 4/24/64

ROY S. TRULY, Warehouse Supervisor, Texas School Book Depository (TSBD), 411 Elm Street, Dallas, Texas, advised that he recalls that on the afternoon of November 22, 1963, following the assassination of President KENNEDY, that Lieutenant CARL DAY, of the Dallas Police Department Crime Laboratory, was collecting numerous items of possible evidentiary value, with the assistance of several detectives, on the premises of the Depository Building. TRULY advised, however, he does not specifically recall accompanying Lieutenant DAY to the sixth floor of the TSBD to remove a piece of molding from the window believed to have been used by LEE HARVEY OSWALD in the commission of the assassination of President KENNEDY.

DALLAS, TEXAS

TRULY accompanied interviewing Agents to the sixth floor of the Depository Building and pointed out the window believed used by OSWALD. The window was observed to be a wooden frame, double-hung window, containing four lights in each window half, and was located on the southeast corner opening to the south. TRULY, through tape measurements, determined the window to be 39 1/2" wide by 70 7/8" high and containing eight 15 5/8" by 17 5/8" glass lights. Examination of the window sill determined that a 3/4" strip of wooden molding was missing and TRULY advised the window had been untouched since the assassination and, as it was the only window with this piece missing, he believed this strip of wood in question probably had been removed from the sill by Lieutenant DAY. Examination of the sill disclosed four nail holes. Measuring from the east end of the window to each of the four nail holes, the following distances were noted:

1 5/8"; 14 9/16"; 26 1/16"; 38 1/16"

TRULY pointed out that each of the adjacent windows of similar type had a 3/4" thick molding for weather stripping purposes running along the sill, and that this particular window was the only one with this strip missing.

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on 4/23/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent EUGENE F. PETRAKIS and A. RAYMOND SWITZER/eah:ds Date dictated 4/24/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 4/24/64

1

DL 100-10461 Lieutenant CARL DAY, of the Crime Laboratory, Dallas Police Department, advised that during the afternoon of November 22, 1963, he removed a small piece of wood which had the color green painted on two sides; one side was painted pink and one side was unpainted. He stated he removed this wood from the bottom window sill where it was nailed for the purpose of examining it for latent fingerprints.

The window where this wood was located is situated on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository Building, where it was believed that LEE HARVEY OSWALD fired the shots that killed President KENNEDY and struck Governor JOHN CONNALLY. DAY related that, prior to the time he was to examine this wood, it was decided that it should be turned over to the FBI and sent to Washington, D. C., for examination by the FBI Laboratory and he, accordingly, furnished this item to Captain GEORGE DOUGHTY, Crime Laboratory, who, in turn, released this item to representatives of the Dallas FBI Office.

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on 4/23/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent VINCENT E. J. DRAIN:vm:eah Date dictated 4/24/64

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H. Application for Rental of Post Office Box 6225, Dallas, Texas

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DL 100-10461
RH:eah

On November 23, 1963, an application for the rental of Post Office Box 6225, located at the Terminal Annex, Post Office Station, Dallas, Texas, dated November 1, 1963, and signed LEE H. OSWALD was obtained. This application is identified as Federal Bureau of Investigation Laboratory Exhibit D-17.

This application stated that the name of the firm or corporation for which the box was being rented was the Fair Play for Cuba Committee and American Civil Liberties Union. LEE H. OSWALD's home address reflected on this application was "3610 N. Beckley."

The following investigation was conducted by SA JAMES W. ANDERTON:

On May 5, 1964, a check of the 1963 Dallas City Directory failed to reflect any 3600 block of North Beckley Street in Dallas, Texas.

On May 5, 1964, a physical check of North Beckley Street, Dallas, Texas, revealed that such street continues north to the 3000 block. There is no 3600 block of North Beckley Street.

I. FBI Laboratory Examinations, Including Translation of Foreign Language Material

On April 9, 1964, the FBI Laboratory furnished the following information concerning a document examination requested by Dallas T-1 on March 31, 1964:

Specimens received 4/2/64

Resubmission of Q332
(Transportes Fronteras bus company passenger list covering a trip made by bus No. 340 from Mexico City to Laredo, Texas, 10/2-3/63, bearing the name "Oswald" in the space for seat No. 4)

K73 A form of Transportes Fronteras bus line used as a passenger manifest, reservations and ticket sales record, on which the date "2 Oct 1963" has been stamped with the date stamp used by the ticket salesman of that company at the Mexico City terminal, FRANCISCO ALVARADO

This is a sample from a passenger manifest of Transportes Fronteras used for the purpose of recording thereon the "2 Oct 1963" date stamp in use at the Mexico City terminal of the bus line.

K74 One block of forms for Transportes Fronteras bus line which allegedly were used in connection with the operations of that company during most of the month of October, 1963

This block of forms is bound together at the top in pad form by a gum-type substance. According to Dallas T-1 specimen K74 was found by Transportes Fronteras ticket salesman and dispatcher, FRANCISCO ALVARADO, on a lower shelf in the Mexico City baggage terminal of that company and ALVARADO believes the questioned manifest, Q332, was located by the manager of the terminal,

GILBERTO LOZANO GUIZAR, and torn from the block of forms for delivery to the Mexican authorities who retrieved it at the bus terminal.

Result of examination:

The date stamp impressions on K73 are similar in size and style to the questioned impressions at the bottom of Q332 but the K73 impressions have a different spacing between the "T" in "OCT" and the "1" in "1963" which indicates a different date stamp was used. The date stamp impressions on K74 are similar in size, style, and spacing to the questioned impressions on Q332 but these questioned impressions lack sufficient significant details to definitely establish whether the same rubber stamp was used on K74 and Q332.

The handwriting, format and appearance of the block of manifests, K74, agree with the handwriting, format and appearance of Q332. In addition indented writings and extraneous marks were noted on Q332 which indicate that this sheet was originally on top of the present top sheet in K74.

No indentations were found on the present top sheet in K74 which correspond to the writing in black ink on the top two lines of Q332, the black ink writing on line forty and immediately below this line or the handwritten notation in red at the top of Q332 in the wording "Transportes Frontera."

With respect to the handwritten entries on Q332, fragmentary portions of these entries were found to be indented on the present top sheet of K74 except no indented handwriting was found to correspond to the Oswald entry on line four of Q332 and the handwritten entries on lines eight and thirteen of Q332 did not produce any corresponding identifiable indented impressions on the top sheet of K74.

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DL 100-10461
RRC/ds

Under date of April 22, 1964, the FBI Laboratory furnished the following information concerning an examination requested by the Dallas Office on March 16, 1964:

Evidence as follows obtained from ROBERT L. OSWALD, Denton, Texas, on March 15, 1964:

Q503 C254 "Val-pak" type suitcase

Q504 C255 Texas flag - small

Q505 C256 Master lock (padlock)

Q506 C257 Shower spray attachment

Q507 C258 Treated cloth in paper container

Q508 C259 Marine Corps belt and buckle

Q509 C260 Pencil

Q510 C261 Sea bag

Q511 C262 Carton for "Vigran" chewable vitamins

Q512 C263 Set of long underwear

Q513 C264 Three ties

Q514 C265 Pair of men's black gloves

Q515 C266 Brown and gray leather cap

Q516 C267 Two mufflers

Q517 C268 Summer Khaki overseas hat

Q518 C269 Chess set (board and 27 pieces) and and dominoes (15)

Q519 C270 Extension cord

Q520 C271 Pair of shoe trees

Q521 C272 Can of black shoe polish

Q522 C273 Pencil sharpener

Q523 C274 Sea shell

Q524 C275 Green eraser

Q525 C276 Shoebrush

Q526 C277 Coloring pencil

Q527 C278 Shaving brush

Q528 C279 Schick box for electric shaver

Q529 C280 Manicure set

Q530 C281 Miniature silver spoon - broken

Q531 C282 Knit shopping bag

Q532 C283 Green winter overseas hat (USMC)

Q533 C284 Book entitled "V. I. LENIN - MARX - ENGELS - MARXISM"

Q534 C285 Book entitled "Baby and Child Care" - Dr. Benjamin Spock

Q535 C286 Book entitled "The Iliad" - Homer

DL [illegible]0-104611

Q536 C287 Book entitled "Perfect Lovers Guide and other stories" - Stephen Leacock

Q537 C288 Book entitled "Squibb Product Reference"

Q538 C289 Book entitled "Short Russian Reference Grammar"

Q539 C290 Book entitled "Russian - Elementary Course I"

Q540 C291 Book written in Russian language ("Idiot" by F. M. Dostoevskii)

Q541 C292 Book written in Russian language ("USSR-1960 Annual")

Q542 C293 Book written in Russian language ("International Electrotechnical Vocabulary")

Q543 C294 Book written in Russian language ("Practical Aids for Cutting and Sewing")

Q544 C295 Book written in Russian language ("Newspapers and Magazines for USSR-1963")

Q545 C296 Book written in Russian language ("Course in Spanish Language")

Q546 C297 Cellophane tape, one roll

Q547 C298 Small fuse (electrical)

Q548 C299 Pair of dice

Q549 C300 Twenty-nine dominoes and one box - "Made in Japan"

DL 100-10461

Q550 C301 Pencil sharpener

Q551 C302 Carriage bolt

Q552 C303 Clothespin

Q553 C304 Sheet of white bond paper located in book

Q554 C305 Cardboard box

Results of examination:

No microdots or hidden cavities were found in the examination of Q503 through Q554.

In the book, Q543 - C294, between pages 360 and 361 there were three blank sheets of paper, one of which contained indented handwriting believed to be that of Lee Harvey Oswald although no positive determination was made due to the nature of the indented handwriting. The indented handwriting consisted of the following:

"July 9

"Dear Gene

I look forward to meeting you again.

As you pointed out it has been many

years since we have seen each other.

Marina and I have been looking forward

to visiting you ever since several weeks

ago when Aunt Lillian suggested we all

go together when they visit you.

"I'll be happy to give a talk on [illegible]
noted during the examination of Q553 - C304 about
Russia during our visit with you
at the time suggested
it may even be that the Russian
teachers you mentioned in your first letter
will be able to meet my wife and speak
Russian with her while we are there.
You said you would be studying
French. Marina can speak some, at least
she studied it in the 3rd through 7th
grade in Leningrad where she lived.
Seeing you soon

Sincerely

LEE"

The sheet of paper, Q553 - C304, did not contain any indented handwriting.

Q511 - C262 is a carton for Squibb's "Vigran" chewable multivitamin tablets. The carton is empty. Nothing unusual was noted from an examination of the Griffin shoe polish in Q521 - C272 or the brown pencil, Q526 - C277.

DL 100-10461

Nothing of secret writing significance was noted during the examination of Q533 - C284 through Q545 - C296 and Q553 - C304.

DL 100-10461
RPC/ds

Under date of April 10, 1964, the FBI Laboratory furnished the following information concerning an examination requested by the Boston Office on March 18 and 24, 1964:

Specimens received from FBI, Boston on 3/19/64

Q555 C306 Hunting knife with black and silver striped handle in sheath received from Imperial Knife Company, Incorporated, Providence, Rhode Island

Specimens received from FBI, Boston on 3/26/64

Q559 C308 Hunting knife with black and gold striped handle in sheath received from Imperial Knife Company, Incorporated, Providence, Rhode Island

Results of examination:

The knife, C306, has a black and silver striped handle and in this respect only is different from the knife, B5, previously submitted to the Laboratory by the Dallas Office as having been recovered by the Dallas Police Department from the residence of Lee Harvey Oswald in Dallas, Texas.

The knife, C308, is identical in all respects to B5. C308 and B5 are 3 1/4" in length and have four inch blades. The blade of each knife bears the stamped inscription "Imperial Prov. R. I. USA.". A small figure representing a crown appears over the second "i" in the word "Imperial" on each blade. The die used to stamp the inscriptions in C308 and B5 produced individual microscopic characteristics. Comparison of these marks resulted in identifying the marks on C308 as having been produced by the same die as that used on B5.

C308 and B5 have black and gold striped handles.

C306, C308 and B5 are contained in sheaths of identical construction and physical characteristics. These sheaths could have originated from the same source; however, in the absence of individual characteristics, it cannot be definitely stated that they were made by the same manufacturer.

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DL 100-10461
RFS/ds

Under date of April 10, 1964, the FBI Laboratory furnished the following information concerning firearms examination requested by the Dallas Office on March 31, 1964:

Specimens received 4/6/64

Q564 C309 Box of 20 6.5 mm Mannlicher-Carcano cartridges from John Thomas Masen, Masen's Gun Shop, 7402 Harry Hines Boulevard, Dallas, Texas

Q565 C310 Box of 20 6.5 mm Mannlicher-Carcano cartridges from John H. Brinegar, The Gun Shop, 11448 Harry Hines Boulevard, Dallas, Texas

Results of examination:

The cartridges in the C309 box were comprised of Western 6.5 mm Mannlicher-Carcano cartridge cases which are the same in all observable physical characteristics as the C6, C7 and C38 cartridge cases found in the Texas School Book Depository Building. The bullets in these cartridges are "soft point" hunting type bullets and are not the same as the full metal jacket type assassination bullet and bullet fragments. An examination of these cartridges revealed mechanical marks in the extractor grooves which are of the type produced by the "shell holder" of a reloading tool when a bullet is pulled from the cartridge case.

The 6.5 mm Mannlicher-Carcano cartridges in the C310 box are the same in all observable physical characteristics as the cartridges represented by the assassination bullet and bullet fragments, C1 through C3, and the C6, C7 and C38 cartridge cases, as well as the C8 cartridge from the C14 rifle.

However, nothing was found from an examination of the cartridges in these two boxes to indicate whether or not the ammunition used in the assassination came from either of the sources represented by C309 and C310.

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RPG:vm
DL 100-10461

On April 22, 1964, the FBI Laboratory furnished the following information concerning a Firearms - Spectrographic examination requested by the President's Commission on April 9, 1964:

"Evidence as listed on attached pages. Personally delivered by Special Agent Robert E. Neill of the FBI Laboratory on 4/9/64. This material was obtained from the President's Commission at the request of Arlen Specter, Staff Attorney.

"Q566 C311 Black suit coat worn by Governor John Connally

"Q567 C312 Black suit trousers worn by Governor John Connally

"Q568 C313 White dress shirt worn by Governor John Connally

"Q569 C314 Necktie worn by Governor John Connally

"Results of examination:

"Each hole in Governor John Connally's coat, shirt and trousers has the general appearance of a bullet hole and could have been made by a bullet. No hole was found in the tie.

"The hole in the back of the coat is approximately 1/4" by 5/8", being elongated in a horizontal direction. The elongation could be due to one or more of the following: (1) a bullet passed through the cloth at an angle to the surface, (2) the cloth was folded when a bullet struck (3) the hole was made by a mutilated bullet or (4) a bullet struck sideways.

"The hole in the front of the coat is approximately 3/8" in diameter and circular in shape.

"The hole in the sleeve is approximately 3/8" by 5/8" being elongated in a horizontal direction. The elongation of this hole could be due to one or more of the aforementioned causes.

"It is to be noted that holes corresponding to the three holes referred to above were found in the shirt. Due to the excessive tearing of the cloth, none of these holes were well defined.

"The hole in the left trouser leg is approximately 1/4" in diameter and roughly circular in shape.

"It was determined from the locations of the holes in the coat and shirt that a bullet entering the back, passing undeflected through the body and leaving the front, would have passed through Governor Connally at an angle of approximately 35 degrees downward from the horizontal and approximately 20 degrees from right to left if he was sitting erect and facing forward at the time he was shot. These angles are such that it would have been possible for Governor Connally's right arm and left leg to have been in direct line with the projectile. Any change in Governor Connally's position would affect the angles set out above. The possibility should not be overlooked that garments can shift from their normal position on the body. There is no way of determining, from an examination of the clothing, whether such a bullet may have followed a straight line path or may have been deflected in the body.

"Nothing was found to indicate which holes were entrances and which were exits. The coat, shirt and trousers were cleaned prior to their receipt in the Laboratory, which might account for the fact that no foreign deposits of metal or other substances were found on the cloth surrounding the holes. Further, no characteristic position of the fibers of the cloth around the holes, which is one of the factors considered in determining whether a hole is an entrance or an exit hole, was found. The sizes of the holes in the clothing do not necessarily aid in this determination since a hole can be enlarged if a bullet strikes at an angle, sideways or partially sideways, or if it

passes through a fold in the cloth. Also, if a bullet is irregularly mutilated, an entrance hole could be larger than an exit hole.

"It was not possible from an examination of the clothing to determine whether or not all of the holes were made by the same projectile or projectile fragments.

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DL 100-10461
RPG/c

Under date of May 6, 1964, the FBI Laboratory furnished the following information concerning an examination requested by the Dallas Office on April 9, 1964:

Specimens received 4/10/64

Q571 C315 One girl's expansion identification bracelet obtained from H. L. Green Company, Dallas, Texas

Q572 C316 Gold paper-covered box from H. L. Green Company, Dallas, Texas

Q573 C317 Metal plate bearing the engraved names "Marina" and "Lee"

Q574 C318 Metal plate bearing the engraved name "Marina"

Results of examination:

The "Marina" bracelet, D75, was compared with the C315 bracelet obtained from the H. L. Green Company, Dallas, Texas. Several links of the D75 bracelet were identified as having been marked by the same machine as several of the links of the C315 bracelet; therefore, these bracelets have a common origin.

The hand engraved borders on the D75 and C315 bracelets are similar in design but were engraved with tools producing different individual microscopic characteristics.

The differences could be due to the use of different tools or to changes in the cutting edges of the same tool through sharpening.

A tool with a vibrating stylus was used to inscribe the name "Marina" on D75. There are not sufficient individual microscopic marks of value for identification purposes in the name "Marina" on D75 or

the metal plates, C317 and C318. Further, there are not sufficient individual microscopic marks of value for identification purposes in the name "Lee" on the C317 metal plate or on Lee Harvey Oswald's bracelet (D35) previously submitted.

The box containing the D75 bracelet was found to be identical in type, size, construction and compostion to the C316 box. Further, the cardboard and cloth fillers in the boxes are of the same type, size, shape and composition. The cardboard box fillers are both stamped "Japan."

A label inscribed "GIRLS' Hand Engraved E·X·P·A·N·S·I·O·N IDENT" is glued to the cloth filler of the C316 box. At the corresponding location on the D75 box a label has been removed.

The bottom of the C316 box bears a small, white price tag inscribed "Mc CRORY'S 0 12311 1.00 021" indicating a price of $1.00. This label is self-adhering and can be removed without leaving a residue on the box. No price tag is present on the D75 box.

Due to the limited nature of the name "Marina" engraved on D75 and the name "Lee" on D35 and due to the nature of the engraving tool, it was not possible to determine if the engravings on D75 and D35 were prepared by the person who prepared the engravings on C317 and C318.

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DL 100-10461
RPD/ds

Under date of April 24, 1964, the FBI Laboratory furnished the following information concerning an examination requested by the Dallas Office on April 16, 1964:

Specimens received 4/17/64

Q577 C319 One men's hand-engraved expansion identification bracelet from H. L. Green Company, 1623 Main Street, Dallas, Texas

Results of examination:

The Japanese bracelet, C319, was compared with the Japanese identification bracelet, D35, that belonged to Lee Harvey Oswald. C319 is identical in physical construction to D35. Further, the machine engravings on the name plates of C319 and D35 were identified as having been made with the same machine. Therefore, these plates have a common origin.

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JPM:[redacted]:jds
SF 8[redacted]-58

On April 8, 1964, the Identification Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation advised that it had conducted an examination of International Exchange Order Number 43599 issued in Mexico City on October 1, 1963, to one Mr. H. O. LEE for travel from Laredo, Texas, to Dallas, Texas, and Greyhound ticket number 8256009 issued at Laredo, Texas, October 3, 1963, for travel from Laredo, Texas, to Dallas, Texas, and no latent fingerprint impressions of value for identification purposes were developed on these documents.

[redacted]

USA

287A

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DL [illegible]0-10461
RPG/[illegible]s

TRANSLATION FROM RUSSIAN

Item 352

Envelope addressed to:

Galina Khintuleva
ul. Dzerzhinskogo
house No. 5
Village Usvyaty,
Pskovskaya Obl. (Pskov Region)
USSR

IV. OTHER INVESTIGATION RELATING TO LEE HARVEY OSWALD

A. Remarks of Mrs. RUTH PAINE Regarding Information Furnished to President's Commission Being "Leaked" to the Press

B. Leaflet Bearing Large Black Print "OSWALD WAS A LIBERAL BEFORE HE BECAME A COMMUNIST" Printed and Distributed by CHARLES H. RIPLEY

C. Full Page Advertisement in "Dallas Morning News" on November 22, 1963, Signed by American Fact-Finding Committee, BERNARD WEISSMAN, Chairman

D. Allegations Made in Book "Who Killed Kennedy?" by THOMAS G. BUCHANAN

E. Remarks Made in Speech by Attorney DAVID AARON WITTS Before Dallas Salesmanship Club, Dallas, Texas, May 21, 1964, and Basis for Such Remarks

DL 100-10461

A. Remarks of Mrs. RUTH PAINE Regarding Information Furnished to President's Commission Being "Leaked" to the Press

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 4/28/64

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Mrs. RUTH PAINE, 2515 West 5th Street, furnished the following information:

When she was originally interviewed by Agents of the FBI regarding the possibility of her making available letters and notes received from MARINA OSWALD by her, she at that time declined to furnish these items, primarily because of the personal nature of these letters and notes having to do with the marriage difficulties of RUTH and MICHAEL PAINE, and LEE and MARINA OSWALD. One reason that she declined to furnish these letters at this time was that she felt that information being furnished to the Commission had, on occasion, been "leaked" to the press.

She based this opinion upon the fact that about February 28 or 29, 1964, she had received a telephone call from a member of the press in which she was asked if she "knew about the rifle" on October 23, 1963. She stated that from the way the question was asked, she was of the opinion that the questioner had received information about the notation "Oct. 23" in the left-hand, upper corner of Mrs. PAINE's calendar for the month of March 1963. Mrs. PAINE stated that no one had discussed this notation, "Oct. 23", until she was asked about it by Agents of the FBI a short time before she received the telephone call from this member of the press. She, therefore, concluded that the information about this notation had been "leaked" from authoritative sources. She stated that she did not believe that the questioner had the full information since he did not mention that the notation appeared on a calendar, but he had enough information to ask the question about the significance of the date October 23, 1963.

She stated that she is unable to recall who the man was that called her and asked this question since she talked to so many representatives of the press since November 22, 1963, but that she believes it was either JACK LANGGUTH of the Los Angeles Bureau of the New York Times or ISAAC DON LEVINE, a

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on 4/28/64 at Irving, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent BARDWELL D. ODUM and MANNING C. CLEMENTS/ds Date dictated 4/28/64

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[redacted] whose home is in Waldorf, Maryland.

Mrs. PAINE also advised that since her first observation she has also theorized that the person asking her this question might have obtained his information from MARINA OSWALD since this was after MARINA had testified before the Commission and that MARINA could have been shown the calendar with the notation on it or may have been asked directly about the entry "Oct. 23".

[redacted]

DL 100-10461

B. Leaflet Bearing Large Black Print "OSWALD WAS A LIBERAL BEFORE HE BECAME A COMMUNIST" Printed and Distributed by CHARLES H. RIPLEY

17/64

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DL 100-10461
RPG/dl

On May 1, 1964, there was received in the U. S. Mails from Mr. JIM LOWE, Program Director, WRR Radio, Fair Park, Dallas, Texas, a leaflet on white paper, 8½" by 11½" in size, bearing large black print "OSWALD WAS A LIBERAL BEFORE HE BECAME A COMMUNIST". At the bottom of this leaflet there appeared the following: "CHARLES H. RIPLEY, 3801 Cole Ave., Apt. 201 Dallas 4, Texas" or them.

Mr. LOWE stated in a note furnished with the leaflet that the leaflet had been placed on the bulletin board at WRR Radio with the written comment in ink with an arrow pointing towards the name "RIPLEY" on the leaflet, "The nuts are still here".

Mr. LOWE stated he took this leaflet from the bulletin board and was furnishing it to the FBI as it was felt the FBI might be interested in such material and its source.

S/ Dallas, Texas File DL 100-10461

by Special Agent EUGENE F. DENNIS:vm Date dictated 5/

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 5/7/64

1 DL 100-10461 DALLAS, TEXAS

CHARLES H. RIPLEY, 3801 Cole Avenue, Apartment 201, advised he is employed by Neiman-Marcus, Dallas, Texas, as a watchman. RIPLEY said he was born October 31, 1894, at Shullsburg, Wisconsin. RIPLEY said he is a veteran of both World War I and World War II.

RIPLEY was exhibited a "throw away" which was 8½ inches by 11½ inches in size and bore the printing "OSWALD WAS A LIBERAL BEFORE HE BECAME A COMMUNIST." At the bottom of the "throw away" appeared the name "CHARLES H. RIPLEY, 3801 Cole Ave., Apt. 201, Dallas 4, Texas." RIPLEY said he had a number of these "throw aways" printed and had "handed out" a few of them.

RIPLEY said he would describe himself as a "rank conservative" and an "extreme rightist." He said he is not a member of the John Birch Society but operates on his own and said that anything he has printed he always affixes his name to the printed material.

Regarding the "throw away" bearing the statement "OSWALD WAS A LIBERAL BEFORE HE BECAME A COMMUNIST," RIPLEY said he "got this out" to humiliate the liberals and to show they are one step away from being communists. RIPLEY stated he knows OSWALD was a liberal because he read an article in the newspaper which disclosed that OSWALD attended a meeting of the American Civil Liberties Union at Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas. He said he knows OSWALD was a communist from a statement attributed to OSWALD which appeared in a newspaper to the effect that OSWALD said he was a Marxist. RIPLEY stated a Marxist is the same thing as being a communist. RIPLEY stated this is the only information he had that OSWALD was a liberal and a communist.

RIPLEY stated the assassination of President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY was a tragedy and dealt a real blow to the conservatives. He said he had no information which would assist in the investigation of the assassination of President KENNEDY.

RIPLEY said he receives numerous letters in the mail which are critical of him and his conservative views. He exhibited two of

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on 5/6/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent A. RAYMOND SWITZER and EUGENE F. PETRAKIS:vm Date dictated 5/7/64

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-1040-

these letters and both contained the statement, "You some kind of a nut or something." RIPLEY said he is used to this type of criticism and it does not bother him.

DL 100-10461

C. Full Page Advertisement in "Dallas Morning News" on November 22, 1963, Signed by American Fact-Finding Committee, BERNARD WEISSMAN, Chairman

and that TEXAS

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 4/22/64

1 DL 100-10461

JOE

Mr. JOSEPH P. GRINNAN, 811 Wilson Building, who resides at 4640 Southern, and is employed as an independent oil operator, advised he had solicited funds which had been used to pay for the advertisement which appeared in the "Dallas Morning News," on November 22, 1963. This full-page ad was signed by the American Fact-Finding Committee, BERNARD WEISSMAN, Chairman. GRINNAN said he could think of four individuals who contributed somewhere around $1,500, "give or take a hundred," which was used to pay for the ad in the "Dallas Morning News."

DALLAS, TEXAS

He said that he had become acquainted with LARRIE SCHMIDT, a friend of BERNARD WEISSMAN, at a meeting of an organization called the "Young Americans for Freedom." He said LARRIE SCHMIDT and BERNARD WEISSMAN were soldier friends, having served in the Army together, and through LARRIE SCHMIDT he became acquainted with BERNARD WEISSMAN. LARRIE SCHMIDT wanted to protest the visit of President KENNEDY to Dallas on November 22, 1963, in a dignified way; therefore, they got together and LARRIE SCHMIDT wrote the ad with some suggestions by GRINNAN. GRINNAN stated he did not write out anything when the advertisement was being written. He said the four contributors for the advertisement read the advertisement before publication.

GRINNAN stated that the American Fact-Finding Committee was a paper name only and that no organization sponsored this advertisement, other than the American Fact-Finding Committee, which name they made up. He said that if anyone composed the American Fact-Finding Committee it was himself, LARRIE SCHMIDT, and a fellow named BILL from Baltimore, Maryland, who was a friend of LARRIE SCHMIDT and BERNARD WEISSMAN. He said he was pretty sure that BERNARD WEISSMAN took the advertisement to the "Dallas Morning News" and made arrangements for its publication. He said they intended no personal harm to come to the President.

Regarding the source of the funds to pay for the advertisement, he said he was reluctant to give the names of the contributors, because he did not want to hurt anyone. He said-

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On 4/22/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent M. MARIAN BROWN & EDWIN D. KUYKENDALL/eah Date dictated 4/22/64

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he desired to contact these contributors, who in turn may have solicited funds from other sources, prior to making these names available.

He was told that the President's Commission on the Assassination of President KENNEDY had specifically requested he be interviewed to determine the source of the funds used to pay for the "Dallas Morning News" advertisement. He stated he would contact the contributors to determine if they had any objection to the release of their names, and would call the interviewing Agents on April 21, 1964.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 4/22/64

1

JOSEPH P. GRINNAN, 811 Wilson Building, an independent oil operator, advised by telephone that he had not contacted all the contributors to the "Dallas Morning News" advertisement of November 22, 1963, consisting of a full page signed by American Fact-Finding Committee, BERNARD WEISSMAN, Chairman, but would do so and would advise of the outcome of his contacts on April 23, 1964.

on 4/22/64 at Dallas, Texas 300 File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent W. HARLAN BROWN/eah Date dictated 4/22/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 4/23/64

1

At 3:15 PM, Mr. JOSEPH P. GRINNAN, 811 Wilson Building, an independent oil operator, advised by telephone that he did not desire to be interviewed on April 23, 1964, because he wanted to consult with his lawyer, Doctor ROBERT MORRIS, who is currently in the race for the Republican nomination for the United States Senate. He said Doctor MORRIS was believed to be in Amarillo, Texas, and would be in Dallas on April 24, 1964. He said that after consulting with Doctor MORRIS he would contact the Dallas FBI Office.

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on 4/23/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent W. HARLAN BROWN/eah Date dictated 4/23/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 4/24/64

1

At 1:11 PM, Mr. JOSEPH P. GRINNAN, 811 Wilson Building, independent oil operator, was contacted by telephone and advised that he was still waiting to hear from Doctor ROBERT MORRIS regarding information concerning the source of funds for the "Dallas Morning News" advertisement on which he had previously been contacted. He was told that the President's Commission on the Assassination of President KENNEDY had contacted our Bureau Headquarters in Washington, D. C., and had requested to be advised on April 24, 1964, whether he would make this information available.

Mr. GRINNAN advised he would call the Dallas FBI Office on April 24, 1964, after he had made contact with his attorney, Doctor MORRIS.

on 4/24/64 at Dallas, Texas 392 File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent W. HARLAN BROWN/eah Date dictated 4/24/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 4/24/64

At 3:35 P.M., Mr. JOSEPH P. GRINNAN, 811 Wilson Building, an independent oil operator, telephoned the Dallas FBI Office and stated he wanted to give the information concerning the funds for "The Dallas Morning News" advertisement which had previously been requested of him. Mr. GRINNAN stated he preferred to give the information on the telephone at that time.

Mr. GRINNAN stated that the reason the full-page advertisement was placed in "The Dallas Morning News" on November 22, 1963, signed by the American Fact-Finding Committee, BERNARD WEISSMAN, Chairman, was because he and the other individuals responsible for this advertisement considered it a dignified way of protesting the policies of President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, with due respect to the office of the President. Mr. GRINNAN stated the contributors to the fund which was used in payment of "The Dallas Morning News" advertisement were as follows:

H. R. BRIGHT, an independent oil operator with offices in the Mercantile Commerce Building, Dallas, Texas

EDGAR CRISSEY, an insurance man with offices in the Fidelity Union Life Building, Dallas, Texas, who resides at 3320 Villanova Street, Dallas, Texas

NELSON BUNKER HUNT, an independent oil man with offices in the Mercantile Securities Building, Dallas, Texas, who is the son of H. L. HUNT, a well-known Dallas oil man.

All of the aforementioned persons reside in Dallas, Texas, and Mr. GRINNAN advised that Doctor ROBERT MORRIS, his attorney, was at that time present while Mr. GRINNAN was furnishing the above information.

Mr. GRINNAN stated he did not know the amounts each of the contributors gave to the fund, but felt that they had

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on 4/24/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent W. HARLAN BROWN/ds Date dictated 4/24/64

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solicited funds from others for the purpose of paying for the advertisement. He stated that at first, he thought he (GRINNAN) had been a contributor to the fund, but had determined, upon checking, that he had not contributed anything toward the fund used for the payment of the advertisement in the newspaper.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 5/15/64

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DL 100-10461

Mr. HARVEY ROBERT BRIGHT, who is also known as "Bum" Bright, an independent oil operator of the firm of Bright and Schiff, Mercantile Continental Building, was interviewed commencing at 10:48 a.m. and was advised that he did not have to make any statement and that any statement he did make could be used against him in a court of law. He was advised he had a right to consult with a lawyer before making any statement. DALLAS, TEXAS H. R. ABRIGHT

BRIGHT stated he desired to be interviewed in the presence of his attorney, ROBERT PAYNE, who sat in on the interview.

Mr. BRIGHT stated he did not know JACK RUBY or LEE HARVEY OSWALD and had had no contact or dealings with them at any time.

BRIGHT stated that sometime prior to the time the full page advertisement which was signed by the American Fact Finding Committee appeared in the "Dallas Morning News" on November 22, 1963, he had been solicited to contribute to such an advertisement. BRIGHT declined to give the names of the persons who had contacted him, terming them "A" and "B." He said that "A" first called him and asked him if he would make a contribution to such an advertisement and BRIGHT agreed. He said that later "A" and "B" came to his office in the Mercantile Continental Building in Dallas which was two or three days or perhaps a week prior to the time the "Dallas Morning News" ran this advertisement. "B," according to BRIGHT, stated he did not have the money to put up for the advertisement and Mr. BRIGHT stated he put up "B's" money for him and considered it in the nature of a loan. He said he currently carries it on his books and it is believed that "B" owes him $300 or $400 now but did not remember whether all of this was for the advertisement. BRIGHT stated he wrote out a check for "B's" contribution for the advertisement as well as for his contribution and that "B" signed notes for the amount owed BRIGHT. BRIGHT stated he had not collected any money from "B" and that the money contributed for the advertisement was his own and was not supplied by any other persons. He advised he did not solicit any funds from others in connection with this matter. He remarked that he might have "bankrolled" "B" for this contribution as he did not know whether "B" was going to pay him back or not. On the other hand, he said "B" might

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on 5/15/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

W. HARLAN BROWN and.

by Special Agent EDWIN D. KUYKENDALL:vm Date dictated 5/15/64

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make the full contribution and then he, BRIGHT, would not be a contributor. He said he would have to contact "B" to determine if "B" would pay the entire amount of the contribution. BRIGHT declined to give the names of the people who had contacted him as well as the amount of his contribution as well as the amount of the contribution of "B." BRIGHT stated that the advertisement which appeared in the "Dallas Morning News" on November 22,1963, had been read to him over the telephone but declined to give the name of the individual who read it to him.

The interview was terminated at 11:05 a.m.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 5/15/64

Mr. EDGAR R. CRISSEY, an insurance man associated with E. F. White & Associates, 1115 Fidelity Union Building, who resides at 3330 Villanova Street, Dallas, Texas, was advised that he did not have to make any statement and that any statement he did make could be used against him in a court of law. He was advised that he could consult with a lawyer prior to making any statement.

CRISSEY stated he was not acquainted with LEE HARVEY OSWALD or JACK RUBY and never had had any contact with either of them. CRISSEY collected contributions, he related, for the insertion of an advertisement in the "Dallas Morning News," on November 22, 1963, which advertisement was edged in black, and signed by the American Fact-Finding Committee, BERNARD WEISSMAN, Chairman. CRISSEY stated he had never known WEISSMAN, but solicited contributions at the request of a friend, JOE GRINNAN. CRISSEY stated he contributed $15.00 in cash for this advertisement in the "Dallas Morning News" and had collected, in all, approximately $135.00 from two or three other people. He declined to give the names of these individuals, stating the money was collected as a matter of confidence and he promised them at the time that their names would not be divulged. He stated that these people who had contributed to him, he was sure, did not know OSWALD or RUBY. The approximately $135.00 collected by him was turned over to JOE GRINNAN for expense concerning the insertion of the advertisement.

JOE GRINNAN contacted CRISSEY about one week prior to November 22, 1963, stating he desired to place the advertisement in the "Dallas Morning News," and requested him to solicit funds for an advertisement to be placed in the "Dallas Morning News." CRISSEY understood that the Legal Department, of the "Dallas Morning News," had reviewed the advertisement prior to its being run in the November 22, 1963, issues of the "Dallas Morning News." CRISSEY stated that they had very little time in which to obtain contributions and he understood that BUNKER HUNT had contributed and a person known as "BUM" BRIGHT, with offices in the Mercantile Continental Building, was also a contributor.

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on 5/15/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent W. HARLAN BROWN and EDWIN D. KUYKENDALL/eah;ds Date dictated 5/15/64

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CRISSEY stated the last thing they wanted was for something to happen to President KENNEDY, terming the insertion of the advertisement as being ill-timed. He said that no organization sponsored the advertisement that he knew of, although it was signed by BERNARD WEISSMAN, whom he did not know.

CRISSEY stated the article was written by a man whose name he did know at the time, but whose name he had forgotten. CRISSEY stated he saw a proof copy of the advertisement prior to its being run in the newspaper. He believed the newspaper advertisement cost approximately $1,500.00, and stated he did not wish to reveal the names of persons who contributed.

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 5/15/64

1

Mr. NELSON BUNKER HUNT, 4508 Lakeside Drive, Dallas, Texas, with offices on the 7th Floor, Mercantile Securities Building, an independent oil operator, at the outset of interview requested that his secretary call his attorney prior to being interviewed. He was, therefore, interviewed in the presence of his attorney, IVAN IRWIN. BUNKER HUNT

HUNT readily admitted having contributed cash to JOE GRINNAN for the purpose of placing an advertisement in the "Dallas Morning News." This advertisement appeared on November 22, 1963, and was signed by the American Fact-Finding Committee. HUNT termed it an article which asked some embarrassing questions of President KENNEDY. He said he could not recall the amount he contributed, but believed it to be between $200.00 and $300.00. He gave the contribution to JOE GRINNAN in cash, merely reaching in his pocket and pulling forth the contribution. He exhibited this by reaching in his pocket and exposing a roll of bills while being interviewed. He said JOE GRINNAN contacted him several days before the "Dallas Morning News" ran the advertisement and told him by telephone that the "Dallas Morning News" would publish this advertisement. He later came by the Hunt office and received the money, Mr. HUNT related.

HUNT was unable to state whether he had read the article prior to publication, but stated that GRINNAN might have read some of it over the telephone or might have told him about it. He stated the article was a criticism of President KENNEDY in a dignified way. He stated the money contributed by him was his own money and he did not solicit or obtain contributions from any other person.

HUNT stated he did not know LEE HARVEY OSWALD or JACK RUBY and stated he had never had any contact with them. He did not know the names of others who had contributed toward the cost of the advertisement and did not know BERNARD WEISSMAN, whose name appeared on the advertisement. He understood that WEISSMAN came from New York from reading the papers, he said.

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on 5/11/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent W. HARLAN BROWN & EDWIN P. KUYKENDALL/eah Date dictated 5/15/64

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HUNT did not know of any organization who had sponsored the advertisement and did not know anything concerning the American Fact-Finding Committee. He did not know who prepared this advertisement for publication and remarked that the timing of the advertisement was not too good.

DL 100-10461

D. Allegations Made in Book "Who Killed Kennedy?" by THOMAS G. BUCHANAN

U.S.

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DL 100-10461
RPG:ah

The following investigation was conducted concerning allegations contained in a book, "Who Killed Kennedy?", by THOMAS G. BUCHANAN, among which allegations were the following:

BUCHANAN claimed that Dallas Police Officer J. D. TIPPIT, LEE HARVEY OSWALD, and JACK RUBY "all lived within a few blocks of each other." He also claimed that JACK RUBY's sister, Mrs. GRANT, had told reporters that RUBY and TIPPIT were "like two brothers." He also stated that TIPPIT was alone in his police car, when "standing orders for police in Dallas as in other cities are that radio cars of the type TIPPIT was driving must have two policemen in them."

[redacted]

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[redacted]

By Special Agent _____ Date dictated _____

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FD-302 (Rev. 8-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 5/21/64

The following was personally observed by SAs ROBERT M. BARRETT and IVAN D. LEE:

The distance from the residence of J. D. TIPPIT (deceased) at 238 Glencairn to the Marsala Place Apartments (where JACK RUBY resided as of November 22, 1963) at 223 S. Ewing via the most direct traffic route available is 7.0 miles.

DALLAS, TEXAS

The distance from the residence of J. D. TIPPIT (deceased) at 238 Glencairn to a rooming house at 1026 N. Beckley Street (where LEE HARVEY OSWALD was renting a room under the alias of O. H. LEE, as of November 22, 1963) via the most direct traffic route available is 7.0 miles.

The distance from 1026 N. Beckley Street (described above) to 223 S. Ewing (described above) via the most direct traffic route available is 1.3 miles.

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on 5/21/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent SAs ROBERT M. BARRETT and IVAN D. LEE:vm Date dictated 5/21/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 5/21/64

Mrs. EVA GRANT, Apartment I, Oaklawn Plaza Apartments, 3929 Rawlins Street, Dallas, Texas, sister of JACK RUBY, convicted murderer of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, was interviewed at her apartment. BORN ABOUT 1909

Mrs. GRANT advised she is 55 years of age and has resided in Dallas, Texas, on and off for the past 22 years, during which time she has been engaged in the nightclub and restaurant business. She advised she has most recently acted as the manager of the Vegas Club, 3508 Oaklawn Avenue, Dallas, which club was at one time principally owned by her brother, JACK RUBY. Mrs. GRANT explained JACK RUBY was the principal owner of both the Carousel Club in downtown Dallas and the Vegas Club, and her brother had requested her assistance in managing the Vegas Club, inasmuch as he "needed someone to trust" to manage one of the clubs.

Mrs. GRANT was apprised of a statement set forth in a recently published book entitled "Who Killed Kennedy?", by THOMAS G. BUCHANAN, to the effect that JACK RUBY's sister, "Mrs. GRANT", had told reporters that JACK RUBY and Officer J. D. TIPPIT, allegedly killed by LEE HARVEY OSWALD, were "like two brothers". Mrs. GRANT advised that she did not at any time, either before or after the assassination of President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY or the murders of Officer J. D. TIPPIT and LEE HARVEY OSWALD, make such a statement to any reporter or group of reporters. She advised, further, she has never met, conversed with, or even heard of a writer or reporter by the name of THOMAS G. BUCHANAN, and, further, would not make such a statement under any circumstances, inasmuch as the statement allegedly attributed to her is completely untrue and without foundation.

Mrs. GRANT conceded, however, that on at least one occasion she has made the statement to a group of reporters to the effect that her brother, JACK RUBY, was always friendly and hospitable to all police officers who visited his place of business or with whom he had made personal contact during his

In [redacted] Officer 314

on 5/21/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

EUGENE F. PETRAKIS and

by Special Agent A. RAYMOND SWITZER/ds Date dictated 5/21/64

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frequent visits to the Dallas Police Department. Mrs. GRANT explained further that due to the nature of the business that JACK RUBY was engaged in, as many as two or three visits a night by pairs of police officers, principally from the Vice Squad, were made on official business to the Carousel Club, personally managed by JACK RUBY, as well as the Vegas Club, and that these visits consisted of a walk through the club by these officers to observe the clientele and that these officers would depart shortly.

She advised on other occasions a police officer would come into one or the other of the clubs to use the telephone at the personal invitation of JACK RUBY, and that she felt over the years JACK RUBY became acquainted with about half of the members of the Dallas Police Department.

Mrs. GRANT advised, however, that of the members of the Dallas Police Department, she felt no more than half a dozen were considered by JACK to be good friends of his, and that of these officers JACK frequently spoke of them to her and to others. She advised, therefore, that in her opinion, if Officer J. D. TIPPIT had been considered by RUBY to be one of these friends, she feels sure RUBY would have made mention of this friendship to her.

Mrs. GRANT advised she believes she recalls observing a police officer come into the Vegas Club on at least one occasion wearing a nameplate identification badge on his shirt pocket bearing a name closely resembling TIPPIT. She advised, however, she could not be sure of this fact and could not positively state this officer was identical with Officer J. D. TIPPIT. She advised, further, however, that sometime in December 1963 she had occasion to observe a photograph of Officer J. D. TIPPIT in an unknown detective magazine carrying a story which she believes to have been captioned "What Really Happened in Dallas", and that, upon observing this photograph, she felt this officer was somewhat familiar to her and that she felt at

that time Officer TIPPIT may have visited the Vegas Club on official business approximately one month prior to the assassination. Mrs. GRANT advised, however, she could not be sure of this fact and feels she may have observed other photographs of Officer TIPPIT subsequent to his death which may have caused her to believe she had seen him personally.

Mrs. GRANT advised the only reporter or writer in which she has confided to the extent of revealing friends, associates and past history of herself and JACK RUBY is a Mr. WILLIAM R. WOODFIELD of 12336 Rye Street, Studio City, California, a professional writer whom she and JACK RUBY commissioned to write a story about RUBY's life in an effort to raise funds for her brother's defense. She advised the story, ghost written by WOODFIELD, was captioned "My Story" by JACK RUBY, and that the completed article was sold to a number of syndicated newspapers throughout the country, one of which she recalls to be the "Houston Chronicle".

Mrs. GRANT advised, therefore, that any allegation to the effect that she told reporters that JACK RUBY and Officer J. D. TIPPIT were "like two brothers" is completely false, inasmuch as she most certainly did not make this statement, even to Mr. WOODFIELD.

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DL 100-10461
EPP/ds

It should be noted that on page 153 of the report of Special Agent MANNING C. CLEMENTS dated December 19, 1963, at Dallas, Texas, captioned "JACK L. RUBY, also known as; LEE HARVEY OSWALD, also known as (DECEASED) - VICTIM; CIVIL RIGHTS", interview of GAYLE M. TIPPIT, Detective, Special Services Bureau, Dallas Police Department, home address 10831 Cotillion, on December 16, 1963, revealed that TIPPIT stated he had had occasion to contact RUBY numerous times in connection with official business while RUBY was operating the Vegas Club and the Carousel Club.

DALLAS, TEXAS

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 5/21/64

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Captain JAMES M. SOUTER (NA), residence 5614 Bell Street, Dallas, a Platoon Commander, Radio Patrol Division, Dallas Police Department, furnished the following:

Captain SOUTER has been a member of the Dallas Police Department for 23 years.

The Radio Patrol Division is divided into three shifts. The "day shift" works from 7:00 a.m. until 3:00 p.m.; the "evening shift" works from 3:00 p.m. until 11:00 p.m., and the "late night shift" works from 11:00 p.m. until 7:00 a.m. All officers assigned to the Radio Patrol Division are assigned to a platoon, and there are three platoons in the division. Each platoon rotates its working hours each month so that during a three month period each platoon will work one of the above shifts then the procedure is repeated.

Captain SOUTER advised it is the policy of the department that about 80% of the patrolmen working the day shift are assigned alone to a squad car or unit. The remainder work with another officer or "partner," and not necessarily the same partner each day. All patrolmen assigned to the night shift and late night shift work in pairs or two patrolmen to a squad car. During the night shift, between 4:30 p.m. and 6:00 p.m, several "partners" are assigned to directing traffic, alone, in heavily congested areas. During this period, their respective partners are alone in the squad cars, but after 6:00 p.m. the officers working traffic rejoin their "partners" in the squad cars. This is the only exception to the policy.

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on 5/21/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent ROBERT M. BARRETT and IVAN D. LEE:vm Date dictated 5/21/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 5/21/64

1

Sergeant CALVIN B. OWENS, residence 1830 Melbourne, Dallas, assigned to the Oak Cliff Sub-station, Dallas Police Department, furnished the following:

Sergeant OWENS has been a police officer for 23½ years and had known Patrolman J. D. TIPPIT for about 11 years prior to the death of TIPPIT on November 22, 1963. During this 11 year period, OWENS had been TIPPIT's supervisor for about 10 years and was his supervisor on November 22, 1963. For about six months to a year prior to his death, TIPPIT had been assigned to District 78 in the Oak Cliff area of Dallas. From November 1, 1963, until his death, TIPPIT had been assigned to the day shift, working from 7:00 a.m. until 3:00 p.m. Sergeant OWENS explained that it is Police Department policy that the Patrol Division rotates its working hours each month, therefore, each patrolman will work one month from 7:00 a.m. until 3:00 p.m. or the "day shift," then one month from 3:00 p.m. until 11:00 p.m. or the "evening shift," and then one month from 11:00 p.m. until 7:00 a.m. or the "late night shift," then repeat this procedure.

Sergeant OWENS advised it also is Police Department policy that about 80% of the patrolmen working the day shift, work alone, while during the remaining two shifts all patrolmen work with a "partner" or with another patrolman in the squad car and not necessarily the same partner each day. OWENS stated that Officer TIPPIT was one of those patrolmen working the day shift who was working alone. OWENS advised during the day shift on November 22, 1963, there were about 13 or 14 squad cars operating out of the Oak Cliff Sub-station and that three of these were two-man units while the remaining were one-man units. TIPPIT, according to OWENS, was one of the latter.

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on 5/20/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent ROBERT M. BARRETT and IVAN D. LEE:vm Date dictated 5/21/64

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E. Remarks Made in Speech by Attorney DAVID AARON WITTS Before Dallas Salesmanship Club, Dallas, Texas, May 21, 1964, and Basis for Such Remarks

The Thursday, May 21, 1964, issue of "The Dallas Times Herald" newspaper contained the following article captioned as follows:

"DEFEND DALLAS, LAWYER URGES

"Dallas attorny David Witts told the Dallas Salesmanship Club Thursday that the city is being falsely accused throughout the world for a tragedy in which it had no guilt.

"'As shocking as the tragic assassination itself is the use which has been made, whether by ignorance or by plan, to turn the murderous act of a Communist into a vicious complaint against Dallas and Texas,' Mr. Witts said at a noon luncheon in the Dallas Athletic Club.

"Mr. Witts charged that in all communications media a massive effort has been made to cover up the fact that the assassin was a Communist.

"He told the group that when Lee Harvey Oswald defected to the Soviet Union he took with him such important military code and electronic secrets that the Marine Corps had to change its whole system of codes on the West Coast.

"'The speed with which Oswald obtained a Russia visa, when it normally takes from 60 to 90 days, indicates the Soviets gave him special attention,' the lawyer said. 'He either had a visa while still on duty as a Marine or received one immediately, cutting through red tape.'

"Mr. Witts said that among other things that would indicate favored treatment by the Soviets for Oswald was his job in Minsk, where he could not possibly have lived on the income the Soviets claimed he did.

"The Dallas attorney said Minsk was also the location of a Soviet assassins' school.

"'And on that salary he travvuled, enjoyed social life, met and married the relative of a Soviet intelligence agent, all fitting the pattern for espionage agents,' the lawyer said.

"Mr. Witts said that when Oswald 're-defected' back to this country the Soviets granted his visa and passports for his wife immediately and while the U. S. embassy paid for his trip, someone else paid for his wife's.

"'Oswald received unusually special treatment by the Soviets and this would not have been done unless it was of some use to the Soviet intelligence service,' Mr. Witts said.

"He said the first news bulletin from Radio Moscow after the assassination was that the shots were fired by right-wing extremists.

"'That was the party line and it has been amplified ever since by the Communists,' he said.

"Mr. Witts told the club members that Dallas is one of the truly great cities of the world and he considered it time for Dallasites to speak up in defense of the city.

"He demonstrated his statement that a continuing smear campaign is being conducted against Dallas by holding up copies of national and international magazines books and newspapers, describing Dallas' 'shame.'

"Mr. Witts told the group that guilt was not collective and that a fundamental truth of Christian faith was being ignored by those who would try Dallas as a whole rather than the man who committed the crime."

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 5/22/64

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DAVID

DAVID AARON WITTS, Attorney, Room 1000, Vaughn Building, 1712 Commerce Street, Dallas, Texas, advised he is engaged in the practice of general civil law as a partner in the firm of "Witts and Ewing" at that address. WITTS advised he was born December 13, 1920, at Denton, Texas, and presently resides at 6007 Glendora Street, Dallas, with his family.

TEXAS

WITTS was exhibited an article published in "The Dallas Times Herald" newspaper, dated Thursday, May 21, 1964, captioned, "Defend Dallas, Lawyer Urges," in which the article sets forth certain allegations concerning communist affiliations of LEE HARVEY OSWALD allegedly made by him, WITTS, before the Dallas Salesmanship Club on May 21, 1964. WITTS was asked to specifically advise interviewing Agents as to the basis for the alleged facts set forth therein and the circumstances surrounding his speaking engagement.

WITTS advised that the statements attributed to him in this newspaper article were, in fact, made by him before an assemblage of the Dallas Salesmanship Club at their monthly business luncheon which was, in this instance, held at the Dallas Athletic Club, Athletic Club Building, 1805 Elm Street, Dallas, on Thursday, May 21, 1964.

WITTS explained that, although he is not a member of the Dallas Salesmanship Club, nor does he have any business affiliations with this group, he was asked to attend the luncheon as a guest speaker by a banker friend, as he is frequently called upon to speak at similar functions and is considered an enlightening speaker on legal phases of general business activity. He advised that on this occasion, however, he digressed from his usual speaking format and developed the theme as set forth in this article in retaliation to the volume of bad publicity about the City of Dallas and its citizens, which has been so widespread in the last several months. He stated it was about time someone spoke up in defense of the City of Dallas and he decided to take it upon himself to do so on this occasion.

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on 5/22/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agents EUGENE F. PETRAKIS & A. RAYMOND Date dictated 5/22/64

SWITZER/eah

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WITTS emphasized that all of the statements made by him regarding LEE HARVEY OSWALD, as set forth in this article, were based upon other articles and items in several periodicals, and that the alleged facts as announced by him at this luncheon were taken in text from these articles and news items. WITTS stated he has no private source of confidential information as regards the LEE HARVEY OSWALD case and it was not his intention to offer personal conclusions concerning the communistic background of LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

WITTS advised the articles from which these alleged facts were taken are as follows:

United States News & World Report, issue of December 9, 1963;

United States News & World Report, issue of December 16, 1963;

Pamphlet captioned, "Washington Report," published by American Security Council, Executive Offices and Research Center, 123 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois; Washington Bureau Offices, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW, Washington, D. C.; Western Office, 5931 West Slauson Avenue, Culver City, California, issue of March 16, 1964, containing article captioned, "Background for Assassination." WITTS explained this "Washington Report" pamphlet was furnished to him by a friend and that he, WITTS, is not a subscriber to this pamphlet.

WITTS was asked to specifically point out in these publications the text upon which he based his statements in answer to the following questions relating to statements made in the article of "The Dallas Times Herald," May 21, 1964:

1) Statement that OSWALD was a communist.

Obtained from general text of "Washington Report," pages one through four.

2) Statement that when LEE HARVEY OSWALD defected to the Soviet Union he took with him such important military code and electronic secrets that the Marine Corps had to change its whole system of codes on the West Coast.

Obtained from United States News & World Report article of December 16, 1963, which publication was quoting article from the "Washington Evening Star." Article attributed these statements to a Captain JOHN F. DONOVAN, U.S. of the United States Marine Corps.

3) Statement that OSWALD received "special attention" in receiving a Russian visa.

Obtained from "Washington Report," pages four and five.

4) Statement that he may have obtained his visa while still in the United States Marine Corps.

Obtained from "Washington Report," page 5, paragraph 3.

5) Statement to the effect Soviets gave favored treatment to OSWALD as he could not possibly have lived on that salary.

Obtained from "Washington Report," pages seven and eight.

6) Statement that Minsk, Russia, was the location of a Soviet assassins' school.

Obtained from "Washington Report," page 8, paragraph 3.

7) Statement that OSWALD married a relative of a Soviet intelligence agent.

Obtained from United States News & World Report, issue of December 9, 1963.

8) Statement that someone else paid for his wife's (MARINA's) trip to the United States.

Obtained from "Washington Report," page 9, paragraph 2.

9) Lastly, statement to the effect that the first news bulletin from Radio Moscow following the assassination of President KENNEDY stated that the shots were fired by right-wing extremists.

Obtained from United States News & World Report, issue of December 9, 1963.

WITTS furnished a photocopy of the "Washington Report," dated March 16, 1964, to interviewing Agents; however, he was unable to locate exact text taken from the two issues of United States News & World Report.

WITTS volunteered that he was not scheduled to make any further speeches in this regard in the future and had no intention of conducting his own "Warren Commission," FBI, or other private investigation into this matter.

V. MISCELLANEOUS ALLEGED ACTIVITIES OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD

A. Alleged Association of LEE HARVEY OSWALD With GONZALO ANCIRA, Who Rented Post Office Box 2915, Dallas, Texas, in May, 1963, Which Post Office Box Previously Rented By OSWALD

B. Allegation by RAYMOND B. CARNEY, News Director of Radio Station KBEA, Mission, Kansas, That He Believed He Was in Contact With LEE HARVEY OSWALD During May, 1961

C. Allegation by Mrs. MARTHA DOYLE That LEE HARVEY OSWALD Tried to Rent Car at Hertz Rent-a-Car, San Antonio International Airport, San Antonio, Texas

D. Allegation by JESS EASTERLING That LEE HARVEY OSWALD, His Wife and Two Small Children Spent a Night at Skyline Motel, Route #11 West of Pulaski, Virginia, in September, 1963

E. Allegation by VERA EDENS That LEE HARVEY OSWALD Did Not Kill President KENNEDY

F. Allegation by Mrs. MARY L. HAMMER That Former Neighbor in 1957 at Sun Valley, California, Identical to LEE HARVEY OSWALD

G. Allegation by OTTIS DAVID HONAKER to the Effect LEE HARVEY OSWALD "Brainwashed" by Communist Party Leaders Who Conspired to Have Assassination Committed

H. Allegation by HART K. JOHNSON That Governor CONNALLY Was Target of Assassination Rather Than President KENNEDY

I. Allegation by ROSALYND LAIDLER That She Had Seen LEE HARVEY OSWALD in Brooklyn, New York, in About February, 1963

J. Allegation by PETER McLAUGHLIN That LEE HARVEY OSWALD Identical to Individual With Red Hair to by Name of JOHN OTTO BRIDGE

K. Allegation by Dr. FERNANDO PENABAZ That FIDEL CASTRO Connected With Assassination

L. Allegation by ROBERT ADRIAN TAYLOR That He Possibly Purchased Rifle From LEE HARVEY OSWALD in March or April, 1963

M. Allegation by MICHAEL VAUGHN CRAMER That He Stood Within Three Feet of LEE HARVEY OSWALD When OSWALD Fired The Shots at President KENNEDY

N. Allegation by [redacted] That She Spent About Two Hours With LEE HARVEY OSWALD About Seven Days Before Halloween, 1963

O. Allegation by BENJAMIN C. WARD That He Had Been With LEE HARVEY OSWALD in Summer, 1963, and Had Loaned Him Money

P. Allegation Individual Using Name JERRY PELLEGRINO, Who Appeared at Saab Motor Company, Bethesda, Maryland, in Early 1963 Resembled LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Q. Allegation That ARNOLD LOUIS KESSLER Associated With LEE HARVEY OSWALD in Mexico City Prior to Assassination

R. Allegation That Individual in Telephone Call From Jerry's Wagon Wheel, Phoenix, Arizona, to DELORES CONSTANT, Dallas, Texas, on November 24, 1963, Remarked "OSWALD Got The Big Money and They Will Never Find It."

S. Allegation That LEE HARVEY OSWALD in Welch, West Virginia, November 11, 1963

T. Allegation That LEE HARVEY OSWALD Met With FIDEL CASTRO's Agents in Mexico for Instructions as to how to Assassinate the President as Furnished by Mr. LEE DAUGHERTY

U. Allegation That Owner or Manager of Riviera Club, Castroville, Texas, Was LEE HARVEY OSWALD's Brother

V. Allegation That Son-in-Law (DAVID MILLER) of Woman Residing at 2307 Finley Road, Irving, Texas, Conspired With LEE HARVEY OSWALD in Assassination Believed to Have Been Made by MARION B. MEHARG, Former Son-in-Law

W. U. S. Treasury Department Tax Form 1040 Bearing Writing "LEE OSWALD Was Here!" in Yellow Ink Found in U. S. Post Office, Waterloo, Iowa

DL 100-10461

A. Alleged Association of LEE HARVEY OSWALD With GONZALO ANCIRA, Who Rented Post Office Box 2915, Dallas, Texas, in May, 1963, Which Post Office Box Previously Rented by OSWALD

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 4/21/64

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Miss FRANCES BIANTON, 6619 Ascot Lane, telephone EM 8-7943, who is employed as a Bookkeeper at the North Haven Gardens, 7700 Northaven Road, Dallas, Texas, telephone EM 3-5316, telephonically advised she had been sorting out some old magazines at her residence and came upon Time Magazine issue of June 21, 1963, which bore the address label, "LEE H. OSWALD, Box 2915, Dallas 21, Texas."

Miss BIANTON stated this issue of Time Magazine contained a photograph of President KENNEDY and Attorney General ROBERT KENNEDY.

Miss BIANTON stated she had received this Time Magazine sometime in approximately the latter part of June, 1963, from GONZALO ANCIRA, with whom she was working at the time at the Wade Corporation, Hartford Building, Dallas, Texas. She stated GONZALO ANCIRA is an Engineer for the Wade Corporation and resides at 1803 Cooper, Irving, Texas, telephone BLackburn 3-2965. She stated ANCIRA has made frequent travels to Mexico and that on the day of the assassination of President KENNEDY she asked ANCIRA if he was going to watch the Presidential motorcade, to which ANCIRA replied, "He's not my President," or words to that effect. She stated that, for approximately two weeks immediately after the assassination, ANCIRA disappeared from Dallas for reasons unknown to her.

Miss BIANTON stated she did not know if ANCIRA was acquainted with LEE HARVEY OSWALD, but that he did give her the Time Magazine, which she now has in her possession, bearing the address label of LEE H. OSWALD.

At the time Miss BIANTON contacted the Dallas office she, at first, refused to divulge her name, stating she did not want to become involved.

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on 4/21/64 at Dallas, Texas 331 File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent ROBERT P. GEMBERLING/cah Date dictated 4/21/64

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 4/27/64

1 100-10461

Miss FRANCES BLANTON, 6619 Ascot Lane, who is employed as a bookkeeper at the North Haven Gardens, 7700 Northaven Road, Dallas, Texas, advised she had been sorting out some old magazines at her residence on Sunday, April 19, 1964, and came upon "Time" magazine, Volume 81, No. 25, dated June 21, 1963, with the printed label addressed to LEE H. OSWALD, Box 2915, Dallas 21, Texas. Miss BLANTON furnished this issue of "Time" magazine which bears the label with the following printing: "DEC 63 OWA 9991SL97T780321, LEE H. OSWALD, BOX 2915, DALLAS 21, TEXAS."

Regarding this magazine, Miss BLANTON stated in the latter part of June, 1963, she was in GONZALO ANCIRA's office in the Hartford Building, Dallas, Texas, and among the mail on his desk was this issue of "Time" magazine. Miss BLANTON said that ANCIRA is a self-employed consulting engineer with offices adjacent to the Wade Corporation where she was employed as a secretary at the time. She said ANCIRA was employed on a contract basis by the Wade Corporation on a contract that that corporation was in the process of fulfilling.

Concerning the above issue of "Time" magazine, Miss BLANTON said she checked the cover and noticed it contained an article concerning MEDGAR EVERS which she was interested in reading. She said she asked ANCIRA if she could take the magazine home with her and he said it did not belong to him. He then requested, Miss BLANTON stated, that she give the magazine to him and when she did, he, with ink, scratched through the name and address appearing on the label on the magazine. She said ANCIRA then handed the magazine back to her and she took the magazine home to read. On the following day, Miss BLANTON stated ANCIRA asked for the magazine and she informed him she had left it at home and he told her it would be all right for her to keep it.

Miss BLANTON said GONZALO ANCIRA resides at 1803 Cooper Street, Irving, Texas. She also said she believes he is a Mexican National and owns a rather large ranch in Mexico which he frequently visits. Miss BLANTON stated on the day of the assassination of President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY she asked ANCIRA if he was going to watch the Presidential motorcade to which ANCIRA replied, "He's not my President,"

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on 4/22/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent A. RAYMOND SWITZER and EUGENE F. PETRAKIS:vm Date dictated 4/24/64

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or words to that effect. She stated for approximately two weeks immediately following the assassination of President KENNEDY, ANCIRA disappeared from Dallas for reasons unknown to her, but she presumes he traveled to Mexico. [illegible] to LEE H. OSWALD from Octo[illegible] 19[illegible].

Miss BLANTON stated she did not know if ANCIRA was acquainted with LEE HARVEY OSWALD but stated he did give her the above-described "Time" magazine bearing the address label of LEE H. OSWALD. Miss BLANTON said on Sunday, April 19, 1964, while she was sorting through some old magazines at her residence she noticed that the above magazine was addressed to LEE H. OSWALD and said it was at this time she decided to furnish this information to the FBI.

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DL 100-10461
ARS:vm

On April 22, 1964, Dallas Confidential Informant T -2 advised that Post Office Box 2915 at the main office, U. S. Post Office, Dallas, Texas, was rented to LEE H. OSWALD from October 9, 1962, to May 14, 1963. Dallas Confidential Informant T -2 stated on May 20, 1963, GONZALO ANCIRA rented Post Office Box 2915 and presently holds this box.

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 4/27/64

GONZALO ANCIRA, Room 1305, Hartford Building, Dallas, Texas, advised he is self-employed as a consulting engineer with offices adjacent to the Wade Corporation, and resides at 1803 Cooper Drive, Irving, Texas. ANCIRA said he was born December 15, 1929, at Sabinas Hidalgo, Nuevo Leon, Mexico, and stated he is a citizen of Mexico. He said he attended Southern Methodist University and that his wife and three children are American citizens.

ANCIRA said he obtained Post Office Box 2915 at the Main Post Office, Dallas, Texas, on May 20, 1963. He said up until the assassination of President KENNEDY there was placed in his box mail addressed to LEE H. OSWALD. He said most of this mail consisted of what appeared to be foreign periodicals originating from Russia. ANCIRA said he would mark through the address and note on this mail that it was not for this box and would then return it to the mail drop in the Post Office.

ANCIRA was exhibited "Time" magazine, Volume 81, No. 25, dated June 21, 1963, with the printed label addressed to LEE H. OSWALD, Box 2915, Dallas 21, Texas, which label had been scratched through with ink. ANCIRA was asked if he recalled seeing this particular magazine before, and further if he had loaned this magazine to Miss FRANCES BLANTON, who was an employee of Wade Corporation, Hartford Building, Dallas, Texas, at the time the magazine was issued or if he had loaned this magazine to any other person. ANCIRA stated he cannot recall ever seeing this magazine or loaning it to anyone. He stated however that it appeared he did scratch through the name and address appearing on the label because this is the way he usually marked the mail addressed to OSWALD which was placed in his box.

ANCIRA said he could not recall the names of any of the foreign publications or periodicals addressed to OSWALD which had been placed in his box. He advised he could not recall the names of any domestic publications or periodicals addressed to OSWALD which were placed in his box.

Regarding the statement allegedly attributed to him to the effect that he said when asked if he were intending to view the Presidential motorcade, "He's not my President," ANCIRA stated that inasmuch as he is a Mexican citizen he was simply referring

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on 4/22/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent A. RAYMOND SWITZER and EUGENE F. PETRAKIS:vm Date dictated 4/24/64

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to that fact without intending to disparage the President of the United States in any way whatsoever. ANCIRA said he did not view the motorcade and when he first heard of the assassination of President KENNEDY he was in front of the Southland Building and a passing motorist informed him that the President had been shot. ANCIRA stated he was shocked and amazed that the assassination of President KENNEDY could occur in the United States. ANCIRA stated he returned immediately to his offices and subsequently learned over the radio of the death of President KENNEDY and he left the office at approximately 2:30 p.m. and while en route to his residence in Irving, Texas, he heard over the radio that one LEE HARVEY OSWALD was considered a suspect in the assassination. Recalling the previous boxholder of Box 2915 through which he had been receiving mail, he immediately returned to the Hartford Building intending to notify the appropriate authorities of this fact and located a uniformed police officer near the building and advised this officer of this fact. He accompanied the officer to the Main Post Office and after verifying the previous boxholder to be LEE H. OSWALD, the officer telephoned his headquarters.

ANCIRA advised further that he is the owner of an 18,000 acre cattle ranch in the state of Nuevo Leon, Mexico, and is required to make frequent business trips to that property and as a result intended to visit the ranch the weekend of November 23-24, 1963. Following the assassination of President KENNEDY, however, he learned the United States-Mexican border was closed on Saturday, November 23, 1963. He, therefore, delayed his departure until Sunday, November 24, 1963, at which time he departed for Mexico with his wife and three children. While en route to Laredo, Texas, he learned via radio broadcast of the killing of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, Sunday, November 24, 1963. He advised that per his usual schedule he remained in Mexico for four to five days before returning to his home in Irving, Texas.

ANCIRA stated he was not acquainted with LEE HARVEY OSWALD or JACK RUBY and to his knowledge had no contact with either.

[redacted]

B. Allegation by RAYMOND B. CARNEY, News Director of Radio Station KBEA, Mission, Kansas, That He Believed He Was in Contact With LEE HARVEY OSWALD During May, 1961

[redacted]

DL 100-10461
RPG:eab

The following investigation supplements that contained on pages 505 and 506, of the report of Special Agent ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, dated April 15, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, and on pages three and four, of the report of Special Agent JACK K. MURPHREE, dated April 10, 1964, at Knoxville, Tennessee.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 4/8/64

DL 89-43 RAYMOND B. CARNEY, News Director, Radio Station KBRA, Mission, Kansas, advised that he had completed the search of his personal papers and belongings, but could not locate any notes or a notebook relative to the meetings with LEE HARVEY OSWALD in May of 1961, as he had previously reported on December 6, 1963.

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On 2/12/64 at Mission, Kansas File # DL 89-43 KC 62-8156

by SA MAURICE F. DANIELS (11b) Date dictated 4/8/64

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c. Allegation by Mrs. MARTHA DOYLE That LEE HARVEY OSWALD Tried to Rent Car at Hertz Rent-a-Car, San Antonio International Airport, San Antonio, Texas

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date April 3, 1964

Mrs. MARTHA DOYLE, employee, Hertz Rent-a-Car, San Antonio International Airport Office, advised that she believes that the OSWALDs may have tried to rent a car from her sometime ago. She could not recall the date and said it could have been six months ago. She said it is very possible that this was on a Thursday night.

Mrs. DOYLE said that they did not rent a car from her and may have tried to rent one from one of the other car rental companies at the airport and pointed out, therefore, that it is very possible that employees of those companies could recall this incident and the date on which it occurred. She said that possibly some other employee of Hertz Rent-a-Car might recall the incident.

She said the couple in question appeared unkempt and dirty and they may have had a child with them.

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On 11/27/63 at San Antonio, Texas File # SA 89-67

by SA JOHN M. KEMMY/dnb Date dictated 11/27/63

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SA 89-67

Date 4/7/64

Mrs. MARTHA DOYLE, who was employed at Hertz Rent-A-Car Company, International Airport, advised that about six weeks prior to November 27, 1963, a man, accompanied by a woman and an infant of several months of age, came to the office and the man stated he wanted to rent an automobile. He stated he was driving a friend's car which she did not see. She asked him for a credit card and he did not have one. He stated he was in the publishing business. The woman had nothing to say and was smiling the entire time they were in the office.

Mrs. DOYLE refused to rent the man an automobile. She stated she reported this man to the FBI at San Antonio, TEXAS as possibly being identical to LEE HARVEY OSWALD who she had seen on television when he was shot and killed in Dallas, Texas. She also saw OSWALD's wife on television when he was buried.

Mrs. DOYLE stated her only reason for reporting the man and the woman as possibly being identical to OSWALD and wife was that "I have never encountered people of this type before at the airport."

She states she would not be able to identify the man as being OSWALD nor the woman as being his wife. She described the man as follows:

Age:	Approximately 27 years
Height:	5'8"
Weight:	145-150
Hair:	Light brown
Eyes:	Not recalled
Dress:	Shabbily dressed, wearing white shirt which had turned gray

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On 11/27/63 at San Antonio, Texas File # SA 89-67

by SA TOM E. NEAL/csh Date dictated 4/7/64

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She described the woman as follows:

Age:	Approximately 27 years
Height:	5'5"
Weight:	125 pounds
Hair:	Black
Eyes:	Not recalled
Other:	Two upper front teeth slightly chipped and noticeably stained brown
Dress:	Wearing dark skirt, length about halfway between knee and ankle, wearing blouse
	Had a foreign appearance, possibly because of manner of dress

OSWALD
105-82555
SECTION 164
COPY 2

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVEST. ON

164

Date 4/7/64

Miss JOAN DUNSMORE, who was employed by National Car Rental Agency, International Airport, advised she recalled a man, accompanied by a w and an infant, who had been in the Hertz and National Rental offices, which are conbined several weeks pr to November 27, 1963. She stated she had a definite collection of these people in view of the fact the in t was sucking a pacifier and the man would take it out o the baby's mouth and then put it in his mouth and back in o the baby's mouth.

Miss DUNSMORE st d she had seen LEE HARVEY OSWALD's photograph in th ewspaper but she would not be able to identify the ma as being identical with OSWALD nor his woman companion as being identical with OSWALD's wife. She stated she could not recall what the man or the woman looked like.

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On 11/27/63 at San Antonio, Texas File # SA 89-67

by SA TOM E. NEAL/csh Date dictated 4/7/64

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D. Allegation by JESS EASTERLING That LEE HARVEY OSWALD, His Wife and Two Small Children Spent a Night at Skyline Motel, Route #11 West of Pulaski, Virginia, in September, 1963

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 4/7/64

JESSE EASTERLING, Owner and Operator of Skyline Motel, located on Route #11 West of Pulaski, Virginia, advised in September, 1963, he believes LEE HARVEY OSWALD, his wife and two small children spent a night at his motel. He stated when the individual first checked into the motel he had a beard; however, after shaving, the individual appeared to look more like JACK RUBY than LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

He added that the man whom he believed to be OSWALD advised him he had been to Centerville, Ohio and was headed West. He described the two small children accompanying this individual as being about three years and four months in age, respectively.

EASTERLING stated that the individual signed his full name when registering and he thereafter kept the registration card on his desk because he "never had anyone by the name of Oswald stay here before". He stated that he has since destroyed the registration card.

EASTERLING advised that this individual and his family stayed at his motel only one night and he did not observe the party when they left. He could recall no details concerning the automobile they were driving or any further details concerning them.

He concluded by stating that he has been thinking about this individual for some time and since he believes him to be LEE HARVEY OSWALD, he decided to report the incident as it may be of interest.

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On 2/13/64 at Pulaski, Virginia File # Richmond 89-34 ~~Dallas 89-43~~

by SA ROBERT H. PARNELL and SA FREDERICK A. COOK / mbd Date dictated 4/7/64

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RH 89-34
DL 89-43
CFH/mbd
-1-

Re: JESS EASTERLING

Sheriff J. HENRY HALL, Pulaski County, Pulaski, Virginia, on February 13, 1964, advised SA FREDERICK A. COOK that JESS EASTERLING, owner of the Skyline Motel near Pulaski, Virginia, [redacted]

E. Allegation by VERA EDENS That LEE HARVEY OSWALD Did Not Kill President KENNEDY

DL 100-10461
EJR:les
1

In response to a telephone call to the Dallas FBI Office requesting that a Special Agent contact him, Mr. JIM COLEMAN was contacted at his office, 2646 Andjon Street, Dallas, Texas, on April 10, 1964, by Special Agent E. J. ROBERTSON. Mr. COLEMAN operates the Coleman Advertising Service at this address, which is engaged in religious advertising.

Mrs. COLEMAN received a letter postmarked Dallas, Texas, April 7, 1964, containing a letter from VERA EDENS, 1509 Gaston Avenue, Plano, Texas, with four mimeograph sheets enclosed. A review of this material reflects that it is anti-Jewish in nature and contains the following paragraph:

> "Lee Oswald did not kill John Kennedy. He only shot at General Walker to try to show he MEANT TO KILL HIM when he agreed with the C. I. A. & the Kennedys to do so. He ne ver meant to kill him. Marina Oswald told that Lee told her he shot at Gen. Walker...this to The World, to vindicate her husband's honor THE BEST SHE KNEW HOW. She wanted the C. I. A. to know Lee kept his word to kill Walker. . . Oh, what's the use in opening your mouth....THE WHOLE DAMN WORLD is gone crazy. Minds are as blank as the day it is born. "

Review of the files of the Dallas FBI Office reflect that VERA EDENS has been publishing a mimeographed form, anti-Jewish and anti-United Nations in nature, since September, 1950.

F. Allegation by Mrs. MARY L. HAMMER That Former Neighbor in 1957 at Sun Valley, California, Identical to LEE HARVEY OSWALD

DL 100-10461
RPG/ds

The following quoted letter was received by the Department of Justice from Miss MARY L. HAMMER, 8216 Wilbur Avenue, Reseda, California, and was acknowledged by Assistant Attorney General HERBERT J. MILLER, JR.:

"Reseda, California
3/2/64

"United States Attorney-General
Robert E. Kennedy
Washington, D. C.

"Honorable-Sir- Well over a year, ago - I received a letter, from 'Assistant, United States Attorney General.' Mr. Miller, advising me. That my complaint I had - asked your help for had been turned over to The Department of Justice, Criminal Investigation Dept., May I remind you, again about This Matter. Since last June, I have very, patiently, waited, for some results, regarding this investigation if the complaint justified. The consederation 'Attorney Genel Miller' Criminal investigation. We as American citizens would be entitled to some kind of an answer.
On The front page of a recent copy of Life Magazine. There is a picture of Oswald. The Man accused of killing our dear dear president. He is holding a gun. (I have seen ones like it, and ammunition or shells & clips - (Cases) 1 of each. 1000 shells & 1000 clips - That were removed from Camp Pendelton. By teenager's, training in Boot camp.
I have also at one time _ 1957. seen Mr. Oswald. What his relation ship was to an Austin Texas seventeen year old girl was I could not say.
She had three very small children. and was not married, obvious by each had a different father. She had a relative. A woman also living on this street

"and a man whose name was 'Garfield Leon,' His father was a City official in Austin Texas. for many years. His name - I Believe was Miller.' This Leon. A graduate of Annapolis has influence enough to Be able to use these young Boot camp Boys to steal. Moreover, This same person. That is Garfield Leon, is guilty of other serious violations. That has to do with The treasury Department, therefore, I would very much like to know, Just how strong this character is. With The Federal Bureau to get so much consideration & protection & one of The parties had so much protection That he could go to Denver Colorado take a 13 yr old girl out of a Catholic orphanage, Bring her to Sun Valley California Where this Leon was living - associates of Ex commists & Night Club - Owners (shady - owns & involve there young teen agers in crime. Austin Texas & Dallas, apparently is where their roots were. Because The Man who Brought The girl from Denver Colorado is a staunch - out spoken communist. & was closely associated with the Cuban counsel.

He received arm fuls of Moscow Literature & subscribes to the Moscow New papers & know character in Detroit. & other strong hold for The Communist parties was in Sun Valley only a few weeks & went to work for Lock heed.

Just how may I ask can such a Man get so much protiction and all involved with these young boys all graduates of an Excellent Catholic Boys school. Exact of organizations That no one can enter.

Mr. Attorney General I also want to know. Who The F B. I Man was. That came here to our Home to pick up the material. The gun shells, etc. & Never returned?

"Mary L. Hammer
8216 Wilbur Ave"

1

LA 62-5837
VJO:srb;ds

On April 9, 1964, Mrs. MARY L. HAMMER, 8216 Wilbur Avenue, Reseda, California, advised SA VINCENT J. O'NEILL that in 1957, while residing on Dora Street, Sun Valley, California, she had been a neighbor of a man, whose name she cannot recall. Recently she observed photographs of LEE HARVEY OSWALD in a "National Magazine" and feels that this former neighbor is identical with OSWALD. She could not recall any descriptive or background information regarding this individual, but believed he was living in an adulterous relationship with a 17-year-old girl who moved to Sun Valley from Austin, Texas.

At that point Mrs. HAMMER became incoherent and could not develop a single train of thought. During this interview Mrs. HAMMER continually referred to nationally-prominent persons as individuals she met in everyday life, such as her grocery clerk and delivery man. Mrs. HAMMER was unable to furnish any further information concerning this individual she believed to be identical with LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

G. Allegation by [OTTIS DAVID HONAKER] to the Effect LEE HARVEY OSWALD "Brainwashed" by Communist Party Leaders Who Conspired to Have Assassination Committed

DL 100-10461
EEH:eah
1

During the evening of April 22, 1964, Mr. OTTIS DAVID HONAKER, 4624 South 32nd Street, Tulsa 7, Oklahoma, appeared at the Dallas Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and furnished the following information to SA EMORY E. HORTON:

JACK BURKETT (deceased), who previously resided in Tulsa, Oklahoma, was a former employee of Mr. HONAKER when HONAKER owned and operated the Century Manufacturing Company, 51st and Sapulpa Road, Tulsa, Oklahoma, which employment was during the period of about 1929 to 1942.

During December, 1963, BURKETT, acting on a request of Mr. HONAKER, became friendly with BROUDER BRUNDADGE, a Communist Party (CP) area leader, who resides at an unknown address in Tecumseh, Oklahoma. BURKETT told HONAKER that while intoxicated BRUNDADGE gave the following information to BURKETT, who relayed same to HONAKER:

On November 11, 1963, NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV, Premier, USSR, called to his office in Moscow, Russia, two of his "leading helpers," identities not further known, and told them, "This damned KENNEDY has thrown on the brakes and I want him killed and I want it done so the American people will think an American was responsible for his death."

The two "helpers" then gave the orders to the two Communist, USA, leaders in Washington, D. C., identities unknown, and they called a meeting in Washington, D. C., of about seventy communists, which meeting was held during the evening of November 11, 1963. At the meeting, the two USA, CP, leaders told the assembled group to casually and suggestively let it be known around Washington, D. C., that President JOHN F. KENNEDY should make trips to the southern, southwestern, and western states of the United States so he would be seen by the people and children to "make them feel better." This resulted in the President's decision to make some trips during the latter part of November, one of which was to Dallas, Texas, on November 22, 1963.

The two CP, USA, leaders then called PEARL RIPPEY, white female, approximately sixty years of age, a member of the Communist Party, who lived in an unknown town in Northern Florida. Mr. HONAKER stated that he learned RIPPEY was a member of the Communist Party in 1942 while in Washington, D. C., on defense contracts. He said he has fully reported the information on PEARL RIPPEY and BROUDER BRUNDADGE, an area communist leader in Tecumseh, Oklahoma, to the Oklahoma City Office of the FBI.

Returning to the current matter, Mr. HONAKER stated the CP, USA, leaders called PEARL RIPPEY and BROUDER BRUNDADGE and an unknown person who resides in Fort Worth, Texas, and assigned those persons the job of assassinating President JOHN F. KENNEDY.

The three, RIPPEY, BRUNDADGE and the unknown party, met at the bus station, Fort Worth, Texas, at about 11:00 AM, November 21, 1963. There, they reportedly learned the President would not go through Fort Worth, Texas, but would visit Dallas, Texas. They then took a taxicab from the bus station in Fort Worth, Texas, to an unknown bus station in Dallas, Texas. They then proceeded three blocks east and one and one-half blocks or one-half block south from the Dallas bus station, where they rented a room in a rooming house located on the west side of the street. The three persons then walked around Dallas and picked out a building where school books are stored as being the likely place for the assassination. PEARL RIPPEY then went after LEE HARVEY OSWALD, who she had apparently previously met under unknown circumstances. She brought OSWALD to the rooming house where the three were residing and they "brainwashed him" and promised him $10,000 to help them kill President KENNEDY. OSWALD departed the rooming house at approximately 11:00 PM, November 21, 1963, after agreeing to assist them with the planned assassination.

The following morning, November 22, 1963, OSWALD returned to the above referred to rooming house and brought two pistols and a rifle. OSWALD and BRUNDADGE then proceeded to the back storage building, previously mentioned, where BROUDER BRUNDADGE shot the President two times, one time in the neck and one time in the head. BRUNDADGE then shot the Governor of the State of Texas one time. BRUNDADGE then had OSWALD take the two pistols, but leave the rifle, and instructed OSWALD to proceed home as fast as he could, asking him to run all of the way, and told him, OSWALD, that if he should be stopped by the police he should shoot his way out. The idea behind this plan was to get OSWALD killed by the police. Reportedly, two police officers tried to capture OSWALD, with OSWALD killing one of the officers, but being captured by the other officer who possibly had some help. OSWALD was then taken to the Dallas City Jail by the officers who took him into custody.

RIPPEY, BRUNDADGE and the third conspirator from Fort Worth, Texas, were afraid OSWALD would tell the entire story, so the unknown conspirator introduced PEARL RIPPEY "to a fellow named RUBY." RIPPEY brainwashed RUBY for a day and a half, that being the afternoon of November 22 and November 23, 1963, and on the following morning, November 24, 1963, BRUNDADGE and the Fort Worth conspirator told RIPPEY that OSWALD was to be transferred that morning from the Dallas City Jail to the Dallas County Sheriff's Office.

RIPPEY then hypnotized RUBY and had RUBY go into the Dallas City Police Building and shoot OSWALD two times. The three conspirators then departed Dallas, Texas, and returned to their respective homes, that is, RIPPEY to an unknown town in Florida, BRUNDADGE to Tecumseh, Oklahoma, and the third person to Fort Worth, Texas.

After returning to Florida, PEARL RIPPEY started bragging about killing President KENNEDY. Her actions in this regard were reported by unknown Florida communists to the communist leaders in Washington, D. C., and the unnamed leaders had PEARL RIPPEY killed at an unknown town in Florida on an unknown date, which was about five or ten days after the assassination of President KENNEDY.

Further, BRUNDADGE told BURKETT that he, BRUNDADGE, has killed twenty-eight persons in the State of Oklahoma. BRUNDADGE said he choked his victims to death and they were found dead with the causes of death being undeterminable. Further, PEARL RIPPEY allegedly has killed thirty-two persons in the State of Florida, using the same method.

HONAKER stated that JACK BURKETT furnished the above information to a party or parties unknown to HONAKER and about one month after the assassination, this being during the latter part of December, 1963, BURKETT was shoved in front of a car by unknown party in Tulsa, Oklahoma, and killed.

Mr. HONAKER stated the above constitutes the only information he has regarding the assassination of President KENNEDY and explained that this information was given to him by JACK BURKETT prior to BURKETT's death, which was around Christmas, 1963.

Mr. HONAKER furnished the following information regarding himself:

Name:	OTTIS DAVID HONAKER
Race:	White
Sex:	Male
Birth data:	11/29/03, near Seminole, I. T.
Height:	5'8"
Weight:	145 lbs.

Hair:	Black, graying
Eyes:	Brown - crossed and wears glasses
Marital status:	Married - wife, GOLDIE HONAKER
Children:	Doctor JACK HONAKER, M. D. (born 1926), Fredrick, Oklahoma; JIMMY HONAKER (born 1928), Major General, U. S. Air Force, and flies the President's plane; LUCKY SUE (Mrs. BILL) JOHNSON (born 1934), 920 South Brownville, Tulsa, Oklahoma
Residence:	4624 South 32nd Street, Tulsa 7, Oklahoma (owns home) (no phone)
Employment:	Unemployed
Arrests:	Denies ever being arrested

Mr. HONAKER stated that in about 1951 BROUDER BRUNDADGE put out a rumor that he, HONAKER, was mentally ill. HONAKER said he then voluntarily turned himself in to the mental hospital, Venita, Oklahoma, where he was confined for six or seven months, being released in late 1951 or early 1952 as mentally competent. Mr. HONAKER explained that he asked the County Court, Tulsa County, Oklahoma, to have him, HONAKER, committed to the mental hospital but, after his release from the Venita, Oklahoma, hospital, which declared him competent, he returned to Tulsa County, Oklahoma, presented the evidence to the County Court in that county, which "restored my legal competency so I could again transact business."

Mr. HONAKER denied ever being confined to any other mental institution or having been treated for any mental condition since that date.

Mr. HONAKER stated he made the trip from Tulsa, Oklahoma to Dallas, Texas, on April 22, 1964, and proceeded immediately to the Dallas FBI Office after arriving in Dallas; therefore, he had no Dallas address, but said he planned to return to his home

DL 100-10461

6

in Tulsa, Oklahoma, April 23, 1964.

It will be noted previous information has been reported regarding HOWAKER, BRUNDAGE and others, same appearing in the report of SA JAMES E. HARRIS, dated January 27, 1964, at Oklahoma City, entitled, "LEE HARVEY OSWALD, INTERNAL SECURITY-RUSSIA-CUBA."

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 4/27/64

1

JUDITH BROWN, Clerk, Central State Griffin Memorial Hospital Records Department, Norman, Oklahoma, furnished the following information as obtained from the files of that agency.

The records reflect that O. D. HONAKER entered the hospital on February 6, 1959, by certification of the Pottawatomie County Court on petition by JACK D. HONAKER, M.D., 121 North Ninth, Frederick, Oklahoma, who is a son of the patient.

Case history of HONAKER reflects his mental disability had existed since 1950 and he had been confined to the Eastern State Hospital from 1955 to 1957. He had been treated as an out-patient clinic on September 22, 1958, at Central State Hospital in Norman. Diagnosis by staff members of HONAKER's mental condition classified him as schizophrenic reaction - paranoid type manifested by delusional thinking, suspiciousness, hostility, hyperactivity, hypomanic demeanor, euphoric and inappropriate affect, pressured speech, irrelevance, incoherence, loose associations, delusions of grandiosity (owns many plants, is worth millions, is a famous industrial manager, etc.) delusions of persecution (people are after him, trying to ruin him and his family, police and FBI involved) severely impaired judgment and lack of insight.

HONAKER's history at the hospital has been one of continued unauthorized absences as follows: Admitted February 6, 1959, AWOL September 2, 1959; returned October 28, 1959, AWOL August 30, 1960; returned October 6, 1960, AWOL June 6, 1961; returned July 19, 1961, convalescent leave November 16, 1961; returned March 24, 1962, AWOL July 9, 1962; returned August 13, 1962, AWOL July 1, 1963; returned July 3, 1963, AWOL September 19, 1963; returned September 24, 1963, AWOL April 22, 1964.

Mrs. BROWN pointed out that the hospital does not have finances or organization to return AWOL patients and its policy is to notify the county of commitment after a patient's unauthorized absence and it is thereafter necessary for patient to be recommitted unless he returns voluntarily. At present HONAKER's status is AWOL.

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4/24/64 at Norman, Oklahoma File # OC 105-783

SA DONALD H. SLOAT /pj Date dictated 4/27/64

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H. Allegation by HART K. JOHNSON That Governor CONNALLY Was Target of Assassination Rather Than President KENNEDY

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CG 62-6115
DWS/rms

On November 26, 1963, a letter, postmarked November 25, 1963 at Chicago, was received at the Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation at Chicago, Illinois. This letter is set forth as follows:

"Hart K. Johnson
Sales Representative
1611 Rascher Avenue
Chicago 40, Illinois
Nov. 24, 1963

"F B I
Chicago, Ill.

"Gentlemen:

"In connection with the sad happening last Friday in Dallas, I have not seen an account that the shots actually were aimed at Gov. Connelly and not at the President.

"From the 6th floor to a moving street vehicle, there could be a thousand feet distance. A bullet aimed at a human head at a thousand feet at a target moving at 20/25 MPH well could miss by the distance separating the Governor from the President (possibly 3 feet) enough so that aimed at the advance target actually hit the object behind.

"It is possible the assassin aimed at the Governor, the possible object of his complaining letter, published, and actually hit the Preseident purely by miscalulation.

"At least, it's a thought.

"Hart K. Johnson"

I. Allegation by ROSALYND LAIDLER That She Had Seen LEE HARVEY OSWALD in Brooklyn, New York, in About February, 1963

DL 39-43
NY 89-75
JPO

RE: ROSALYND LAIDLER
292 GARFIELD PLACE
BROOKLYN, NEW YORK

On February 7, 1964, an individual identifying herself as ROSALYND LAIDLER, 292 Garfield Place, Brooklyn, New York, telephonically contacted Mr. J. LEE RANKIN, General Counsel, President's Commission, stating she had Seen LEE HARVEY OSWALD in Brooklyn, New York, approximately one year ago.

AT NEW YORK CITY

FD-302 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 4/15/64

Miss ROSALYND LAIDLER, 292 Garfield Place, Brooklyn, New York, interviewed at her residence, furnished the following information:

About one year ago she saw LEE HARVEY OSWALD on Bigelow 19?-1 the corner of Fulton and Jay Streets, Brooklyn, at a time he was distributing pamphlets for the Fair Play For Cuba Committee. She overheard him talking to another male, unknown, and stating he was unhappy with President KENNEDY. OSWALD made the statement he had purchased a rifle from a mail order house in Chicago, Illinois, and was planning to kill the President.

At this juncture Miss LAIDLER became incoherent and irrational and the interview was concluded because of her condition.

On 2/8/64 at New York, New York File DALLAS 89-43 #NEW YORK 89-75

by SAS EUGENE W. O'NEILL and J. J. O'FLAHERTY/mms Date Dictated 2/8/64

FD-302 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 4/15/64

Mrs. AGNES LAIDLER, 292 Garfield Place, Brooklyn, New York, was interviewed at her residence and furnished the following information:

She is the mother of ROSALYND LAIDLER, whom she described as being 30 years of age and mentally unbalanced. Her daughter has been receiving psychiatric treatment for the past ten years and is always imagining things.

She endeavored to prevent her daughter from making the telephone call to Mr. J. LEE RANKIN stating there was no truth to any of the statements made by her daughter.

On 2/8/64 at New York, New York Dallas 89-43 File # New York 89-75

by SAS EUGENE W. O'NEILL and J. J. O'FLAHERTY/mms Date Dictated 2/8/64

J. Allegation by PETER McLAUGHLIN That LEE HARVEY OSWALD Identical to Individual With Red Hair by Name of JOHN OTTO BRIDGE

Mirror

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NK 105-15291
DL 100-10461
JTM:kvw

PETER MC LAUGHLIN, 160 Magnolia Avenue, Jersey City, New Jersey, by letter dated December 27, 1963, to the Attorney General of the United States, Washington, D. C., asked if LEE OSWALD was a red-haired man. He indicated he was in Mexico from October 3, 1962, until November 3, 1962, at which time he met a young American who told him he had been in the United States Marines. He also noted this man had a barracks bag full of books.

Mr. MC LAUGHLIN was contacted on January 21, 1964, at the above address and he stated he sent the letter since he had never read in the newspaper regarding the color of OSWALD's hair but did read he had been in Mexico during the above period of time in 1962. When advised that OSWALD's hair was not red in color, he stated it was definitely not OSWALD whom he had met but recalled the name given by this individual as JOHN OTTO BRIDGE. He stated he had met BRIDGE in Mexico City in October, 1962, and had been told by him he had been in the United States Marines. He noted BRIDGE had a Boston accent and was very interested in reading.

MC LAUGHLIN volunteered he was fifty-nine years of age; was born in a small town twelve miles from Glasgow, Scotland; came to the United States in 1927 after attending school until fourteen years of age and working in a steel mill in Scotland; was in the U. S. Army Air Force from 1942 to 1945 as a radio operator; has had different jobs in various parts of the United States, in particular in the Transit Bureau of Philadelphia, the Scioto Golf Club, Columbus, Ohio; and at the present is employed as a kitchen helper at the Harvard Club, 27 West 44th Street, New York, New York.

TEXAS
CUBA
I.I.I.

K. Allegation by Dr. FERNANDO PENABAZ That FIDEL CASTRO Connected With Assassination

CUBA

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 5/14/64

Mr. ED HERBERT, News Director of KTVT, Fort Worth, Texas, stated Dr. FERNANDO PENABAZ appeared with him on the 10:30 P.M. program, "Point of View", Channel 11, KTVT, but never mentioned anything about the assassination; however, earlier in the day at 3:00 P.M., ROY COOPER of Television Station KTVT, covered a speech by Dr. PENABAZ at Calvary Presbyterian Church. Fort Worth, Texas

A summary of what ROY COOPER stated PENABAZ mentioned in his speech is being set out below:

DAVE NAUGLE, news commentator, read COOPER's report on the 11:00 P.M. news, which came on immediately following "Point of View". HERBERT stated PENABAZ is a prominent Cuban in exile who lives in Coral Gables, Florida.

Dr. PENABAZ was introduced to the gathering of about one hundred by retired Air Force Captain KENNETH RYCKER. PENABAZ startled his audience by claiming that FIDEL CASTRO definitely had a hand in the assassination of President KENNEDY in Dallas on November 22, 1963. The Doctor said he had reliable information that the Inspector General of CASTRO's Cuban Air Force, QUINTIN PINO, was waiting at an airfield near Dallas to rescue LEE HARVEY OSWALD following the shooting of President KENNEDY. According to PENABAZ, PINO was to fly OSWALD to Mexico, but OSWALD, he said, panicked after the death of the President, shot Officer TIPPIT, and was captured before he could make a contact. Dr. PENABAZ said if OSWALD had not stopped by his rooming house to change clothes, the plan might have been successful. His contact supposedly did not recognize him because of the different clothes he was wearing. Dr. PENABAZ said the FBI is checking the story.

Cuban Texas

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on 5/8/64 at Fort Worth, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent B. TOM CARTER/ds Date dictated 5/14/64

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DL 100-10461
RPG/ds

Previous investigation has been conducted concerning statements by Dr. FERNANDO PENABAZ concerning the assassination, as reflected in the report of Special Agent JAMES J. O'CONNOR, dated March 30, 1964, at Miami, Florida.

L. Allegation by ROBERT ADRIAN TAYLOR That He Possibly Purchased Rifle From LEE HARVEY OSWALD in March or April, 1963

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 5/14/64

ROBERT ADRIAN TAYLOR, residing in Apartment 1, at the corner of Jelmak Avenue and Hard Rock Road, Grand Prairie, Texas, advised his mailing address is Route 1, Box 125G, Grand Prairie, Texas. TAYLOR said that since April 15, 1964, he has been employed by the City of Dallas, Dallas, Texas, driving a wrecker for the Police Department Wrecker Service. TAYLOR said he was born June 13, 1916, at Loyalville, Pennsylvania.

TAYLOR said he was previously employed as a mechanic at the Shell Service Station on the southwest corner of Rock Island and Story Streets, Irving, Texas. He said while thusly employed in March or April, 1963, two men drove into the station complaining of engine trouble in their car. He determined that the generator of the automobile needed repairs and total cost would be $11.50 to make these repairs. TAYLOR stated that between the two they did not have $11.50, at which time the passenger riding in the car asked him if he would like to buy a rifle. TAYLOR replied that he might be interested, at which time one of the two men opened the trunk of the car and said, "There it is."

TAYLOR asked what kind of a gun it was, and received the reply that it is a "0 Six." TAYLOR advised he took the weapon out of the trunk, looked at it and offered $12.00. The driver of the vehicle then said, "You're not going to let it go for that. You paid $35.00 for it." The passenger then replied, "No, we need the money."

TAYLOR advised he obtained $12.00 out of the cash drawer and purchased the rifle. He then proceeded to repair the generator and charged them $11.50, which they paid, and departed. TAYLOR stated he does not recall the make and model of the automobile, but believes it was a 1959 Chevrolet. As to the exact date that this transpired, TAYLOR said he could not give a closer approximation of the time he purchased the rifle, other than March or April, 1963. He did state he believes it was on a Saturday in the morning hours.

TAYLOR described the rifle as a Springfield Bolt Action.

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on 5/13/64 at Grand Prairie, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent A. RAYMOND SWITZER and EUGENE F. PETRAKIS/eah;ds Date dictated 5/14/64

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30.06 Caliber. It contained the marking, "U. S. Rock Island Arsenal, Model 1906," and has Serial No. 66091. TAYLOR said he was of the opinion the rifle had never been fired, as it had a great deal of grease in the barrel. It appeared to him the rifle was a typical surplus rifle that was probably released for sale by the government during the last five or ten years. TAYLOR said when he purchased it he is sure, in his own mind, the rifle was in exactly the same condition as when it was issued originally by the government. He said he has seen many similar-type rifles.

TAYLOR advised that, since purchasing this rifle, he has "sporterized" it. He said he removed the top part of the wooden stock, and shortened the forepiece of the bottom of the stock. He said he removed the sling, the front sling holder, the metal bands that held the top part of the wooden stock, and also removed the movable peep sight. In addition, TAYLOR stated he filed down and bent the bolt actuating arm, so it would not interfere with the telescope sight, which he later had installed. TAYLOR advised he had the gun drilled and tapped (four) for a scope mount at John Furrer's, 1112 Sowers Road, Irving, Texas. TAYLOR further stated that he purchased a Herter's 4X Scope direct from their factory at Waukesha, Wisconsin, which he mounted on the rifle. He said that he, at present, does not have the scope on the rifle and has stored it for safekeeping. TAYLOR said he did not shorten the barrel of this rifle.

TAYLOR advised that on November 23, 1963, he was watching television and, upon viewing LEE HARVEY OSWALD, commented to his wife, "Say, that looks like the guy I bought the 30.06 from." He stated, however, he cannot be positively sure the man who sold him the rifle was OSWALD. He stated he feels that it was OSWALD since, upon viewing OSWALD on television, he immediately thought of this rifle and, at that instant, thought OSWALD was the man who sold the weapon to him.

On reflecting back, TAYLOR stated he had never seen either of these two men before. He stated there is a possibility the man he believes to be OSWALD came into the station several

weeks to a month later after he had purchased the rifle from him and he was, at that time, a passenger in another automobile, this time driven by a woman. He said he cannot recall what kind of automobile the woman was driving and would hesitate to give a description of it. Further, TAYLOR stated, he is rather doubtful that the individual from whom he purchased the rifle was ever seen by him either prior or subsequent to the time he purchased the rifle. He said he may have seen him another time, but he is not sure.

Concerning this woman and male passenger who he thought to be the man from whom he had purchased the rifle, TAYLOR said he is very doubtful that this actually was LEE HARVEY OSWALD because, on reflection, he recalls the person from whom he purchased this rifle had promised to give him two boxes of ammunition for the rifle. He said he is almost sure that, if OSWALD had been this person in the station at that time, he would have remembered him because of the promised ammunition.

TAYLOR related that it is his practice each year to go deer hunting during the deer hunting season. He said the deer hunting season for the State of Texas for the year 1963 ran from November 15, 1963, through December 31, 1963. TAYLOR advised that, during the first week of deer season, he took this rifle with him to the home of his son-in-law and daughter, BENJAMIN and SHIRLEY MOKU, 502 Carroll Drive, Killeen, Texas. He said this address is "just off" Fort Hood, Texas, where his son-in-law, BENJAMIN MOKU, is assigned as an SP5. TAYLOR said that during the first week of deer season on some day before November 22, 1963, this gun was registered by either himself or BENJAMIN MOKU with the Provost Marshal at Fort Hood, Texas, for use in deer hunting on the Fort Hood military reservation. He said this rifle stayed at the residence of BENJAMIN and SHIRLEY MOKU until the last day of deer season, December 31, 1963, when he, TAYLOR, brought it back home with him.

TAYLOR made available this rifle for examination by the FBI Laboratory.

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DL 100-10461
RPG/ds

The foregoing investigation supplements that reported on pages 71 through 73 of the report of Special Agent ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated December 23, 1963, at Dallas, Texas.

It should be noted that previous investigation has established that LEE HARVEY OSWALD was employed in Dallas, Texas, at Jaggars-Chiles-Stovall, Inc., in March 1963 and until April 6, 1963, and that he left Dallas for New Orleans, Louisiana, in the latter part of April 1963.

M. Allegation by MICHAEL VAUGHN CRAMER That He Stood Within Three Feet of LEE HARVEY OSWALD When OSWALD Fired The Shots at President KENNEDY

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JPM:cj
SF 89-53

An anonymous letter postmarked March 12, 1964 at Reno, Nevada was received by the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. This letter, signed "a friend" indicated the writer would assassinate President JOHNSON when he appears at the Democratic Convention at Atlantic City, New Jersey during August, 1964. In addition the writer, in the first paragraph of this letter, stated in part: "If you believe it or not I stood within three feet of LEE HARVEY OSWALD when he fired the three shots that killed the Nigger lover KENNEDY and wounded CONNELLY, you probably think this is from some crack pot but don't."

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 4-14-64

On April 13, 1964 MICHAEL VAUGHN CRAMER was interviewed at the San Francisco County Jail, 7th floor, Police Headquarters, San Francisco, California, where he was being held on local charges, and he furnished the signed statement and information set forth below.

The signed statement is as follows:

"San Francisco, California
April 13, 1964

"I Michael Vaughn Cramer, do hereby make the following voluntary signed statement to Thomas D. McGoldrick and John P. McHugh, who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I have been advised that I do not have to make this statement, that I have a right to consult an attorney prior to making any statements, and that anything I say, including this statement, may be used against me in court.

"I was born on August 29, 1934 at Atlantic City, New Jersey. My permanent residence is 515 North Trenton Avenue, Atlantic City, New Jersey. I was last regularly employed as a room clerk in the Schenley Hotel, Atlantic City, New Jersey.

"In March 1964 I mailed a letter to Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation from Reno, Nevada and signed this letter "A friend". In this communication I stated, among other items, that I stood within three feet of Lee Harvey Oswald when he fired the shots that killed President Kennedy.

Calif
Pd.

"My statement with reference to Oswald was completely false. I do not know Oswald and to the best of my knowledge I have never met him. On the day that President KENNEDY was shot I was in Washington, D. C.

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On 4-13-64 at San Francisco, California File # SF 89-58

by SAs THOMAS D. MC GOLDRICK & JOHN P. MC HUGH:cj Date dictated 4-14-64

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"I do not care to comment on the reasons ... that I wrote the above mentioned letter to Mr. Hoover.

"I have read this statement, which consists of this and one other page, and it is true to the best of my knowledge.

"/s/ Michael Vaughn Cramer

"Witnessed:

"John P. Mc Hugh, Special Agent F.B.I.

"Thomas D. Mc Goldrick, Special Agent, F.B.I."

CRAMER, while declining to state why he wrote the above-mentioned anonymous letter to the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, did advise that he placed the statement regarding his being near LEE HARVEY OSWALD when the latter fired the shots that killed President KENNEDY in the first paragraph of his letter to insure that anyone who read the letter would become interested in said letter and read it to its conclusion.

CRAMER advised that on the day President KENNEDY was assassinated he was in Washington, D.C. He related that he had arrived in Washington approximately three days prior to the President's assassination and remained there until the day following the burial of President KENNEDY. While in Washington, D. C., according to CRAMER, he had no residence address but spent the evenings sleeping in the bus station on New York Avenue in the northwest section of Washington, D. C. He indicated that while he did not see anyone he knew during the period of time he was in Washington, D. C. he spent considerable time at a bar known as the Caiety Buffet on Northwest Ninth Street near New York Avenue.

CRAMER continued by advising that about eight o'clock on the evening of the assassination of President

JPM:cj
SF 89-58

KENNEDY he was in front of the White House to observe events transpiring there. He noted that he was intoxicated at the time and that because of his intoxicated condition he was questioned by an officer who he believes was assigned to the District of Columbia Police Department. This officer did not arrest or book CRAMER but merely took his name and his permanent address, which he furnished to the officer as 515 North Trenton Avenue, Atlantic City, New Jersey.

By way of background, CRAMER advised that he has a criminal record involving petty thefts in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and Los Angeles, California.

CRAMER indicated that he has spent time as a mental patient in the Philadelphia State Hospital, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on two occasions. The first of these occasions took place in the latter part of 1962 when he was committed to this hospital by the Philadelphia County Court for observation. The second such occasion took place in 1963 when he was committed for four months for observation, again by the Philadelphia County Court, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. On the occasion of this second instance he was likewise committed to the Philadelphia State Hospital.

CRAMER stated that following his release from the hospital after four months in June, 1963 and as a part of his therapeutic treatment he was under the care of Dr. ABRAHAM BARON, a psychiatrist with offices in Ventnor, New Jersey.

N. Allegation by [redacted] that She Spent About Two Hours With LEE HARVEY OSWALD About Seven Days Before Halloween, 1963

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 5/19/64

[redacted] Grand Prairie, appeared at the Dallas Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and furnished the following information:

She stated she wanted it understood that she would receive no publicity as a result of furnishing this information, and pointed out further that she is married and her husband is a long-time employee of [redacted]

[redacted] stated she is convinced that she spent about two hours with LEE HARVEY OSWALD between 8:00 and 10:00 PM, on a Thursday night, about seven days before Halloween, 1963. She stated she was supposed to be out calling for her church on a visitation program but a girl friend, [redacted] wanted to run around so she took her to the residence of [redacted] Grand Prairie, Texas, telephone [redacted] an employee of LTV. She stated she knows that [redacted], in addition to working for LTV, is [redacted]

On this particular evening, [redacted] was at [redacted] home and introduced [redacted] to OSWALD LEE, who she believes is identical to LEE HARVEY OSWALD, after seeing pictures of him on television. She stated LEE received a telephone call soon after she arrived and his only comment on the telephone was "Yes." Later, LEE told [redacted] he was working at either the Texas Book Store or the Taylor Book Store and he had been working there only eight days. [redacted] commented that [redacted] did not have to worry about LEE's wife, as she lived in Irving, Texas. LEE stated he had a room in Oak Cliff.

Later on, some mention was made of coffee and [redacted] said LEE made real good coffee, and mentioned he had been to LEE's room. [redacted] asked LEE what nationality he was and [redacted] answered for him saying, "He is Barbarian." [redacted] asked what a

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on 5/19/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent BARDWELL D. ODUM/eah Date dictated 5/19/64

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Barbarian was and [redacted] replied, "You've read about the Romans, haven't you?" [redacted] stated she still did not know what he meant, but dropped the inquiry.

During the evening, [redacted] stated LEE was writing a book and would have it finished by Thanksgiving. LEE told [redacted] the book was about life inside Russia and he claimed to have been there.

During this period of about two hours, LEE was drinking only coffee. The others, except [redacted] were drinking beer and whiskey, but [redacted] because she had to return to the church, was not drinking anything but coffee.

During the latter part of the visit, LEE received another telephone call and said, "It's about time, ain't it?" Thereafter, he was on the phone for fifteen to thirty minutes, mostly listening, and occasionally interjecting "Yeh."

About 10:00 PM, LEE left with a tall, dark-headed, young man, who was driving an old-model car. He had come for LEE. [redacted] could not further describe him.

[redacted] stated she thought no more about this incident until the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY, on November 22, 1963. She then asked [redacted] if she recalled meeting OSWALD LEE and [redacted] replied that she was getting a divorce and did not have time to get mixed up in anything else. [redacted] also asked [redacted] about this man and [redacted] claimed that that evening was the first time and the last time he had ever seen LEE. [redacted] is no longer around [redacted], although he frequented [redacted] home from February, 1963 until about Christmas, 1963. He is originally from Michigan.

[redacted] resides on [redacted] in Grand Prairie and [redacted] believes the number is [redacted] It is the second house

south of [redacted]

[redacted] described the person introduced to her as OSWALD LEE as a white male, 24, 5'5", 140 lbs., medium complexion, dark eyes, dark brown hair, slicked down, wearing old clothes, clean and neat, having a tattoo of a dagger with a snake on his left forearm. She asked him what this meant and he stated it meant, "Don't tread on me." She then asked him what he meant by "tread" and he said, "You know, don't step on me."

At the termination of this interview, [redacted] requested specifically that she be allowed to look at a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD. She was shown a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD made by the Dallas, Texas, Police Department, November 22, 1963, and stated she believes this is the same person she met, but she twice asked if the interviewer was positive that this was a photograph of OSWALD. She stated the man she met looked younger, but she believes the man she met as OSWALD LEE is LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 5/21/64

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Doctor EARL FORREST ROSE, County Medical Examiner, Parkland Memorial Hospital, Dallas, Texas, advised that during the autopsy performed on the body of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, on November 24, 1963, no tattoo of a dagger with a snake was noted on the left forearm of OSWALD.

Doctor ROSE referred to his Autopsy Report, No. M63-356, a copy of which he previously made available, and stated that, had there been any such tattoo on the left forearm of OSWALD, a notation concerning same would have been reflected in his autopsy report.

Doctor ROSE added that, had there been any removal of a tattoo from the body of LEE HARVEY OSWALD within a two-month period prior to the autopsy, evidence of same would have been noted and so recorded in his autopsy report.

Doctor ROSE stated he could unequivocally state that there was no tattoo on the left forearm of OSWALD, and that no evidence of the removal of a tattoo was apparent at the time of the autopsy.

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on 5/20/64 at Dallas, Texas 338 File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent ROBERT P. GEMBERLING/sah Date dictated 5/21/64

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O. Allegation by BENJAMIN C. WARD That He Had Been With LEE HARVEY OSWALD in Summer, 1963, and Had Loaned Him Money

1
DL 100-10461
MO 89-25
JTB:plw:eah

On March 13, 1964, Dallas T-3, who is an elected public official, advised he received a letter from BENJAMIN C. WARD, 822 Summitt Street, Montgomery, Alabama, in which letter WARD indicated that he had been with LEE HARVEY OSWALD last summer and had loaned him some money.

MO 89-25
1

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent SPENCER H. ROBB at Montgomery, Alabama:

On March 25, 1964, JOHN D. CHAPMAN, Contact Officer, Veterans Administration Regional Office, Montgomery, made available the claim file of BENJAMIN C. WARD under Number C21637384. A review of this file reflected the following:

A report dated February 9, 1962, by Dr. C. C. ALLEN of the VA Hospital at Tuskegee, Alabama, reflected that the patient, a 24 year old white male, who was admitted to the hospital on September 27, 1961, shortly after his release from the Alabama State Mental Hospital in Tuscaloosa, had a history of uncontrollable violent and destructive behavior involving the destruction of two radios at different times and there was a suggestion that he may have been out of touch with his environment at least temporarily.

This report continues that WARD's intelligence, judgment, mental capacity and trend of general knowledge appear well maintained but insight is lacking. This report reflected the diagnosis of Schizophrenic Reaction, Undifferentiated Type, manifested by rigid affect, impaired memory, poor insight, history of irresistible to destructiveness and uncontrollable temper, now in remission.

The report of Dr. C. C. ALLEN of the Tuskegee VA Hospital, dated June 28, 1962, reflected WARD was discharged on that date against medical advice for refusal to submit to disciplinary action after committing an infraction of the hospital rules. This report reflected that the patient was adjudged competent.

Another report in this file was that of Dr. T. J. THOMAS, dated October 22, 1962, reflecting a Neuro-psychiatric examination at the VA Hospital in Montgomery, Alabama. This report reflected as follows:

The veteran is incompetent. He is very limited in his social adaptation and has made no economic adjustment. It is probable he will soon need to be hospitalized on account of the problem he creates in the parental situation. Patient was diagnosed as Schizophrenic Reaction, Undifferentiated.

A report dated January 10, 1963, by Dr. C. C. ALLEN of the Tuskegee VA Hospital reflected WARD was admitted

November 21, 1962, and discharged December 20, 1962. The psychiatric diagnosis this time was Schizophrenic Reaction - Undifferentiated Type, manifested by history of episodes of impulsive behavior of a destructive nature, and insomnia, chronic and moderate. The report continued that the patient was considered to be competent, although it was doubted that he would make a sustained social adjustment.

Mr. CHAPMAN advised that it was clear from WARD's file that WARD should be hospitalized for mental treatment and care; however, WARD's mother constantly declined to permit WARD to be hospitalized for a sustained length of time. Mr. CHAPMAN stated it appears the only way WARD can maintain any semblance of fitting into society is through a constant use of strong tranquilizer drugs.

On March 25, 1964, a check of the records of the Montgomery Police Department and the Montgomery County Sheriff's Office, failed to reflect any record of BENJAMIN C. WARD.

On March 25, 1964, Assistant Chief of Police E. P. BROWN, Detective Division, Montgomery Police Department, advised that WARD has not engaged in any activities which have come to his attention.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date March 30, 1964

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On March 25, 1964, BENJAMIN C. WARD, 828 Summit Street, Montgomery, Alabama, was interviewed at his home.

WARD advised that due to an extremely nervous system, he has a custom of walking to the downtown Montgomery area quite frequently about two or three o'clock in the morning. At approximately this time in either January or February, 1963, he had walked to the Trailways Bus Station in Montgomery to buy a magazine. He observed three or four men sitting at the coffee counter drinking coffee and engaged all of these men in a general conversation for several minutes. He did not obtain any of the names of these men and has no recollection whatever concerning the things discussed, but he does know that it was nothing of any particular import which they discussed during this time.

After the photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD was published in newspapers, magazines and displayed on television, WARD advised he recognized these pictures as being one of the men with whom he talked at the Trailways Bus Station on this occasion. He recalled that he heard one of the men with this person call the man identified by him as OSWALD by the name of ART.

WARD stated that he saw this same man on one other occasion which was the Friday before Labor Day in 1963. WARD stated at approximately 1:15 PM that date, he caught the Greyhound Bus from Montgomery to Mobile, Alabama, for the purpose of going to Pensacola, Florida, later to the dog races. While in the bus station in Montgomery prior to boarding his bus, he met this same man, identified by WARD as LEE HARVEY OSWALD and talked to him for some ten or fifteen minutes in the bus station. This man apparently had been on the bus when it came into the Montgomery station as he was permitted to board the bus before the passengers who were getting on for the first time in Montgomery.

After boarding the bus, he again had a lengthy discussion with this man and after telling the man he was going

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On 3/25/64 at Montgomery, Alabama File # MO 89-25

by SAS WOODSON E. DRAUT AND SPENCER H. ROBB/pei Date dictated 3/26/64

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to Pensacola from Mobile to watch the dog races, this man stated that he, too, would get off in Mobile and go to Pensacola with him although he planned to go to New Orleans.

WARD stated that he and the man identified by him as OSWALD arrived in Mobile at approximately 6:00 PM and almost immediately caught a bus to Pensacola where they attended the dog races. Both returned by bus to Mobile, arriving about midnight and he, WARD, obtained a room in a hotel across the street from the bus station; however, the man identified by him as OSWALD stayed at the bus station stating he was going on to New Orleans. WARD stated that he has not seen this individual since that time.

WARD stated that the man identified by him as OSWALD never did tell him what his name was and he never did ask the man for his name. WARD stated that he and this man did not discuss anything in particular concerning where the man had been and where he was going, what he planned to do, and as a result, he knows nothing whatever about this individua as a result of his conversations with him.

WARD was asked if he loaned this individual some money, and he stated that he had not, that they had both bet on the dog races and this man had won about $800 in this manner and he himself had won about $125 on that occasion.

WARD was asked if he had observed this individual in the vicinity of the State Capitol in Montgomery, Alabama, during the time ~~Attorney General~~ ROBERT KENNEDY was visiting in Montgomery. WARD stated he did not go around the capitol during the time Attorney General KENNEDY was in Montgomery and has no idea if this man was in that vicinity. He stated that he does recall that the visit to Montgomery by Attorney General KENNEDY was on the day after he had seen the man identified by him as OSWALD at the Trailways Bus Station in Montgomery in January or February, 1963.

WARD was asked if he were convinced beyond any doubt that the man he had met on the two occasions in Montgomery was identical with LEE HARVEY OSWALD. WARD stated that he could not swear that this individual was definitely LEE HARVEY OSWALD; however, based on this man's appearance and OSWALD's appearance as depicted in his pictures, he feels rather certain that this man was identical with OSWALD.

P. Allegation Individual Using Name JERRY PELLEGRINO, Who Appeared at Saab Motor Company, Bethesda, Maryland, in Early 1963 Resembled LEE HARVEY OSWALD

BA 89-30
JSR:el
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RE: JERRY PELLEGRINO
BLADENSBURG, MARYLAND

On December 3, 1963, Mr. WALTER ANDREW KOOPMAN, Saab Motor Company, 4922 Cordell Avenue, Bethesda, Maryland, telephoned the headquarters of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D.C. and advised that the photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD resembled a man who had come into his place of business early in 1963.

Mr. KOOPMAN was contacted in person on December 3, 1963 by Special Agent LELAND L. HUDSON of the Baltimore Division concerning this individual.

BA 89-30
JSR:el
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RE: JERRY PELLEGRINO
BLADENSBURG, MARYLAND

On December 4, 1963, Mrs. GEORGE M. HARRIS, Jr., 4000 52nd Avenue, Bladensburg, Maryland, advised Special Agent ROBERT L. LANPHEAR that GENNARO PELLEGRENO, also known as JERRY PELLEGRENO had rented a room from her from about March to May 1963. He had a mother, Mrs. GENNARO PELLEGRENO, who lived at 500 E. 119th Street, New York 35, New York, telephone FI. 8-4420. PELLEGRENO gave Mrs. HARRIS his place of employment as an electronics firm and provided her with the same telephone number he had given WALTER ANDREW KOOPMAN. On his arrival, he had displayed Army discharge papers, which indicated his age as about 35. Mrs. HARRIS further described PELLEGRENO as a white male, short and stocky, having dark close-cropped hair and as being a crackpot with some association with the John Birch Society.

Miss HELEN WHITE, Personnel Department, Fairchild Stratos, 5006 Jackson Boulevard, Bladensburg, Maryland, advised Special Agent LANPHEAR on December 4, 1963 that her records show J. PELLEGRINO was an employee of a sub-contractor of their firm, the Arde Engineering Company, 11 Hill Street, Newark, New Jersey and had been employed during March 1963 as a structural designer.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 12/4/63

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Mr. WALTER ANDREW KOOPMAN, who resides at 2404 Parallel Lane, Silver Spring, Maryland, was interviewed at his place of business the Saab Motor Company, at 4922 Cordell Avenue, Bethesda, Maryland. KOOPMAN furnished the following information:

In the current issue of U. S. News and World Report on page 59 or 69 there appeared a close-up photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, who is accused of the assination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY. Upon seeing this photograph KOOPMAN stated that it looked very much like a man who came into his place of business on Cordell Avenue sometime between February 15, 1963 and March 15, 1963. KOOPMAN advised that the person resembling OSWALD called himself JERRY PELLEGRINO and had come to him to determine whether he would be able to trade his Volkswagen for a Saab. During the conversation, KOOPMAN advised that it became quite obvious that PELLEGRINO was not interested in trading cars but was more interested in talking, which he did at length.

PELLEGRINO stated that he had been living in either St. Louis, Missouri or St. Louis, Illinois, but had lost his job a week or ten days earlier. PELLEGRINO spoke a great deal about the "shape the country was in" and the lack of leadership.

KOOPMAN advised that a few days later, PELLEGRINO returned briefly to his place of business and left a picture post card in an envelope. This card had a picture of the United Nations Building and imprinted across the picture was "The House That Hiss Built." On the back of the card was the printed words "Isn't it time we did something about this?" KOOPMAN no longer has this card; however, PELLEGRINO at the same time left a manila envelope addressed to Mr. JERRY PELLEGRIM, 500 East 119th Street, New York City 35, New York. The manila envelope was apparently a business envelope from Allen-Bradley Company, Quality Motor Control, 136 West Greenfield Avenue, Milwaukee 4, Wisconsin.

On 12/3/63 at Bethesda, Maryland File # BA 89-30

by SA LELAND L. HUDSON:mjh Date dictated 12/4/63

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BA 89-30
LLH:mjh
2

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Enclosed in the manila envelope were the following:

1. A complete reprint of testimony of Dr. SCHWARTZ contained in the U. S. Government Printing Office, Document number 52964. Stamped in the margin of this document was "Four Freedoms Study Group, Post Office Box 3815 - TA 2-1271, Kirkwood 22, Missouri."

2. A one page reproduction of an Encyclical Letter of HIS HOLINESS POPE PIUS XI, issued in 1937, entitled "Atheistic Communism" (Divini Redemptoris).

3. The Wackenhut Security Review, Volume 3, Number 3, dated March, 1963, entitled "Communism and You."

4. Hillman/Mac Fadden Pocketbook by NATHANIEL WEYL, entitled "Red Star Over Cuba."

5. A pocketbook distributed by Christian Crusade, Box 977 Tulsa, Oklahoma, entitled "Communist America, Must It Be?" by BILLY JAMES HARGIS, D.D. On the inside of the front cover was the following pencil notation:

c/o Mrs. HARRIS
JERRY PELLEGRINO
4000 - 52nd Street
Bladensburg, Maryland
UN 4-4531
Work - Fairchild Stratos
extention 26
5006 Johnson Street

Mr. KOOPMAN advised that he has neither seen nor heard from this man since he left the pamphlets.

DL 100-10461

Q. Allegation That ARNOLD LOUIS KESSLER Associated With LEE HARVEY OSWALD in Mexico City Prior to Assassination

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JPM:cjds
SF 89-58
DL 100-10461

On March 20, 1964, Dallas T-4 advised that he was in Mexico City until approximately two weeks ago. While in Mexico City he had occasion to visit the Casa de los Amigos operated by the American Friends Service Committee in Mexico City. While visiting the Casa de los Amigos, he met one ARNOLD (last name unknown) who was residing at the Casa de los Amigos.

ARNOLD had in his possession a press card which identified him as an employee of the "Mexico City Times", but he was not employed by that publication at the time he met informant. In addition, informant was unable to furnish any information as to where ARNOLD was working at the time.

ARNOLD related he had been in Mexico City for approximately four months and commented to informant that he had had dinner with LEE HARVEY OSWALD on the occasion of the latter's visit to Mexico City prior to the assassination of President KENNEDY. ARNOLD did not say where this dinner engagement took place, nor did he relate any of the details of the conversation he had with OSWALD on the occasion of this dinner. Informant advised he did not learn whether ARNOLD met with OSWALD on any other occasion either in Mexico or elsewhere.

Informant described ARNOLD as a white male American, twenty to twenty-four years of age, 5'10", 160 pounds, blond hair, ruddy complexion, and full mustache. Informant noted that ARNOLD claimed to be from Berkeley, California.

Informant concluded by stating he has no additional information regarding the above matter, no further description of ARNOLD, and no idea where ARNOLD is living and working at the present time.

On April 7, 1964, Investigative Clerk DAVID L. DE WEESE reviewed at the Passport Office, United States Department of State, a passport application dated September 9, 1963, for ARNOLD

LOUIS KESSLER, born September 28, 1942, at Detroit, Michigan. This application was filed at San Francisco and revealed that a passport was issued to him on September 10, 1963, at San Francisco.

The aforementioned records reflected that KESSLER's permanent address was 18266 Pinehurst, Detroit, Michigan. His approximate date of departure from the United States was October 1, 1963, and he indicated he intended to stay abroad six months. His proposed itinerary was Brazil, Peru and Argentina, and the purpose of his trip was to visit relatives in these countries.

The aforementioned records contained the following description of KESSLER:

Height	5'9"
Hair	Brown
Eyes	Brown
Occupation	Student

The aforementioned records contained a photograph of ARNOLD LOUIS KESSLER dated September 10, 1963. A copy of this photograph was exhibited to the original source in this matter, who advised that he met "ARNOLD" while visiting the Casa de los Amigos in Mexico City.

The aforementioned informant advised on April 14, 1964, that ARNOLD LOUIS KESSLER was positively identical with the "ARNOLD" he met at the Casa de los Amigos.

Records of the University of California, Berkeley, California, reflect that ARNOLD LOUIS KESSLER, born September 28, 1942, Detroit, Michigan, was admitted to the University of California Berkeley, in the spring of 1962 and officially withdrew September 1, 1963, for lack of money

SF 82-58
DL 100-10461

The aforementioned records contained no information reflecting KESSLER's intention to return to the University of California and the only relatives shown in these records are his parents, SAM KESSLER and PAULINE BUCKLER KESSLER, 18266 Pinehurst, Detroit, Michigan.

Subsequent investigation was conducted to locate ARNOLD LOUIS KESSLER. He was located and interviewed, the results of which have previously been reported. KESSLER stated during interview that he had, at no time, met LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

R. Allegation That Individual in Telephone Call From Jerry's Wagon Wheel, Phoenix, Arizona, to DELORES CONSTANT, Dallas, Texas, on November 24, 1963, Remarked "OSWALD Got The Big Money and They Will Never Find It."

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date April 9, 1964

Records of the Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph Company, Phoenix, Arizona, contain the following information:

On November 24, 1963 at 11:25 AM, an unknown individual placed a person-to-person telephone call from telephone number 275-6621, listed to Jerry's Wagon Wheel, 4100 East Van Buren, Phoenix, to DELORES CONSTANT, Dallas, Texas, area code 214, telephone number 528-5243. The call lasted for six minutes. The caller was overheard saying "Everything went wrong in Dallas. Police have been looking for the checks." The caller also stated "OSWALD got the big money and they will never find it."

The above information can only be made public in the proper proceeding upon the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum which should be directed to LAWSON V. SMITH, Vice President and General Manager, Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph Company, 16 West McDowell Road, Phoenix, Arizona.

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On 11/24/63 at Phoenix, Arizona File # PX 89-42

by SA ROY W. REGER :btg Date dictated 4/8/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date April 9, 1964

JERRY PRATT, Owner of Jerry's Wagon Wheel, 4100 East Van Buren, Phoenix, Arizona, stated that he is the person who made a telephone call to his girl friend, DELORES CONSTANT at Dallas, Texas on November 24, 1963.

PRATT said the reference to the money and the Police was concerning a burglary which occurred at his establishment on the night of November 23, 1963. PRATT could not recall mentioning the name of OSWALD. However, he did ask his girl friend about all the trouble in Dallas.

On 11/24/63 at Phoenix, Arizona File # PX 89-42

by SA ROY W. REGER :btg Date dictated 4/8/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 11/25/63

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Mrs. DELORES CONSTANT, nee Conkright, 3700 Fairfax Street, advised she received a telephone call on November 24, 1963, from a friend, JERRY PRATT, owner of Jerry's Wagon Wheel, 4100 East Van Buren, Phoenix, Arizona. She advised that PRATT informed her that when he opened his business establishment on that date he found that it had been burglarized.

According to Mrs. CONSTANT, PRATT stated that "they failed to find the big money and only took some change and checks from the bar." She stated PRATT also commented concerning the "OSWALD case" and remarked that there had been considerable excitement in Dallas, to which she agreed.

on 11/24/63 at Dallas, Texas 98 File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent JOHN V. ALMON/eah Date dictated 11/25/63

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8. Allegation That LEE HARVEY OSWALD in Welch, West Virginia, November 11, 1963

BA 39-30
JSR:dgr
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RE: ALLEGATION THAT LEE OSWALD WAS IN WELCH, WEST VIRGINIA, November 11, 1963

On December 2, 1963, Mr. PAUL HARRISON, Superintendent, Susquehanna Toll Bridge, Perryville, Maryland, advised SA GLYNN W. EILAND, that on December 1, 1963, a former employee of his at the toll bridge, [ODELL S. DANGERFIELD] had attempted to reach him via long distance telephone but was unable to do so. [DANGERFIELD] left the following message with an employee at the bridge and asked that it be given to Mr. HARRISON, "OSWALD, who killed the President, was reported to have been in Welch, West Virginia, on November 11, 1963, while Vice President JOHNSON was there".

Mr. HARRISON stated that he had fired [DANGERFIELD] in 1957 for being unreliable due to his drinking habits. He added that [DANGERFIELD] had returned to West Virginia. He had recently heard that [DANGERFIELD] was arrested for bootlegging at Iaeger, West Virginia, and that he was reported to be living there.

On December 2, 1963, Miss LEEDA KIPROW, Secretary to RUSSELL DAVIS, Personnel Director, State of Maryland, State Office Building, Baltimore, Maryland, advised SA J. STANLEY ROTZ that the only address they had for [ODELL S. DANGERFIELD] was that in 1957 when he resided at [RFD 1, Box 17] Elkton, Maryland. [DANGERFIELD] was employed as a guard at the Susquehanna Toll Bridge, Perryville, Maryland, from April to September, 1957.

On December 4, 1963, the Pittsburgh Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, advised that on December 3, 1963, [ODELL SYLVESTER DANGERFIELD] had been interviewed by SA FRANCIS E. BURKE at Redbird near Iaeger, West Virginia. [DANGERFIELD] had advised that a coal miner, whose identity he could not recall, mentioned to him about December 1, 1963, that he had heard that LEE OSWALD, President KENNEDY's assassin, was seen in Welch, West Virginia, November 11, 1963, at a celebration attended by LYNDON B. JOHNSON, then Vice President.

BA 89-30
JSR:dgr
2

Chief of Police CLEVE HILTON, Iaeger, West Virginia, advised SA BURKE on December 3, 1963, that [DANGERFIELD] is a heavy drinker and totally unreliable. Chief of Police BUSTER DODSON, Welch, West Virginia, advised that no allegation of OSWALD's presence in Welch, West Virginia, as indicated by [DANGERFIELD] had been reported to Chief DODSON and he doubted the story.

Since previous investigation placed OSWALD in Dallas, Texas, on November 11, 1963, no further investigation was conducted concerning the foregoing allegation.

T. Allegation That LEE HARVEY OSWALD Met With FIDEL CASTRO's Agents in Mexico for Instructions as to how to Assassinate the President as Furnished by Mr. LEE DAUGHERTY

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 4/21/64

On 4/17/64 Mr. LEE DAUGHERTY, P. O. Box 537, Half Moon Bay, California, furnished the following information to SA MAX H. FISCHER:

Mr. Daugherty is a retired Army Officer presently working for Western Auto Company and is temporarily visiting in the Pebble Beach, California, area.

During the latter part of February, 1964, Mr. Daugherty took an Eastern Airlines flight from Tampa, Florida, to Dallas, Texas. The flight had originated in Miami, Florida, and was to terminate either in Phoenix, Arizona, or Albuquerque, New Mexico. When he got on the plane, he sat down next to two Cuban doctors (obstetricians) who had boarded the flight at Miami, Florida. One was an older man who sat next to the window and spoke almost no English. The other was about 45 years of age and was en route Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, where he had obtained a position as a Resident physician in an Oklahoma City hospital. He was accompanied on the flight by a wife and either two or three small children.

This doctor, whose name Daugherty cannot recall, said he had recently come to the United States from Spain and the only way he could get out of Cuba was to go to Spain and thereafter obtain a visa to come to the United States. He indicated that he had been educated in the United States before World War II and served as an interne at St. Vincent's Hospital in New York City during World War II.

As the plane approached Dallas, Texas, this doctor asked Mr. Daugherty what he thought about the assassination of President Kennedy. Daugherty replied that it had been a horrible thing and wondered whether the truth would ever be known to the American people. The doctor replied that the truth would not be published for at least ten years and that he knew Lee Harvey Oswald had been to Mexico prior to the time of the assassination and had met with some of Fidel Castro's agents for instructions as to how to assassinate the President. He did not say how he had such knowledge but his statement was to the effect that he had knowledge that such were true facts and not a theory that the doctor had developed.

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On 4/17/64 at Pebble Beach, California File # SF 89-53

by SA MAX H. FISCHER :lc Date dictated 4/21/64

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Mr. Daugherty thought about the conversation later and wondered how the doctor could have so much knowledge about the President's assassination when he supposedly was in Cuba until recently.

He stated that the exact date of the flight could be established at New Orleans, Louisiana, as it was the day the "Cotton Queen" arrived there for the Mardi Gras and newspaper photographers were on hand to take her picture.

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DL 10[illegible]-10461
RPG:[illegible]h

Investigation based on the information furnished by Mr. LEE DAUGHERTY is reflected in the report of Special Agent HARVEY B. MURPHY, dated May 14, 1964, at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

DL 100-10461

U. Allegation That Owner or Manager of Riviera Club, Castroville, Texas, Was LEE HARVEY OSWALD's Brother

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DL 89-43
SA 89-67

The following investigation was conducted by SA JOHN M. KEMMY:

AT SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS:

On November 30, 1963, JANET M. BRIEDEN, Clerk, San Antonio FBI Office, advised that on that date her sister, MARY LYNN BRIEDEN, had advised her that a friend of MARY LYNN's, TOMMY ESTES, of Devine, Texas, had advised MARY LYNN on the night of November 29, 1963, that the man who either owned or managed the Riviera Club in Castroville, Texas, was thought to be OSWALD's brother.

Form FD-302 (Rev. 3-23-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Date April 14, 1964

CHARLES J. HITZFELDER, Sheriff, Medina County, Texas, advised that to his knowledge the brother of LEE HARVEY OSWALD does not operate, manage, or reside at the Riviera Club in Castroville, Texas. Sheriff HITZFELDER informed that he has no information that OSWALD has any relatives at this place.

HITZFELDER advised this club is owned and managed by one DAVID HONIGFELD who has resided there for several years and who originally is from Paterson, New Jersey. He said HONIGFELD is a former opera singer and allegedly holds a law degree. He said HONIGFELD has low morals and associates and entertains prostitutes and caters to convicts and the criminal element. HITZFELDER said that he has raided this club several times and apprehended wanted felons and escaped prisoners.

Sheriff HITZFELDER said to his knowledge HONIGFELD has no contact with OSWALD.

418

On 11/20/63 at Devine, Texas File # SA 89-67
DL 89-43

by SA JOSEPH C. WEBB, JR./dnb Date dictated 4/14/64

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V. Allegation That Son-in-Law (DAVID MILLER) of Woman Residing at 2307 Finley Road, Irving, Texas, Conspired With LEE HARVEY OSWALD in Assassination Believed to Have Been Made by MARION B. MEHARG, Former Son-in-Law

DL 100-10461
CTB:eah

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On April 23, 1964, Mr. ROBIE LOVE, Justice of the Peace, Dallas County, Texas, telephonically advised SA CHARLES T. BROWN, JR., as follows:

Mr. LOVE said his wife received a telephone call from an unidentified colored man, who advised Mrs. LOVE he is the yardman for a woman residing at 2307 Finley Road, Irving, Texas. This unidentified colored man told Mrs. LOVE he desired to report some information to Mr. LOVE because he knew Mr. LOVE and he had been "scared to death" to say anything about this previously because he was afraid they might "kill him."

The man told Mrs. LOVE he was working in the yard at 2307 Finley Road, Irving, on the day of the assassination, November 22, 1963. He overheard the woman who lives at 2307 Finley Road talking to her son-in-law on the telephone, at which time there was a conversation reflecting the son-in-law had conspired with LEE HARVEY OSWALD to assassinate the President. On November 22, 1963, this unidentified son-in-law arrived in Dallas, Texas, and visited with the woman living at 2307 Finley Road. This man allegedly came from Tennessee or Georgia and reportedly left Dallas at 2:20 PM, on November 22, 1963, after the assassination, to return to Tennessee or Georgia. The woman at 2307 Finley Road supposedly had a great hatred for President KENNEDY.

This unidentified man told Mrs. LOVE he had worried over this matter for months and he desired to get it off his mind.

SA CHARLES T. BROWN, JR., checked the Criss-Cross Directory for the Dallas area, at which time it was ascertained LEWIS MAX ASHBURN resides at 2307 Finley Road, Irving, Texas.

Mr. LOVE, in furnishing the above information, stated his wife obtained a telephone nurber, "BL 5-6249," and believed that number was connected in some way with the call from the yardman.

A check of the Dallas Criss-Cross Directory fails to list a listing for "BL 5-6249."

Mr. LOVE did not know whether this telephone number applied to the yardman or to the woman residing at 2307 Finley Road, Irving.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 4/28/64

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The records of the Southwestern States Telephone Company, Irving, Texas, reflect telephone number BL 5-6249 is listed to MILDRED BERNICE CLICK, of 2307 Firley Road, Irving, Texas.

Records indicate this telephone was connected to that residence on March 14, 1964, and that subscriber CLICK is presently employed as a clerk at Jameson's Pharmacy, 219 Jefferson Davis Center, Dallas, Texas.

The above information will be made available upon the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum, which should be directed to Mr. WILLIAM P. ESSLINGER, Division Manager, Southwestern States Telephone Company, 210 South Main Street, Irving, Texas.

422

on 4/24/64 at Irving, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agents EUGENE F. PETRAKIS & A. RAYMOND Date dictated 4/27/64

SWITZER/eah

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DL 100-10461
RPG/d

On April 29, 1964, Lieutenant JOE HUBBARD, Irving Police Department, Irving, Texas, telephonically advised that at 9:00 P.M., April 20, 1964, Officer WALTER LIPSCOMB, Irving Police Department, received a telephone call from an unknown male telling the police to go to 2307 Finley Road and they would find a man that was wanted. The caller then hung up.

Lieutenant HUBBARD said that at 9:30 P.M. on April 25, 1964, Officer LIPSCOMB received another telephone call, believed to be from the same individual, who stated that he bet that Georgia would like to know who was at 2307 Finley Road and that the caller then hung up.

Lieutenant HUBBARD advised that at 10:05 P.M. on April 26, 1964, Sergeant W. L. DRAKE, Irving Police Department, received a long distance telephone call from Captain A. L. HUTCHINS, Georgia Bureau of Investigation, Atlanta, Georgia. Captain HUTCHINS advised Sergeant DRAKE that the Georgia Bureau of Investigation telephone operator had received a long distance telephone call from a person who stated that he would not tell his name because he did not want to get killed, but that there was a woman who lived at 2307 Finley Road, Irving, Texas, who had a son-in-law that knew who killed the three Georgia policemen. Captain HUTCHINS advised Sergeant DRAKE that the caller then hung up.

Lieutenant HUBBARD stated that inquiry at 2307 Finley Road reveals this is the residence of Mrs. BERNICE CLICK, who purchased the property from LEWIS MAX ASHBURN recently. According to Lieutenant HUBBARD, MARION B. MEHARG is the former son-in-law of Mrs. CLICK, whose daughter and her present husband, Mr. and Mrs. DAVID MILLER, reside at 125 Northern Avenue, Apartment Number 2, Atlanta, Georgia, telephone 377-4168.

Lieutenant HUBBARD advised that he is convinced that the telephone calls above were made by MARION B. MEHARG and that he has sent a teletype to the Georgia Bureau of Investigation advising them that he suspects such call they received was from MARION B. MEHARG.

Previous investigation has been conducted concerning MARION B. MEHARG and information attributed to him which is set forth on pages 49 to 56 of the report of Special Agent ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated December 23, 1963, at Dallas, Texas, and pages 99 through 118 of the report of Special Agent ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated January 22, 1964, at Dallas, Texas.

The facts developed in connection with the information allegedly furnished by MEHARG were presented to Assistant U. S. Attorney B. H. TIMMINS, JR. at Dallas, Texas, on February 14, 1964, at which time he advised that, after reviewing the results of the investigation, he was declining prosecution with respect to MEHARG making false statements and impersonating a U. S. Secret Service agent because he did not believe the facts indicated an offense which could be proved in Federal Court. He further stated that the facts indicated that a domestic situation was responsible for the alleged actions of MEHARG and that he did not believe the Federal Court should be used to solve such a domestic situation.

DL 100-10461

W. U. S. Treasury Department Tax Form 1040 Bearing Writing "LEE OSWALD Was Here!" in Yellow Ink Found in U. S. Post Office, Waterloo, Iowa

By communication dated January 6, 1964, the Omaha Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation furnished a U. S. Treasury Department Tax Form 1040 with a printed sticker addressed to KATINKA A. MALOY, 241 Prospect Avenue, Waterloo, Iowa, with the writing "Lee Oswald was here!" in yellow ink. This form had been furnished to the FBI Resident Agency, Waterloo, Iowa, by Mr. THOMAS GORGAS, Assistant Postmaster, U. S. Post Office, Waterloo, Iowa, who stated it had been noted in a mail pouch received at that U. S. Post Office from the Internal Revenue Service, Ogden, Utah. He said that all mail in the pouch was Internal Revenue Service forms, pre-addressed for mailing at Ogden, Utah, and that when the pouch was opened for distribution of the forms in the Waterloo area, it was noted the writing was on this form. He said the writing "Lee Oswald was here!" was apparently written on the form before the typed address sticker was applied, as the address sticker covers part of the writing. He said that another Internal Revenue Service Form 1040 in this same bag had the words "Hello there" on it, but said he could not locate this form; however, it appeared to have been written by the same type and color of pen. GORGAS could furnish no other information on this matter, nor could he relate any other instances of similar writing noted in this mail pouch or other mail items. He said that a duplicate Form 1040 has been mailed to KATINKA A. MALOY, the addressee, and said he consulted the Postal Inspector and Internal Revenue Service, Waterloo, Iowa, who advised him to furnish the above item to the FBI for any assistance it might be in an investigation.

On February 12, 1964, FRED WIGNALL, Acting Director, Western Service Center, Internal Revenue Service, Ogden, Utah, examined the Form 1040 reflecting the above hand printed words. He advised he could place no significance on this writing, except that it apparently was some employee's idea of a joke. He said the Western Service Center had handled mailing of all 1040 Forms to taxpayers west of the Mississippi River, the total tally being 15,163,202. These forms were prepared for mailing on mechanical addressing machines, three of which were used during the period from the first of October to the latter part of December, 1963. These machines were manned on two shifts,

five days a week, approximately twenty-five people on each shift. He exhibited the addressing machines, which are presently in operation preparing different tax forms for mailing.

It was observed that the forms are received in large cardboard cartons and fed into the machines in stacks of approximately fifty forms. The machine attaches a pre-printed adhesive address slip to the form and they emerge from the machine in a continuous process. They are thereafter gathered into bundles for each town or placed in mailing bags.

The addressed forms are given a very rapid and cursory examination, which Mr. WIGNALL said was only for the purpose of detecting address slips which are not firmly attached or which have been folded over. He said no attempt is made to remove forms to which an address is not attached, as these are later discarded by postal authorities and the operation is too rapid to attempt to examine the forms as they emerge from the machine. He said that marking pens with various ink colors are available throughout the area, which include the addressing machines, and he was unable to suggest any way in which it might be possible to identify the employee who had written on the form in question.

DL 100-10461

VI. ALLEGATIONS REGARDING ACQUAINTANCESHIP OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD AND JACK L. RUBY

A. Investigation Relating to Mrs. BERTHA CHEEK, a Sister of Mrs. EARLENE ROBERTS, the Housekeeper at 1026 North Beckley Street, Dallas, Texas

B. Allegation Contained in Article in May 17, 1964, Issue of The "National Enquirer" Linking LEE HARVEY OSWALD and JACK L. RUBY

C. Photograph Allegedly Depicting JACK L. RUBY Among Bystanders During Presidential Motorcade

D. Allegations Made by EWING E. CLEMONS

E. Allegation Unknown Bail Bondsman Attempting to Raise Bail for JACK L. RUBY Same Individual Who Accepted Literature from LEE HARVEY OSWALD at New Orleans, Louisiana

DL 100-10461

A. Investigation Relating to Mrs. BERTHA CHEEK, a Sister of Mrs. EARLENE ROBERTS, the Housekeeper at 1026 North Beckley Street, Dallas, Texas

DL 100-10461
RPG:eah
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The following information in part supplements information previously set forth on Pages 453 through 462, of the report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, dated December 23, 1963, at Dallas, Texas, and on Page 397, of the report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, dated April 15, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, relating to BERTHA CHEEK.

It should be noted that previous investigation has established that Mrs. EARLENE ROBERTS, the housekeeper for Mrs. A. C. JOHNSON, 1026 North Beckley Street, Dallas, Texas, where OSWALD was residing at the time of the assassination, is a sister of Mrs. BERTHA CHEEK.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date April 9, 1964

JESS LYNCH, painter at the Glen Canyon Dam Project for the Merritt, Chapman and Scott Contractors, Page, Arizona, furnished the following information:

During 1959 or early 1960, LYNCH managed a rooming house at 5212 Gaston Avenue, Dallas, Texas, which was owned by Mrs. BERTHA CHEEK. Mrs. CHEEK's sister, a Mrs. JOHNSON, also helped in running this establishment. From the pictures of Mrs. JOHNSON seen on television, LYNCH believes that she is Mrs. A. C. JOHNSON, renter of the room to LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

Just prior to LYNCH leaving his job as manager of the rooming house, two Cuban males rented a room in the boarding house at 5212 Gaston Avenue for a period of about six weeks. Both Mrs. JOHNSON and Mrs. CHEEK appeared to be quite "friendly" with these two Cubans. LYNCH gave no further description of these two Cubans nor any information relative to their actions or reasons for being in Dallas.

LYNCH indicated both Mrs. JOHNSON and Mrs. CHEEK have received mental care in the past, and Mrs. CHEEK also owned the Twin Oaks Apartments in Dallas.

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On 11/23/63 at Phoenix, Arizona File # PX 89-42

by SAC E. L. BOYLE :btg Date dictated 4/8/64

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 4/22/64

1

Mrs. BERTHA CARDELIA [illegible] CHEEK advised she resides at 5901 Hillcrest in Dallas, where her telephone number is LA 1-2705.

She said she had been interviewed by persons from the Advisory Staff of the President's Commission on the assassination of President KENNEDY at Dallas, Texas, on April 14, 1964, and they had requested her to make available records of property which she owned in Dallas during 1958 through 1961 on Gaston Avenue in Dallas, Texas, and for the calendar year 1963 for all property she owned in Dallas, Texas.

She said these records were in storage and she would have them at her residence on April 20, 1964.

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On 4/18/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by SA ARTHUR E. CARTER:vm Date dictated 4/20/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-21-64) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 4/22/64

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Mrs. BERTHA CARDELIA (VOGLE) CHEEK, 5901 Hillcrest, Dallas, Texas, advised she formerly resided at 3914 Swiss Avenue, Apartment 2, Dallas, where her telephone number was TA 7-9301. She said she received a notice dated April 7, 1964, from the President's Commission on the assassination of President KENNEDY which advised she would be called to appear before the Advisory Staff of the President's Commission at Dallas, Texas. She said she was called and did appear before the Advisory Staff of the President's Commission on Tuesday, April 14, 1964.

At that time, she was questioned by Mr. GRIFFIN at Dallas concerning her acquaintance with JACK RUBY. Mrs. CHEEK said she reported that she had read RUBY's advertisement in a Dallas newspaper some years ago, exact date not recalled, to the effect that RUBY wanted to sell one-half interest in a club. She said she was unable to recall the name or location of the club. She did recall that RUBY wanted $12,000 for the deal and she and RUBY could not reach an agreement about it.

She said JACK RUBY contacted her in about November, 1963, to see if she was interested in investing $6,000 in a private club. Mrs. CHEEK said she met with JACK RUBY who would not name the location of this club so she did not enter into any contract or agreement with him on the deal. She said she has not had any other dealings with JACK RUBY.

Mrs. CHEEK said she told Mr. GRIFFIN she had complete records concerning the renters, boarders, and workers who have rented or worked for her at rooming houses and/or apartments in Dallas, Texas. She said she told Mr. GRIFFIN she would make the records available for the President's Commission if necessary.

Mrs. CHEEK said Mr. GRIFFIN did not examine any of these records. She advised that her sister, EARLENE ROBERTS, was employed as a caretaker by a Mrs. JOHNSON at 1026 N. Beckley in Oak Cliff in Dallas, Texas, in 1963 while LEE HARVEY OSWALD rented a room at that address prior to the assassination of President KENNEDY at Dallas on November 22, 1963. She said she had never known LEE HARVEY OSWALD

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On 4/20/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by SAs ARTHUR E. CARTER and RICHARD L. WIEHL:vm Date dictated 4/20/64

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and she knew of no association between LEE HARVEY OSWALD and JACK RUBY.

Mrs. CHEEK said she owned and/or operated the following properties at Dallas, Texas, during the period 1958-1961:

5212, 5302, and 5430 Gaston Avenue, Dallas, Texas.

Mrs. CHEEK said the records reflect the names of roomers, boarders, and workers, but they do not indicate the particular address of the individual person with regard to the building or room in which the person resided. She said she owned 5212 Gaston Avenue from 1948 to 1961; 5302 Gaston Avenue from September, 1958, to about 1961, and 5430 Gaston Avenue from 1950 or 1951 to about 1958. Each of these properties was a rooming and boarding house.

Mrs. CHEEK said she owned and/or operated the following properties at Dallas in 1963:

3914 Swiss Avenue (a ten unit apartment building)

3518 Gillespie (a four unit apartment building)

501-11 N. Ewing (Twin Oaks - 32 unit apartments)

708 N. Zangs Boulevard (four unit apartment building)

1206 Hutchins Road (one family dwelling)

1214 Hutchins Road (one family dwelling)

4513 W. University (a duplex dwelling).

She made the records relating to the renters, boarders, and workers that had to do with the foregoing properties available.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 4/22/64

1

On April 20, 1964, Mrs. BERTHA CARDELIA (VOGLE) CHEEK, 5901 Hillcrest, telephone LA 1-2705, Dallas, Texas, made records available covering name and/or address of her tenants, boarders, and workers for the period 1958-1961 inclusive at properties located at 5212, 5302, and 5430 Gaston Avenue, Dallas, Texas. She also produced the records of all tenants for the year 1963 at properties located at 3518 Gillespie, 1206 Hutchins Road, 1214 Hutchins Road, 3914 Swiss Avenue, 501-11 N. Ewing, 4513 W. University, and 708 N. Zangs Boulevard.

Eight rolls of 35 mm Kodak High Contrast Copy Film were made of the above records. They were numbered from one to eight inclusive and represent the following records:

Roll No. 1 - Rental records on persons residing, boarding, or working at 5212, 5302, and 5430 Gaston Avenue in 1958.

Roll No. 2 - A continuation of above records plus miscellaneous records of persons residing, boarding, or working at addresses described in Roll No. 1 (1958).

Roll No. 3 - A continuation of miscellaneous records to the end of 1958 plus records of renters, boarders, and workers at the Gaston Avenue addresses for the year 1959.

Roll No. 4 - A continuation of the 1959 records.

Roll No. 5 - Records for 1959 to end of year.

Roll No. 6 - 1960 rental records and records of tenants, boarders, and workers at 5212, 5302, and 5430 Gaston Avenue.

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On 4/20/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

SAs ARTHUR E. CARTER and

by RICHARD L. WIEHL:vm Date dictated 4/22/64

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Roll No. 7 - A continuation of 1960 records to end of year plus records of 1961, entire year, at Gaston Avenue addresses.

Roll No. 8 - 1963 rental records on property located at 3518 Gillespie, 1206 Hutchins Road, 1214 Hutchins Road, 3914 Swiss Avenue, 501-11 N. Ewing, 4513 [illegible]. W. University, and 708 N. Zangs Boulevard.

B. Allegation Contained in Article in May 17, 1964, Issue of The "National Enquirer" Linking LEE HARVEY OSWALD and JACK L. RUBY

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 5/8/64

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Chief of Police JESSE E. CURRY, Dallas Police Department, Dallas, Texas, was contacted and shown an article appearing in the May 17, 1964, issue of the "National Enquirer." This article was captioned "Washington Insiders Rocked By Report of a Fantastic Letter Link Ruby & Oswald Shocked Officials Hear: U. S. Justice Dept. Letter Blocked Their Arrest Seven Months Before JFK Slaying. Washington Insiders Are Talking About a Fantastic Story Calling...Ruby & Oswald Pals." This article was written by JOHN HENSHAW, Enquirer Washington Bureau Chief. This article was datelined Washington. Chief CURRY read this article in its entirety and stated that (1) he and his Department had never heard of LEE HARVEY OSWALD prior to the assassination of President KENNEDY on November 22, 1963; (2) that the Dallas Police Department had conducted a thorough investigation concerning the attempted assassination of Major General EDWIN A. WALKER but that LEE HARVEY OSWALD had never been considered as a suspect. (3) Chief CURRY stated he had no information linking RUBY and LEE HARVEY OSWALD to the plot to assassinate General EDWIN A. WALKER. (4) Chief CURRY very emphatically and categorically stated he had never received or heard of a letter to his Department from the Department of Justice regarding a request not to arrest LEE HARVEY OSWALD or JACK RUBY. (5) He stated he had never been requested by any official of the Federal Bureau of Investigation not to arrest LEE HARVEY OSWALD or JACK RUBY.

Chief CURRY concluded by stating there was absolutely no truth whatsoever in the allegations made in the article and termed them sheer fantasy and a figment of somebody's imagination.

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on 5/7/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent SAC J. GORDON SHANKLIN and SA VINCENT E. J. DRAIN:vm Date dictated 5/8/64

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C. Photograph Allegedly Depicting JACK L. RUBY Among Bystanders During Presidential Motorcade

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DL 100-10461
RPG/dg

On April 29, 1964, Mr. FELIX PARKER, 10225 Lake Gardens Drive, Dallas 18, Texas, telephone DA 7-3408, who operates a Martinizing dry cleaning establishment, telephonically advised SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING that he had been shown a large photograph, approximately eight by ten, depicting President KENNEDY in his motorcade, and that such picture also depicted bystanders very clearly.

Mr. PARKER stated that the above-described photograph had been exhibited to him by Mrs. WANDA SCHAFER, who operates Hurst Reweaving, 2722 Greenville Avenue, Dallas, Texas. He stated that Mrs. SCHAFER did not state from whom she had received this photograph, and Mr. PARKER states he does not know the actual location reflected in the photograph. Mr. PARKER stated, however, that one of the bystanders depicted in the photograph resembles JACK RUBY.

Mr. PARKER stated that he felt Mrs. SCHAFER would be most happy to make such photograph available for any purpose it might serve in the investigation of the assassination of President KENNEDY, and for this reason was making the above information available.

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DL 100-10461
EFP/d

The following investigation was conducted by SA's EUGENE F. PETRAKIS and A. RAYMOND SWITZER on May 5, 1964:

Mrs. C. D. (WANDA) SCHAFER, proprietor and sole owner, Hurst Reweaving Shop, 2722 Greenville Avenue, Dallas, Texas, residence 5545 Vickery Boulevard, Dallas, was contacted at her place of business regarding a photograph in her possession allegedly depicting an individual resembling JACK RUBY viewing the Presidential Motorcade. Mrs. SCHAFER exhibited a blown-up black and white photograph, 8½" by 10½" in size, taken of the Presidential car carrying President JOHN F. KENNEDY and party by a group of spectators. In the upper right-hand corner of this photograph stands an individual wearing a fedora hat, whom Mrs. SCHAFER pointed out resembled to her a photograph she had observed of JACK RUBY.

Mrs. SCHAFER advised that her husband, Mr. CHARLES DAVID SCHAFER, is employed as a cutter at the Egan Printing Company on Ross Avenue in Dallas, and that sometime during the middle of December 1963 her husband brought home this blown-up photograph, which he stated he had obtained from an employee of Egan Printing Company.

Mrs. SCHAFER was unable to advise who had taken the photograph or the location where the photograph was taken.

Mrs. SCHAFER advised she felt there were numerous other copies of the photograph in her husband's possession which could be obtained at the Egan Printing Company.

Mr. CHARLES DAVID SCHAFER was contacted at his place of employment, Egan Printing Company, 912 Ross Avenue, Dallas, regarding circumstances surrounding his obtaining the photograph depicting the passing Presidential Motorcade. SCHAFER advised a copy of this photograph had been furnished him by a fellow employee, Mr. AARON FOSTER, Foreman of the Cutting Department, at

Egan Printing Company, and that it was his impression that FOSTER had made a large number of copies of this photograph for the benefit of all the employees who desired a copy.

SCHAFER was unable to advise who took the original photograph or the location where the photograph was taken.

AARON FOSTER, Foreman, Egan Printing Company, Dallas, Texas, advised that sometime during the middle of December 1963, an employee at Egan Printing Company, one P. V. BEARDEN, came to work one day with a blown-up copy of a photograph of a portion of the Presidential Motorcade, and that FOSTER borrowed the photograph from BEARDEN and had the Photo Processing Department in the plant reproduce approximately fifty copies of this photograph, to be distributed to fellow employees who desired a copy.

FOSTER stated that BEARDEN told him he had purchased this picture from an unknown Negro male who was selling these photographs on Forest Avenue in Dallas, Texas for $1.00. BEARDEN told FOSTER, however, he did not know the identity of this Negro, nor did he know from what location the photograph was taken.

Mr. FOSTER made available a copy of his photograph to interviewing Agents.

A review of previous investigation conducted in case captioned "JACK L. RUBY; LEE HARVEY OSWALD, (Deceased) - VICTIM; CIVIL RIGHTS", reveals a like photograph was submitted to the Dallas Office on January 9, 1964, by a Mr. MORRIS WEINKRANTZ of 5508 Forest Lane, Dallas. WEINKRANTZ advised that several days following the assassination of President KENNEDY, he purchased an enlarged photograph of President KENNEDY and the Presidential party from a Negro, identity unknown now, who was selling these photographs on Forest Lane in Dallas. WEINKRANTZ stated the Negro told him the photograph had been taken of President KENNEDY in his automobile as it was turning from Houston onto Elm Street and that JACK RUBY was standing in the background when this photograph was taken. Mr. WEINKRANTZ said the man with the hat, standing in the

upper right of the photograph behind the man with the camera in his hand, had been pointed out to him as JACK RUBY, and WEINKRANTZ stated he thought this photograph might be of some value to this Bureau.

SA MANNING C. CLEMENTS, who had previously interviewed JACK RUBY over a period of some three and one-half hours on December 21, 1963, viewed the photograph on January 10, 1964, previously submitted by WEINKRANTZ, and advised the photograph does not, in his opinion, include anyone closely resembling JACK RUBY.

A comparison of the photograph submitted by Mr. WEINKRANTZ and the photograph in possession of Mrs. SCHAFER, as well as employees of Egan Printing Company, reveals these photographs are identical in every way and were obviously enlarged from the same negative.

It is further noted that previous investigation as reported in case captioned "JACK L. RUBY; LEE HARVEY OSWALD, (Deceased) - VICTIM; CIVIL RIGHTS", reveals the following employees of the "Dallas Morning News", interviewed December 4, 1963, have asserted that JACK RUBY was present in the advertising office of that newspaper from at least 12:00 Noon to 1:30 P.M., November 22, 1963, and that JACK RUBY could not, therefore, have observed the Presidential Motorcade as it passed the corner of Elm and Houston Streets:

GEORGIA MAYOR, secretary, Advertising Division, "Dallas Morning News", corner Young and Houston Streets, Dallas (observed RUBY 12:30 P.M., November 22, 1963)
DON J. CAMPBELL, advertising salesman (observed RUBY from 12:00 Noon to 12:25 P.M., November 22, 1963)
BILLIE A. RAY, advertising salesman (observed RUBY from 12:40 P.M. to 1:30 P.M., November 22, 1963)

D. Allegations Made by EWING E. CLEMONS

DL 100-10461
WHB:eah
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On April 10, 1964, Detective H. M. HART, Special Service Bureau, Dallas Police Department, Dallas, Texas, made available a letter, dated January 7, 1964, directed to L. M. "TEX" EDMUNDS, 713 Sabine Street, Dallas 3, Texas, postmarked at Tracy, California, on January 7, 1964, from EWING E. CLEMONS, 225-C West Carlton, Tracy, California. This letter stated:

"Dear Tex;

Re} the Oswald Case;;; Its very probable that when Oswald secured rooms away from his wife, that it was because he had a 'girl' he was dateing...Also its very probale this, 'GIRL', was one of Ruby's GANG...Also its probable this, 'GIRL', may have also Roomed in this same house, and that Rubenstien made the DEALS with OSWALD through this GIRL... And its very probable this GIRL may NOT now be around, because she may have been disposed of ... Silenced Jew style (last three words written in longhand).

"If you know any State Operators working on this case, which can be DEPENDED ON, check this out with them, so they can work from this angle...It may require private investigation, that is some_one to seek rooms at this house, live there and get acquainted, even with neighbors, who may have seen a GIRL come there with OSWALD or leave with OSWALD, and perhaps it can be learned WHO the GIRL is, and her connections with Rubenstien... It is unlikely Rubenstien made a direct deal with Oswald, but went through some_one else, had some_one else make the pay_off, which could have been the 150 dollars reported FOUND in HIS Apt... Probaly thirty 5.00 bills, (30 Prices)

"Its generally beleived now throughout the Nation, that this Rubenstien was the MAN behind this killing, but its for SURE this so-called INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE, is NOT going to even TRY to get the FACTS about it, but rather do all it can to COVER UP FACTS...The GIRL angle fits, the known

"evidence even points to it, Oswald with this Apt. AWAY from his WIFE and Baby, indicates Oswald had a REASON to want another place, so as to MEET some_one, probaly a GIRL...I am much inclined to beleive there IS a GIRL involved, and this will be the KEY to it all, but naturally they will SILENCE HER if there is any suspicion shown, but in this case, this GIRL has a FRIEND, she has FOLKS, she has a HISTORY and this is VIP...All question have answers but the X has to be FOUND, and in this case, its very probale even very likely the X is a GIRL, that is the GO BETWEEN, Rubenstien and OSWALD...

"Personally I do NOT have any confidence any more in any PUBLIC INVESTIGATOR connected with either Federal or State Cases. I know some of the OLDER FBI boys, were as straight as they come, and I also know how their hands have long been tied, that if they did uncover anything, it was useless to report it...You know this too, and perhaps know some of these OLDER BOYS, many of whom have been weeded out some tims ago...But there ARE some of them, that is still around, and still able to DIG OUT FACTS...

"I myself beleive this TIPPITS, who was killed was placed or Stationed near the WARE HOUSE to GET Oswald the minute he ran out the door, whether he knew it or not, probale he did not even know!!! I also beleive Oswald did NOT go out of this Building where he usually went out, but via another door...But I do beleive TIPPITS knew OSWALD on SIGHT... Its for SURE this KKKE had CONNECTIONS with the DALLAS POLICE DEPT, else he could not have operated like he owned the Police Station, and its very likely there was either some_one or some few, who knew what the score was ... connected with the POLICE DEPT...of DALLAS, TEXAS... Even with a GRAND JURY investigation these DAYS, with HAND or JEW PICKED JURYMEN, there

is not much hope in this...

"Even if the LADY who runs the rooming house TOLD these so-called INVESTIGATORS that Oswald had a GIRL they would never disclose it...But its for/SURE that OSWALD did NOT have this ROOM, simply to get away from his wife and be ALONE by himself...

"If the SHERIFF'S DEPT there, wanted to see some re-action, some SWEAT out on RUBENSTIEN'S MUG,,,if they arrested some of RUBY's GIRLS, and be SURE that RUBY knew about it, this KIKE would start squirming like any SNAKE does... If it COULD be the GIRL that OSWALD was tied up with, then the KIKE would, that is IF they are NOT in Control also of Sheriffs Dept., the KIKE RUBY would probably go into spasms and fits..."

Detective HART also made available a Photostatic copy of what is believed to be the reply of EDMUNDS to this letter which, in part, stated as follows:

"Refering to your suggestions re Oswald-Rubenstein investigations,, You may rest assured all points you mentioned have been covered, recovered and are still under investigation by competent, honest Dallas officers, Sheriffs Officers and a special contingent from the State Dept. of Public Safety..There is probably quite a bit that will come out when Rubenstein's bail hearing comes up Jan. 20 and far more in reserve for his trial. I know of NO TEXAS LAWMAN IN THE GROUPS MENTIONED WHO HAVE CONFIDENCE IN THE TRUTH BEING MADE PUBLIC BY THE SPECIAL WARREN COMMITTEE or any other Johnson may appoint.. However, this may not bottle up all information permanently since 'leaks' similiar to the 'note Oswald wrote on the attempt he made to kill Maj. Gen. Walker are sure

"to occur...AT THE PRESENT TIME INFORMATION IS NOT BEING RELEASED THAT MIGHT HAVE ANY BEARING ON RUBY'S TRIALS..MIGHT ALSO ADD NONE WILL BE RELEASED BY DALLAS POLICE, SHERIFF OR DEPT. OF SAFETY UNTIL IT IS USED IN COURT."

Another letter was produced by Detective HART dated January 16, 1964, to EDMUNDS, which Detective HART believed was from EWING E. CLEMONS, which stated as follows:

"Dear Tex;

"I have this date received a very interesting REPORT re. the DALLAS INCIDENT, as its now being called, and feel I should inform you of some of the high points in it...

"The Rooming House where Oswald roomed was at 1026 North Beckly Street...

"Oswald and Wife were taken in by a Mr. Mrs. Paine, an ENGINEER, and Mrs. Paine had a Station Wagon, which evidently was used to take Oswald to Old Mexico.. and other Places (last three words written in longhand)

"Bernard Weissman and another New York jew drove from New York City to Dallas to place an AD, FULL PAGE in DALLAS Papers...

"The Paines were evidently members of the 'American Civil Liberties Union,' and took Oswald to meetings with them.

"Mr. Truly, is the Manager of the Texas School Book Depository, and Mrs. Paine, called Mr. TRULY and got Oswald the job there... Evidently TRULY was IN on this...

DL 100-10461

"Five anti-Communists were seized and held by Dallas Police for FOUR DAYS seized within moments after the shooting of Kennedy...do you know who they were, if they were Anti-Reds? (Last eleven words written in longhand)

"Jacob Rubenstien its reported was in a Dallas News Paper Advertising Office, placing an AD for his JOINT, and the Kennedy passed this Office, others ran to window to see Kennedy go by, but Rubenstien never bothered to take a look... Was Kennedy really an IDOL to Rubenstien?

"Rubenstien seemed calm until it was announced that Oswald was going to TALK, and THEN became panicy

"Mrs. Paine evidently attended Antioch College and the University of Pennsylvania, is a UNITARIAN... She sheltered and transported Oswald, BUT no photo of her or her husband has ever been made public...WHY???

"Its very probable some_one in Yellow Springs, Ohio may have some News_Papers or items, which mention left wing activities which would show what Mrs. Paine did while attending Antioch, which was VERY ACTIVE in the ABOLITION of the HUAC COMMITTEE ...

... "Oswald's wife is reported to be a HIGHLY SKILLED PHARMACIST. Mrs. Paine studied Russian and was able to talk with Oswald's wife, its reported the only person who was and did talk with her...

"Oswald's wife's name before marriage was - Marina Pruskova, reported to be a very attractive girl.

6

"Oswald and wife arrived in USA from Russia June 13-62 Michael Paine is reported to have offered to publish a BOOK for Oswald, is there a Publixsher in Dallas by this name ?????

A copy of the letter believed to have been written by EDMUNDS to CLEMONS, dated January 19, 1964, was made available by HART, which stated the following:

"Dear Mr. Clemons:

"Yours of the 16th. Jan. received and contents noted. Your statements seem to be eminently correct with one glaring error in par. 8 on page 1..

"The facts are that Rubenstein was in the Dallas News advertising office at Young & Houston Streets which is SIX BLOCKS south of ELM ST. & HOUSTON WHERE THE KENNEDY CAR WAS WHEN HE WAS 'LIQUIDATED'..The advertising office has no windows facing NORTH - therefore any view of the Kennedy caravan or parade fro__ that location was impossible..The news building is six blocks South and on the southeast corner.. Kennedy's carhad already turned WEST on the Elm St. approach to the triple underpass..Even from the roof of the News Bldg. or from any window facing north a person COULD NOT HAVE SEEN THE KENNEDY CAR or parade..However one could have seen the Texas School book Depository from such a vantage point..Incidentally Rubenstein was stalling around the Dallas News Ads Office, and used a phone from there at about the time Kennedy was shot...RUBY SET UP A PERFECT ALIBI FOR HIMSELF THAT WAS AND WILL REMAIN SHOT PROOF AS FAR AS HIS PERSONAL POSITION AT THE TIME ACTUALLY WAS...He seemed very nervous to persons in the office and later cancelled the advertising he placed for the Saturday and Sunday papers..No part of this corrected date should be taken to mean anything beyond what I have stated--Ruby's alibi for the time of the liquidation is letter perfect....

"Par. re PAINE'S occupation--He is an aeronautical engineer with BELL HELICOPTER, near Ft. Worth in Tarrant County, Texas and is separated from his wife who resides in IRVING, TEXAS - between Dallas and Ft. Worth..I do not know if they are divorced but ther are and were seperated when Oswald liquidated JFK..

"I turned the Chronicle tear sheets over to my old friend Sheriff Bill Decker and presume he turned them over to Henry Wade, Dallas County Dist Atty within 48 hours of their receipt by me...

"Rubenstein's Bond hearing comed up tomorrow (Jan. 20) in Judge Brown's Court and Belli is trying for release on bail and for a change of venue to Fort Worth where a Jew stooge in a State, or in a Federal Court, could preside We'll know what success he has when this hearing is over// They are running additional psychiatric tests and an electric 'brain wave test' on Ruby today. apparently Belli hasn't gotten the right Psychiatrist for the Defense so far.

"I will probably be talking with Sheriff Decker after the Bail Bond deal is disposed of and shall show him your letters for his information..I am of the opinion that all points you have mentioned have been and ARE BEOHG very thoroughly covered..Un fact know several are still being checked but am not in a position to discuss any part of them..Belli obviously wants to definitel_ put the monkey on Oswalds back for the assassination and plans to try to do so during the Bond hearing..As of now it looks as though he won't be able to introduce that evidence..

"With best wishes as always,"

8

Detective H. M. HART stated that L. M. "TEX" EDMUNDS is a well-known segregationist in Dallas, and he had received information that EDMUNDS belonged to the National States Rights Party and the Indignant White Citizens Council of Grand Prairie, both organizations being segregationist groups. EDMUNDS, according to HART, is anti-Jewish and anti-Negro, and is a chronic and frequent letter writer to newspapers. (Characterizations of the National States Rights Party and Indignant White Citizens Council are attached).

Detective HART described EDMUNDS as follows:

Race:	White
Sex:	Male
Age:	70
Height:	6'
Weight:	250 - 275 lbs.
Hair:	Graying
Remarks:	Wears thick glasses, almost blind, sloppy appearance, retired.

On July 16, 1963, Detective DON STRINGFELLOW, Special Services Bureau, Dallas Police Department, advised that L. M. "TEX" EDMUNDS is well known to the Dallas Police Department as a very elderly and eccentric old man who writes numerous letters and attends various anti-integration meetings.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date April 23, 1964

Mr. EWING E. CLEMONS, 225-C, West Carlton, Tracy, California, furnished the information set forth below on April 22, 1964.

Mr. CLEMONS advised that following the assassination of President KENNEDY, he became intensely interested in the case, particularly as it related to LEE HARVEY OSWALD and his alleged responsibility for the assassination.

In connection with the above, he has corresponded with Mr. L. M. "TEX" EDMUNDS of Dallas, Texas, and has advanced certain theories regarding possible connection between LEE HARVEY OSWALD and JACK RUBY.

Mr. CLEMONS stated he has no information in his possessio to substantiate any of his personally held theories about JACK RUBY and LEE HARVEY OSWALD, and added he has no information regarding this case that has not been made public in one form or another.

Finally, Mr. CLEMONS advised he has no data reflecting any efforts upon the part of Federal or local authorities to "cover up" any facts in connection with the investigations involving the assassination of President KENNEDY.

On 4/22/64 at Tracy, California 453 File # SF 89-58

by SAs DOUGLAS G. ALLEN & JOHN P. MC HUGH:csi Date dictated 4/23/64

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E. Allegation Unknown Bail Bondsman Attempting to Raise Bail for JACK L. RUBY Same Individual Who Accepted Literature from LEE HARVEY OSWALD at New Orleans, Louisiana

DE 62-3550
DL 89-43
LMC/ck - 1

Re: Bail Bondsman who is attempting to raise bail for JACK L. RUBY

On November 24, 1963, Mrs. ROBERT BURRETT, Traverse City, Michigan, advised SA ROBERT M. SMITH that she was watching a Columbia Broadcasting System television broadcast of a movie in which LEE HARVEY OSWALD was passing out literature on a street corner in New Orleans, Louisiana.

Mrs. BURRETT advised that she then switched to a local Traverse City television station and watched an interview with a bail bondsman who is a friend of JACK L. RUBY and who was attempting to raise bail money for RUBY. She advised this bail bondsman was the same person she saw in the first program accepting some literature from OSWALD. Mrs. BURRETT advised she was unable to furnish the name of the bail bondsman.

DL 100-10461

VII. BACKGROUND INVESTIGATION

A. Employment Data at Jaggars-Chiles-Stovall, Inc., and Texas School Book Depository, Dallas, Texas

B. Financial Data

1. Expenditures of LEE HARVEY OSWALD

2. Results of Checks at Dallas - Fort Worth Area Banks for Safe-Deposit Box and Other Banking Connections by LEE HARVEY OSWALD or Any Member of His Immediate Family

C. Interviews with Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD, Mother of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, and Data Relating to Her Theories on the Assassination

D. Record of Medical Treatment for Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD and ROBERT OSWALD at Fort Worth, Texas

E. Associates, Acquaintances and Others Allegedly in Past Contact With LEE HARVEY OSWALD

1. Investigation Reflecting Manner in Which LEE HARVEY OSWALD Obtained Names of Individuals With Russian Background in Dallas-Fort Worth Area

2. Background Information on Mrs. LYDIA DYMITRUK, an Associate of MARINA OSWALD

3. Information Concerning Miss YAEKO OKUI Who Attended Party at Dallas, Texas, in December, 1962, at Which LEE HARVEY OSWALD in Attendance

DL 100-10461

4. Information Reflecting NICHOLAS PETRULLI and ROBERT WEBSTER in Russia About Same Time as LEE HARVEY OSWALD

5. Investigation Relating to GEORGE HEIDEL to Determine Any Possible Connection With LEE HARVEY OSWALD

F. Interviews with MARINA NIKOLAEVNA OSWALD, nee Prusakova, also known as Mrs. Lee Harvey Oswald, and Data Concerning

DL 100-10461

A. Employment Data at Jaggars-Chiles-Stovall, Inc., and Texas School Book Depository, Dallas, Texas

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 3/24/64

1

Mr. S. L. MALONE, Secretary-Treasurer, Jaggars-Chiles-Stovall, Incorporated, 522 Browder, stated all company records pertaining to the employment of LEE H. OSWALD were turned over to Mr. JAMES M. DePRATO, Special Agent, Internal Revenue Service, 2101 Pacific Avenue, Dallas, Texas, on November 23, 1963. He said these records consist of the following:

(1) Employee Identification Questionnaire (employment application) prepared by LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

(2) Twenty-six (26) checks paid to OSWALD by Jaggars-Chiles-Stovall, Incorporated, as salary during his employment.

(3) Correspondence with Texas Employment Commission to Jaggars-Chiles-Stovall, Incorporated. He said OSWALD was referred to that company by Texas Employment Commission.

Mr. MALONE stated the only other records he has that pertain to OSWALD's employment by Jaggars-Chiles-Stovall, Incorporated, are his Employee's Withholding Exemption Certificate, dated October 12, 1963, signed LEE H. OSWALD, prepared in the name of LEE H. OSWALD, 3519 Fairmount, Dallas, Texas, Social Security Number 433-56-3739, and the Time Records maintained by OSWALD. He said OSWALD prepared a Time Record on each day worked during his employment of October 12, 1962, through April 6, 1963. He exhibited the Time Records and it was noted each contains OSWALD's name, hours worked, and date at the top and below that is a listing of the jobs worked on that are listed by job number and customer's name. The Time Records are for the following days:

10/12/62
10/15-19/62
10/22-27/62
10/30-11/3/62
11/5-10/62
11/12-17/62

On 3/18/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by SA EMORY E. HORTON:vm Date dictated 3/21/64

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11/19-21/62
11/23-24/62
11/26-12/1/62
12/3-8/62
12/10-14/62
12/17-21/62
12/24/62
12/26-29/62
12/31/62
1/2-4/63
1/7-12/63
1/14-18/63
1/21-26/63
1/28-2/1/63
1/4-2/8/63
2/11-16/63
2/18-22/63
2/25-3/1/63
3/4-9/63
3/11-16/63
3/18-23/63
3/25/63 (two reports, one for "Mon" and one for "Tues.")
3/27-30/63
4/1-6/63.

Mr. MALONE stated that all handwriting and handprinting appearing on each of the above-described documents was prepared by LEE HARVEY OSWALD except the foreman's signature appearing at the bottom of each of the employee time records.

Mr. MALONE stated the above-described records constitute the only records still in possession of Jaggars-Chiles Stovall, Incorporated, that pertained in any way to the employment of LEE HARVEY OSWALD. Mr. MALONE furnished the above-described Employee's Withholding Exemption Certificate and Time Records.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-21-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 3/24/64

1

Mr. O. V. CAMPBELL, Vice President, Texas School Book Depository (TSBD), 411 Elm (RI 7-3521), stated that all records pertaining to LEE HARVEY OSWALD's employment at TSBD have previously been furnished to Agents of the FBI. He stated the only employee records maintained by TSBD that would contain OSWALD's handwriting and/or signature are OSWALD's application for employment and Employee's Withholding Exemption Certificate which have previously been furnished.

Mr. CAMPBELL stated the only records maintained by Texas School Book Depository that would show the hours worked by OSWALD are the payroll records reflecting the employment of OSWALD from October 16 through November 22, 1963. Mr. CAMPBELL pointed out that these records are prepared in their entirety by Mr. H. S. AIKEN, employee of TSBD, and OSWALD did not participate in any manner in preparation of same. He stated TSBD does not utilize a time clock or other device to record an individual's times of arrival and departure as such information is maintained by Mr. AIKEN and employees in the warehouse are paid in cash; are not required to sign any type of receipt for their pay; therefore, there is no additional record pertaining to OSWALD's employment at TSBD. Regarding the payroll records maintained by TSBD, Mr. CAMPBELL pointed out that copies of same had previously been furnished to an Agent of the FBI.

On 3/18/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by SA EMORY E. HORTON:vm Date dictated 3/21/64

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B. Financial Data

1. Expenditures of LEE HARVEY OSWALD

2. Results of Checks at Dallas - Fort Worth Area Banks for Safe-Deposit Box and Other Banking Connections by LEE HARVEY OSWALD or Any Member of His Immediate Family

DL100-10461

1. Expenditures of LEE HARVEY OSWALD

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 4/13/64

1

CHESTER ALLEN RIGGS, JR., 350 Carroll, furnished the following information:

LEE OSWALD rented one side of a duplex at 2703 Mercedes Street, from about July, 1962 to October, 1962. RIGGS does not have old rental records to reflect exact date of occupancy. OSWALD paid $59.50 a month for this duplex and always paid his rent in cash.

All the utilities at this address were in the name of RIGGS. OSWALD paid the water, gas and electric bills, in addition to his rental of $59.50. The utility bills came to RIGGS and he, or one of his employees, would take them to OSWALD. Sometimes OSWALD would pay RIGGS, or one of his men, in cash for the utilities but, in most instances, OSWALD paid the utility bills direct to the companies in Fort Worth. RIGGS stated OSWALD did not have a telephone in this duplex.

The utilities averaged approximately $12.00 a month for gas, water and electricity. RIGGS does not have any of the old records to reflect the exact figures on the utilities. He rented some similar-type apartments with utilities and he always charged an extra $12.00 a month to cover these bills. He had kept a record of the utilities on similar-type duplexes and they would average about $12.00 per month.

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on 4/13/64 at Fort Worth, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent EARLE HALEY/esh Date dictated 4/13/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 4/9/64

1

Mrs. NANNIE M. TOBIAS, 602 Elsbeth Street, Apartment 2, furnished the following information:

LEE HARVEY OSWALD was required to make utility payments for electricity only during the time he resided at 604 Elsbeth Street, Apartment No. 2, Dallas, Texas, between November 3, 1962, and March 3, 1963. All other utility payments were included in the rental amount of $68 per month.

Mrs. TOBIAS stated that electricity was furnished at this address by the Dallas Power and Light Company, Dallas, Texas.

DSS

on 4/8/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent E. J. ROBERTSON:les:eah Date dictated 4/9/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 Date 4/9/64

Mrs. PAT DOUGLAS, Personnel Section, Dallas Power and Light Company, 1506 Commerce Street, advised that the records of this company reflect that Account No. 700-1-2780-2 indicates that this account number was assigned to LEE H. OSWALD, 604 Elsbeth Street, Apartment 2, Dallas, Texas. She furnished the following summary of transactions in this account:

Date	Kilowatt-hours	Amount Billed	Amount Paid	Date Paid
11/3/62	Cut-in date			
12/18/62	182	$ 7.13	$ 7.13	1/4/63
1/18/63	84	3.64	3.64	2/5/63
2/19/63	88	3.76	3.76	3/1/63
3/20/63	54	2.60		
4/19/63	44	2.16		
4/23/63	16	.66 (final bill)		
TOTAL		$19.95	$14.53	

Mrs. DOUGLAS advised that the records of the Dallas Power and Light Company disclose that no deposit was ever placed with this firm by LEE H. OSWALD.

:56

on 4/9/64 at DALLAS, TEXAS File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent E. J. ROBERTSON/les Date dictated 4/9/64

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DL 100-10461
EJR:les:eah

1

The following investigation has previously been reported as set forth on pages 106, 109, 110 and 112, in the report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, dated December 10, 1963, at Dallas, Texas. A summary of expenditures made by LEE HARVEY OSWALD for rent and utilities while residing at 214 West Neely Street, Dallas, Texas, as previously reported, is set forth as follows:

Date	Rent	Gas	Lights	Water
3/2/63	$60			
3/4/63				$5 (deposit)
3/8/63		$10 (deposit)		
4/1/63	$60			
4/4/63				$2.97
5/1/63			None	
TOTAL	$120	$10	None	$7.97

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 4/10/64

JOE R. MC REE, Secretary, Young Men's Christian Association, 605 North Ervay, Dallas, advised that LEE HARVEY OSWALD paid a total of $9.00 for room rent at the YMCA in Dallas for the period October 15, 1962, through October 19, 1962. OSWALD's room rent for this period was $2.25 per day. MC REE advised OSWALD paid $2.25 for a room he rented on October 3, 1963. He advised payment for all of the above was made in cash on a daily basis. MC REE said he had previously furnished information regarding OSWALD's room rental payments to an FBI Agent and had made Photostats of the receipts for October 15, 1962 - October 19, 1962, and sent them to the President's Commission staff in Dallas.

on 4/8/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent THOMAS T. TRETTIS, JR./lesjds Date dictated 4/9/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 4/10/64

H. G. WRIGGE, Assistant Postmaster, General Post Office, 400 North Ervay, Telephone No. RI 9-3365, furnished the following information:

On October 9, 1962, LEE H. OSWALD rented Post Office Box 2915, General Post Office, 400 North Ervay, Dallas, Texas. On October 9, 1962, OSWALD paid three months' box rent of $4.50. On December 24, 1962, OSWALD paid three months' box rent of $4.50. On March 22, 1963, OSWALD paid three months' box rent of $4.50.

On May 14, 1963, OSWALD gave up the Post Office Box and no refund was made, since the Post Office works on a quarterly basis and less than three months was left on the box rental.

on 4/9/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent R. NEIL QUIGLEY/les/sah Date dictated 4/9/64

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 4/22/64

1

Mr. D. S. WATERS, Store Controller, Montgomery Ward, West 7th Street Store, stated his company had cashed the following Leslie Welding Company payroll checks which were payable to LEE OSWALD:

Check No.	Date Cashed	Amount
6189	July 21, 1962	$ 46.82
6315	July 28, 1962	53.01
6557	August 11, 1962	50.79
6677	August 18, 1962	46.24
6797	August 25, 1962	47.15
6952	September 1, 1962	47.96
7067	September 8, 1962	46.24
7192	September 15, 1962	46.24
7296	September 22, 1962	46.24
7419	September 29, 1962	35.68

Mr. WATERS stated he could identify these checks by his company's stamp on the reverse side of the checks. He stated there was no fee charged for cashing any of these checks. He stated that according to his records, LEE OSWALD did not cash any other checks in his store. He explained that when an individual cashes a number of checks the cashiers usually prepare a name card so they may refer to it. He stated he had made a search and found no such name card for LEE OSWALD which indicated to him that OSWALD had cashed only payroll checks at his store. He also stated it was his company policy for payroll checks to be cashed only at the cashier's office. He stated he had a frequent turnover in employees in the cashier's office and there was only one employee working there now who cashed some of the above checks. He identified this employee as RUTH THOMPSON. He stated from his records he would say that LEE OSWALD had not attempted to cash any other checks. He stated in his retail store there are more than 200 salesmen. He stated it would be virtually impossible to determine if OSWALD had or had not made any purchases from his store or how often he had visited this store. He stated OSWALD was residing in July, August, and September, 1962, at 2703 Mercedes Avenue, which is only a short distance from his store which, in his mind, explained why OSWALD had cashed the above payroll

On 4/20/64 at Fort Worth, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by SA B. TOM CARTER:vm Date dictated 4/22/64

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checks. He stated also that the Leslie Welding Company is located only a short distance from his store and because of this his company frequently cashes payroll checks of employees of the Leslie Welding Company. He stated he had no other information that might assist in tracing any of OSWALD's expenditures.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-25-64)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 4/22/64

1

Mrs. RUTH THOMPSON, 233 Hallbrook Drive, Fort Worth, Texas, stated she had been employed for the past three or four years by Montgomery Ward at their 7th Street store as a cashier. She is employed in the cashier's office. She stated she and the other employees in the cashier's office are the ones who cash all payroll checks which are tendered to the store for cashing. She stated she recalled cashing some of the Leslie Welding Company payroll checks for LEE OSWALD. She explained that during the time she has worked in the store she has cashed several checks for only two individuals who used a passport for identification. She stated because of this she remembered LEE OSWALD cashing some of his payroll checks during the months of July, August, and September, 1962. She furnished these dates after refreshing her memory by examining the photostat copies of the Leslie Welding Company payroll checks during those three months which checks were issued to LEE OSWALD. She stated so far as she can remember these are the only checks she ever cashed for LEE OSWALD. She stated after the assassination of President KENNEDY she saw LEE OSWALD's picture on television and immediately recognized him as the individual who had used a passport to cash payroll checks issued to him by the Leslie Welding Company. She stated she has no other information concerning LEE OSWALD and this is the only transaction she had with him.

On 4/20/64 at Fort Worth, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by SA B. TOM CARTER:vm Date dictated 4/22/64

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Date 4/22/64

1

Mr. RAYMOND L. BOYD, Assistant Cashier, West Side State Bank, Fort Worth, Texas, stated after examining Leslie Welding Company payroll check No. 6422, dated August 4, 1962, in the amount of $57.27, payable to LEE OSWALD, that this check was cashed at his bank. According to the stamp on the check, he stated it was cashed by his teller No. 5 on August 10, 1962. It bears the following endorsements on the reverse side of the check: "Lee H. Oswald, R. L. Oswald, 7313 Davenport." Mr. BOYD stated this indicated to him that ROBERT OSWALD had cashed this check for his brother, LEE OSWALD. Mr. BOYD stated ROBERT OSWALD had an account in his bank up until about March, 1963, at which time he closed the account. Mr. BOYD stated so far as he knows LEE OSWALD never did any banking with his bank. Mr. BOYD stated naturally there would be no charges for cashing this check as ROBERT L. OSWALD had an account at the bank. He stated he had no other information concerning LEE OSWALD.

4

13

On 4/20/64 at Fort Worth, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by SA B. TOM CARTER:vm Date dictated 4/22/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 4/16/64

1

Mr. MAX PACTOR, 8602 Edgemere Road, Dallas, Texas, advised he is the owner and operator of the Mart Discount Liquor Store located at 415 South Ervay Street, Dallas, Texas. He examined photostats of the following checks all of which are Jaggars-Chiles-Stovall, Incorporated, payroll checks to OSWALD except check No. 4288170 which was OSWALD's 1962 Income Tax Refund check. All checks were cashed by LEE HARVEY OSWALD, and Mr. PACTOR identified them as having been cashed at his store:

1.

Date	Check No.	Amount
1/23/63	4203	$56.10
2/20/63	4781	70.69
3/6/63	5072	56.91
3/13/63	5217	67.59
3/20/63	5364	70.69
4/2/63	4 288 170	57.40
4/3/63	5663.	74.38

Mr. PACTOR advised he identified these checks through the store stamp which is used by him for all checks cashed at his store.

He was shown the following additional Jaggars-Chiles-Stovall, Incorporated, payroll checks of OSWALD which were cashed by LEE HARVEY OSWALD and advised these checks were not cashed at his store. He said they appeared to have been cashed at the Mercantile National Bank.

Date	Check No.	Amount
2/27/63	4922	$57.98
3/27/63	5511	74.38

Mr. PACTOR advised that from store records and his own recollection the following information was all he had concerning OSWALD's other possible transactions:

2. A fee of ten cents is normally charged by Mr. PACTOR

On 4/11/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by SAs RAYMOND J. FOX and J. HALE McMENAMIN:vm Date dictated 4/13/64

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for cashing checks to persons other than regular customers. He could not recall OSWALD as a customer and assumes he must have charged him a ten cent fee for each check.

3. LEE HARVEY OSWALD did not cash any other checks at his store.

4. LEE HARVEY OSWALD did not attempt to cash any other checks at his store.

5. LEE HARVEY OSWALD did not make any other purchases from his store, to the best of his knowledge.

6. LEE HARVEY OSWALD visited his store apparently only to cash the above checks.

7. Mr. PACTOR stated he had no other information which may be of value in tracing LEE HARVEY OSWALD's expenditures.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 4/14/64

1

TROY ERWIN, Manager, A & P Store No. 72, 209 Williamsburg Center, viewed a copy of check No. G493187 drawn on the State of Texas by the State Comptroller of Public Accounts dated October 1, 1963, payable to L. H. OSWALD in the amount of $33. ERWIN said that he, CARL SELF, who was the assistant manager at the time the check was cashed, and Mrs. GEORGIA TARRANTS, Cashier, can authorize a check to be cashed at A & P Store No. 72. ERWIN said SELF has since been transferred to A & P Store No. 122 located at 7979 Belt Line Road, Richardson, Texas.

ERWIN advised as follows concerning the above-described check:

1. He said the check was definitely cashed at Store No. 72 but since no initials are legible on the face of the check he could not tell who authorized that it be cashed. He said the check was cashed sometime after 3:00 p.m. on Thursday, October 31, 1963, through close of business on Friday, November 1, 1963.

2. ERWIN stated no fee was charged for cashing the check.

3. ERWIN stated to his knowledge OSWALD did not cash any other checks at A & P Store No. 72.

4. ERWIN advised to his knowledge OSWALD did not attempt to cash any other checks at A & P Store No. 72.

5. ERWIN stated to his knowledge OSWALD did not make any purchases at A & P Store No. 72. He said that because this check was drawn by the State of Texas it would not have been necessary for OSWALD to make any purchases to get this check cashed.

6. ERWIN advised that OSWALD was possibly in the store on more than one occasion but stated he definitely was not a regular customer at A & P Store No. 72.

7. ERWIN stated he had no information regarding OSWALD which may be of value in tracing OSWALD's expenditures. He did state that Mrs. RUTH PAINE, a resident of Irving, Texas, is a regular customer of A & P Store No. 72 and shops in the store about three times a week.

On 4/13/64 at Irving, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by SAs A. RAYMOND SWITZER and EUGENE F. PETRAKIS:vm Date dictated 4/14/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 4/14/64

1

Mrs. GEORGIA TARRANTS, Cashier, A & P Store No. 72, 209 Williamsburg Center, viewed check No. G493187 dated October 1, 1963, drawn on the State of Texas by the State Comptroller of Public Accounts payable to L. H. OSWALD in the amount of $33. Mrs. TARRANTS also viewed a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

Mrs. TARRANTS advised as follows concerning the above check:

1. Mrs. TARRANTS stated as best as she recalls, on Thursday night, October 31, 1963, LEE HARVEY OSWALD appeared at the cashier's cage and presented the above check to her and requested that it be cashed. She stated the check was endorsed on the back LEE H. OSWALD and since the check was payable to L. H. OSWALD she had him place that endorsement above the endorsement LEE H. OSWALD. She said since this was the first time she had seen OSWALD in the store she called the assistant manager, CARL SELF, to the cage and he authorized her to cash the check. Mrs. TARRANTS said this was the only occasion she recalls ever seeing LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

2. Mrs. TARRANTS said no fee was charged for cashing the above-described check.

3. Mrs. TARRANTS said to her knowledge OSWALD cashed no other checks at that store.

4. Mrs. TARRANTS stated to her knowledge LEE HARVEY OSWALD did not attempt to cash any other checks at A & P Store No. 72.

5. Mrs. TARRANTS said she has no knowledge of LEE HARVEY OSWALD making any purchases at A & P Store No. 72. She said they cash a number of unemployment checks at their store and no purchase is required.

6. Mrs. TARRANTS advised she does not know if OSWALD ever visited A & P Store No. 72 on any prior occasion.

7. Mrs. TARRANTS said she had no information that would be of value in tracing LEE HARVEY OSWALD's expenditures.

On 4/13/64 at Irving, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by SAs A. RAYMOND SWITZER and EUGENE F. PETRAKIS:vm Date dictated 4/14/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 4/14/64

1

CARL SELF, Assistant Manager, A & P Store No. 122, 7979 Belt Line Road, advised he had formerly been the assistant manager at A & P Store No. 72 located at 209 Williamsburg Center, Irving, Texas, during the period September, 1961, to April 11, 1964. SELF viewed check No. G493187 dated October 1, 1963, drawn on the State of Texas by the State Comptroller of Public Accounts payable to L. H. OSWALD in the amount of $33. SELF also viewed a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and advised as follows concerning the above-described check:

1. SELF stated the above-described check was definitely cashed at A & P Store No. 72. He said he does not recall that he authorized that this check be cashed and said he does not know why there are no initials of a store official appearing on the face of the check.

2. SELF stated no fee was charged for cashing the above-described check.

3. SELF stated he has no knowledge that LEE HARVEY OSWALD cashed any other checks at A & P Store No. 72.

4. SELF stated to his knowledge LEE HARVEY OSWALD did not attempt to cash any other checks at A & P Store No. 72.

5. SELF advised he does not know if OSWALD ever made any purchases at A & P Store No. 72.

6. SELF stated he does not know if LEE HARVEY OSWALD ever visited A & P Store No. 72 but stated OSWALD definitely was not a regular customer at that store.

7. SELF said he had no information that would be of value in tracing LEE HARVEY OSWALD's expenditures or source of income.

On 4/13/64 at Richardson, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by SAs A. RAYMOND SWITZER and EUGENE F. PETRAKIS:vm Date dictated 4/14/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 4/14/64

1

GILES DE GENHART, Manager, A & P Store No. 8, 107 E. Jefferson Street, advised he has been manager of that store for the past 18 years. DE GENHART viewed a copy of check No. G532220 dated October 8, 1963, drawn on the State of Texas by the State Comptroller of Public Accounts in the amount of $6 payable to L. H. OSWALD. DE GENHART also viewed a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

DE GENHART advised as follows regarding the above-described check:

1. DE GENHART stated the above-described check was definitely cashed at A & P Store No. 8 on October 15, 1963, and, according to the time stamp on the back, the check would have been cashed between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 4:30 p.m. DE GENHART stated he was not working at A & P Store No. 8 on October 15, 1963, and was not in the store on that date.

2. DE GENHART stated no fee was charged for cashing the above-described check.

3. DE GENHART advised to his knowledge LEE HARVEY OSWALD did not cash any other checks at A & P Store No. 8.

4. DE GENHART stated to his knowledge LEE HARVEY OSWALD did not attempt to cash any other checks at A & P Store No. 8.

5. DE GENHART advised that to his knowledge OSWALD did not make any purchases at A & P Store No. 8. He said that because the above-described check was drawn on the State of Texas it would have been cashed without OSWALD making any purchases.

6. DE GENHART said he believes OSWALD has been in A & P Store No. 8 although he could not definitely state any particular date or time. He stated however that OSWALD definitely was not a regular customer.

7. DE GENHART advised he had no information which would assist in tracing OSWALD's expenditures.

On 4/13/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

SAs A. RAYMOND SWITZER and

by EUGENE F. PETRAKIS:vm Date dictated 4/14/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 Date 4/14/64

Mrs. IMOGENE BORMAN, Cashier, A & P Store No. 8, 107 E. Jefferson Street, advised she has been continuously employed at this store for the past 18 years. Mrs. BORMAN viewed a copy of check No. G532220, dated October 8, 1963, drawn on the State of Texas by the State Comptroller of Public Accounts in the amount of $6 payable to L. H. OSWALD. Mrs. BORMAN also viewed a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD. Mrs. BORMAN advised as follows concerning the above-described check:

1. Mrs. BORMAN stated the above check was definitely cashed at A & P Store No. 8 on October 15, 1963, between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 4:30 p.m. She said since no store official's initials appear on the face of the check, she authorized that it be cashed and did cash it. She said she cannot recall the exact instance since she daily cashes hundreds of checks.

2. Mrs. BORMAN said no fee was charged for cashing the above-described check.

3. Mrs. BORMAN stated to her knowledge LEE HARVEY OSWALD did not cash any other checks at A & P Store No. 8.

4. Mrs. BORMAN advised to her knowledge LEE HARVEY OSWALD never attempted to cash any other checks at A & P Store No. 8.

5. Mrs. BORMAN said she did not know if LEE HARVEY OSWALD ever made any purchases in A & P Store No. 8.

6. Mrs. BORMAN advised she believes she has seen LEE HARVEY OSWALD in A & P Store No. 8 on occasions but could not recall on what dates. She did state LEE HARVEY OSWALD was definitely not a regular customer.

7. Mrs. BORMAN stated she had no information that would be of value in determining LEE HARVEY OSWALD's expenditures.

On 4/13/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

SAs A. RAYMOND SWITZER and

by EUGENE P. PETRAKIS:vm Date dictated 4/14/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 4/16/64

Mr. CHARLES NOWLIN, Vice President, Mercantile National Bank, Dallas, Texas, examined photographic copies of the following checks, all issued by Jaggars-Chiles-Stovall, Inc., Dallas, Texas, payable to LEE H. OSWALD and identified each as being cashed at the Mercantile National Bank:

1. Date	Check No.	Amount
10/17/62	2101	$41.21
10/24/62	2255	49.61
10/31/62	2408	49.41
11/7/62	2560	62.11
11/14/62	2714	67.47
11/21/62	2864	69.53
11/28/62	3016	67.19
12/5/62	3169	71.58
12/12/62	3322	65.33
12/19/62	3472	56.94
12/26/62	3620	49.28
1/2/63	3767	67.10
1/9/63	3912	54.78
1/16/63	4058	69.14
1/30/63	4348	72.34
2/6/63	4492	59.14
2/13/63	4639	54.78
2/27/63	4922	57.98
3/27/63	5511	74.38
4/10/63	5811	34.48

Mr. NOWLIN advised that with regard to checks numbered 4922 and 5511 he is able to determine from the teller's stamp on the face of each check that both were cashed at the Mercantile National Bank rather than Hart Liquor Store in Dallas, Texas, and that Check No. 5663, dated April 3, 1963, in the amount of $74.38, was not cashed at this bank as no teller's stamp appears thereon.

Mr. NOWLIN examined photographic copies of the following checks, all drawn on the Elmhurst National Bank, Elmhurst, Illinois, by the Leslie Welding Company, Inc., 11241 West Melrose Street.

on 4/10/64 at DALLAS, TEXAS File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent RAYMOND J. FOX & J. HALE Date dictated 4/13/64

MC MENAMIN/lee/eah

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Franklin Park, Illinois, and payable to LEE OSWALD. Mr. NOWLIN identified each as having been cashed at the Mercantile National Bank.

Date	Check No.	Amount
10/6/62	7511	845.81
10/13/62	7619	9.67

Mr. NOWLIN advised that, from a review of bank records and contact with other bank employees, the following information concerning OSWALD's other possible transactions at the bank was obtained:

2. No fee was charged for cashing these checks.

3. LEE OSWALD did not cash any other checks at the bank.

4. LEE OSWALD did not attempt to cash any other checks at the bank, to his knowledge.

5. OSWALD did not make any purchases of any other bank services at any time, to his knowledge.

6. His visits to the bank appear to have been only to cash the above checks.

7. Mr. NOWLIN stated that he had no information from bank records or otherwise which would assist in tracing any other expenditures by OSWALD.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 4/13/64

1

Mrs. MARY HARPER, 4000 Bowen Street, Dallas, Texas, advised she is employed at Keller No. 2 by the Mercantile National Bank, Dallas, Texas, and identified the following checks cashed by her. Each of these checks was drawn on the Mercantile National Bank by Reporter-Chiles-Oswald, Inc. payable to LEE H. OSWALD.

Date	Check No.	Amount
10/24/62	[illegible]	$14.61
1/2/63	3717	9.10
1/30/63	4358	[illegible]
12/12/62	3312	15.33
12/19/62	3478	[illegible]
11/14/62	3125	[illegible]

Mrs. HARPER advised to her knowledge no other checks were cashed by her for LEE HARVEY OSWALD nor did he attempt to cash any other checks.

On 4/10/64 at DALLAS, TEXAS File # DL 100-10451

by Special Agent SA RAYMOND J. FOX & J. HALE MC MANUS/cw Date dictated 4/13/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 4/14/64

1

DOROTHY JEAN O'CONNOR, 655 Peavy Road, Dallas, Texas, advised that she is employed as a teller for the Mercantile National Bank, Dallas, Texas, and identified the following checks drawn on this bank by Jaggars-Chiles-Stovall, Inc. payable to LEE H. OSWALD as being cashed by her. She stated the following checks all contained her stamp as Teller No. 1.

Date	Check No.	Amount
10/17/62	2101	$41.21
10/31/62	2408	49.41
11/7/62	2560	62.11
11/21/62	2864	69.53
11/28/62	3016	67.19
12/5/62	3169	71.58
12/26/62	3620	49.28
1/9/63	3912	54.78
1/16/63	4058	69.14

Miss O'CONNOR advised she cannot recall any other checks cashed by her for LEE HARVEY OSWALD or any attempts on his part to cash any other checks. She stated she has no clear recollection of her transactions with OSWALD and was unable to state whether or not he transacted any other business with this bank.

on 4/10/64 at DALLAS, TEXAS File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent SA RAYMOND J. FOX & J. HALE MC MENAMIN/les Date dictated 4/13/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 4/14/64

1

Miss WANDA LEDWELL, 1212 Mountain Lake Road, Dallas, Texas, advised she is employed as Teller No. 7 at the Mercantile National Bank, Dallas, Texas, and identified following check as being cashed by her at this bank. She stated she is able to identify this transaction by a stamp on the face of the check bearing her number as No. 7.

Check No. 4492 dated February 6, 1963, drawn on the Mercantile National Bank, Dallas, Texas, by Jaggars-Chiles-Stovall, Inc., payable to LEE H. OSWALD in the amount of $59.14.

Miss LEDWELL advised to her knowledge, OSWALD had no other transactions at her window.

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on 4/10/64 at DALLAS, TEXAS File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent SA RAYMOND J. FOX & J. HALE MC MENAMIN/les Date dictated 4/13/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 4/14/64

1

Mrs. RUTH REAGAN DURDEN, 5947 Luther Lane, Dallas, Texas, advised she is employed as a teller by the Mercantile National Bank, Dallas, Texas. Mrs. DURDEN identified Check No. 5811 drawn on this bank by Jaggars-Chiles-Stovall, Inc., Dallas, payable to LEE H. OSWALD on April 10, 1963, in the amount of $34.48 as being cashed by her at her window. She stated she was able to identify this check by her stamp on the face of the check identifying her as Teller No. 5.

on 4/10/64 at DALLAS, TEXAS File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent SA RAYMOND J. FOX & J. HALE MC MENAMIN/les Date dictated 4/13/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 4/14/64

1

WILLIAM LEE HOLMES, 7139 Hollis Hills Drive, Dallas, advised he is employed as a teller by the Mercantile National Bank, Dallas, Texas, and identified Check No. 4539 drawn on this bank by Jaggars-Chiles-Stovall, Inc., Dallas, payable to LEE H. OSWALD in the amount of $54.76 as being cashed at his window. He stated he was able to identify this check by his stamp on the face of the check bearing his stamp as Teller No. 9.

Mr. HOLMES advised he cannot recall cashing any other checks for LEE HARVEY OSWALD or any attempts on OSWALD's part to cash other checks at this bank. He advised he has no independent recollection of cashing this check for LEE HARVEY OSWALD and to his knowledge OSWALD had no other financial transactions with this banking institution.

on 4/10/64 at DALLAS, TEXAS File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent SA RAYMOND J. FOX & J. HALE MC MENAMIN/les Date dictated 4/13/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 4/14/64

1

Miss NELSENE E. HARE, 7405 Inwood Road, Dallas, advised she is Teller No. 12 at the Mercantile National Bank, Dallas, Texas, and identified the following checks by her stamp bearing this number as being cashed by her. All checks are drawn on the Mercantile National Bank by Jaggars-Chiles-Stovall, Inc., Dallas, and payable to LEE H. OSWALD.

Date	Check No.	Amount
3/27/63	5511	$74.38
2/27/63	4922	57.98

Miss HARE advised to her knowledge no other checks were cashed by her for LEE HARVEY OSWALD nor did he attempt to cash any other checks.

on 4/10/64 at DALLAS, TEXAS File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent SA RAYMOND J. FOX & J. HALE MC MENAMIN/les Date dictated 4/13/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-2-64)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 4/16/64

1

Mr. E. L. CARTER, Jr., Credit Manager, Montgomery Ward, Fort Worth, Texas, residence 1912 Martel, stated his records reflect LEE OSWALD purchased a television set from his company on September 22, 1962. At the time of the purchase, he listed his address as 2703 Mercedes, Fort Worth, Texas. Sometime later, he changed his address to Post Office Box 2915, Dallas, Texas. At the time of the purchase, he bought it on credit, and as he had no previous credit record with Montgomery Ward, and was unable to furnish any credit references, a co-signer on his credit purchase was required. His brother, ROBERT L. OSWALD, signed the note guaranteeing payment. ROBERT OSWALD listed his residence as 7313 Davenport, Fort Worth, Texas.

On his application, LEE OSWALD listed his age as 22, married, wife's name, MARINA, one dependent. He stated he had been employed for four months as a welder at the Leslie Welding Company on White Settlement Road in Fort Worth where he made $250 per month. Prior to his employment with Leslie Welding Company, he stated he had been in the U. S. Marine Corps for four years and was assigned to the base at El Toro, California.

Mr. CARTER stated this television set was purchased by LEE OSWALD as reflected on their sales ticket No. 528-98. This ticket reflected that LEE OSWALD, 2703 Mercedes Avenue, Fort Worth, Texas, on September 22, 1962, purchased one television set for $127.40 including tax. No down payment was made on this set and no payment was ever made on it. On October 10, 1962, the set was picked up at the above residence of LEE OSWALD at his request. OSWALD stated the set was unsatisfactory and requested that the set be picked up and the sale be cancelled. Mr. CARTER stated this was done and this is the only transaction that was handled with LEE OSWALD by his company.

On 4/13/64 at Fort Worth, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by SA B. TOM CARTER:vm Date dictated 4/15/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date April 15, 1964

C. JACK PRICE, Administrator, Dallas County Hospital District, Parkland Memorial Hospital, 5201 Harry Hines Boulevard, made available a Xerox copy of all the hospital records pertaining to MARINA OSWALD, her baby, AUDREY MARINA RACHEL OSWALD, the statement of charges for birth and the charity write-off listing for these charges. The above comprises the complete record in this matter as of April 13, 1964. TEXAS

Concerning MARINA OSWALD, her file, Case No. 22341, contains the following forms set out in the order as they appear in this file maintained by Parkland Memorial Hospital:

"Social History", dated September 30, 1963, which contains an affidavit signed "Mrs. M. Oswald", stating that she had no assets, no savings and that her husband, LEE H. OSWALD, was unemployed. This form indicates MARINA OSWALD was interviewed by Interviewer WELLS.

PRICE advised that the above named WELLS is DOROTHY WELLS, Interviewer, Out-Patient Clinic, Parkland Memorial Hospital. She resides at 2406 East Newton Circle, Dallas, Texas. PRICE stated this is the first contact that MARINA OSWALD had with the Parkland Memorial Hospital.

Next appearing in the file are four sheets showing results of laboratory examination, namely "Miscellaneous Request" for blood type, "Hematology" report, "Serology" report and "Hematology" report, all dated October 1, 1963.

A "Surgical Pathological Report" dated October 11, 1963, with Dr. OLIN shown as taking a cervical smear and ALICE SMITH, M.D., making the pathological diagnosis as negative for malignant cells, next appears in this file.

PRICE stated that Dr. OLIN is LESTER G. OLIN, M.D., 2235 Fort Worth Avenue, Dallas, Texas. He is an obstetrics and gynecology resident at Parkland Memorial Hospital. ALICE SMITH, M.D., according to PRICE, resides at 3326 Blackburn Street, Dallas, Texas. PRICE stated that SMITH is on the staff of the Southwestern Medical School, Dallas, Texas.

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on 4/13/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

A. RAYMOND SWITZER and

by Special Agent EUGENE F. PETRAKIS/nc Date dictated 4/15/64

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Following the above is the "Diagnosis and Summary Records" which discloses that MARINA OSWALD was admitted to Parkland Memorial Hospital on October 20, 1963, and discharged on October 22, 1963. The back of this form discloses that MARINA OSWALD had a spontaneous undraped controlled delivery of one viable living white female, born at 2241 hours, on October 20, 1963. The bottom of this sheet is signed by J. F. HERD, Assistant Resident M.D. and by E. BROPHY, Attending Staff MD.

PRICE identified HERD as JAMES F. HERD, M.D., 1114 North Winnetka, Dallas, Texas, and BROPHY as EDMUND BROPHY, M.D., 10103 Crestover, Dallas, Texas.

A "Report of Emergency Room Admission" next appears in this file and discloses that MARINA OSWALD was admitted to Parkland Memorial Hospital on October 20, 1963, at 8:56 PM, by COWAN. Attached to this form is a note that MARINA OSWALD prefers not to have much anesthesia and that news or questions should be given to RUTH PAINE, telephone number BL 3-1628.

PRICE identified COWAN as JAMES WYATT COWAN, a fourth year medical student at the University of Texas, Southwestern Medical School, Dallas, Texas. PRICE said COWAN resides at 1011 Below Street, Irving, Texas.

PRICE said that MARINA OSWALD made no application for admission to the hospital other than that made at her first appearance at the hospital on September 30, 1963, as contained in her "Social History".

The "Admitting Summary" is the next form appearing in this file and indicates that MARINA OSWALD was staying with friends at 2515 West Fifth Street, Irving, Texas. It also indicates that her husband, LEE H. OSWALD, was employed by the Texas School Book Depository, at $50.00 per week.

Next appearing in the file is the "Admission Note and Labor Record" signed by RUPERT LUNDGREN.

PRICE identified LUNDGREN as RUPERT WALTER LUNDGREN, JR., a fourth year medical student at the University of Texas, Southwestern Medical School. He said LUNDGREN resides at 3515 Travis Street, Apartment 109, Dallas, Texas.

The "Pregnancy Record" next appears in the file, and indicates that MARINA OSWALD was first examined on October 11, 1963, at the Parkland Memorial Hospital. This record is unsigned.

A form containing "Pregnancy Progress Notes" is next in the file and indicates that MARINA OSWALD was seen by OLIN (LESTER G. OLIN, M.D.) on October 11 and 16, 1963.

The "Staff Progress Notes" are next in the file and indicate that MARINA OSWALD delivered a daughter on October 20, 1963. This form is first signed by R. W. LUNDGREN, next by MIDGETT, and next by J. F. HERD.

PRICE identified LUNDGREN as RUPERT WALTER LUNDGREN, JR., previously mentioned; MIDGETT as W. M. MIDGETT, a resident physician, who resides at 1112 Mohawk, Irving, Texas, and HERD, as JAMES F. HERD, M.D., another resident physician.

PRICE advised it would appear from the record that the baby was delivered by RUPERT WALTER LUNDGREN, JR., under the supervision of Dr. MIDGETT and Dr. HERD.

The "Master Laboratory Sheet", dated October 20, 1963, is next in the file.

Following the above is the "Physician's Order Sheet", dated October 20, 1963, signed by R. W. LUNDGREN and approved by Dr. MIDGETT.

The "Graphic Chart", showing the pulse and temperature record of MARINA OSWALD for the days of October 20, 21, 1963 and to 8:00 AM, on October 22, 1963, is next in file.

The next form appearing in the file is the "Nurses Notes" covering MARINA OSWALD's hospitalization from October 20 through 22, 1963.

The last form appearing in this file is entitled "Report of Emergency Room Admission", which form, according to PRICE, was used for MARINA OSWALD's six weeks post partum check-up. The form is dated December 11, 1963, and signed C. WHITE.

PRICE identified WHITE as CECIL WHITE, M.D., an obstetrician and gynecologist resident at Parkland Memorial Hospital, who resides at 3126 Parker Street, Irving, Texas.

Concerning AUDREY MARINA RACHEL OSWALD, her file, Case No. 22347, contains the following forms set out in the order as they appear in her file, maintained by the Parkland Memorial Hospital.

First appearing in this file is an "Admitting Summary" which indicates that AUDREY MARINA RACHEL OSWALD was admitted to Parkland Memorial Hospital on October 20, 1963, at 11:30 PM, and discharged October 22, 1963.

Next appearing is a copy of the above form furnished the Business Office at Parkland Memorial Hospital.

A "Newborn Chart" next appears in this file and contains the "Delivery Room Record", and "Physical Examination", and "Staff "Progress Notes" and the "Physicians Orders" for AUDREY MARINA RACHEL OSWALD.

The "Delivery Room Record" is signed by LUNDGREN, previously mentioned; the "Physical Examination" is signed by N. R. MORROW, M.D.

PRICE identified MORROW as NEIL R. MORROW, M.D., a pediatrician who resides at 10714 Coogan Street, Dallas, Texas.

The "Certificate of Birth" for AUDREY MARINA RACHEL OSWALD next appears in the file and is signed by MIDGETT, previously mentioned. Attached to the "Certificate of Birth" is a "Newborn Identification" card which bears the right index fingerprint of MARINA OSWALD and the left and right footprints of the infant OSWALD.

"Nurses Progress Notes" next appear in the file covering baby OSWALD's hospitalization from October 20 to 22, 1963, and indicates that the baby appears normal.

Next appearing in the file is a form captioned "Staff Progress Notes", dated December 11, 1963, and signed by C. WHITE, previously identified. This form reflects notes made by Dr. WHITE at the time of MARINA OSWALD's post partum examination. It indicates a normal post partum examination.

The next form appearing in this file is a "Baby Identification" form in which M. OSWALD identifies the baby being released to her as her child.

The last form appearing in this file is a "Report of Emergency Room Admission", dated December 11, 1963. This form discloses that RACHEL OSWALD was brought in by Secret Service for her six weeks check, while her mother is in for the six week post partum check. This form was signed by J. C. KIDD, M.D.

PRICE identified KIDD as JACK C. KIDD, M.D., who specializes in pediatrics and who resides at 4609 Southern, Dallas, Texas.

PRICE also furnished a copy of the following documents:

One page of the charity write-off listing for December 31, 1963, which shows the account of MARINA and baby OSWALD in the amount of $74.50, and $25.00 respectively. PRICE added that no charges were made to MARINA OSWALD for the care and treatment she received at the clinic of Parkland Memorial Hospital, and the above was a complete write-off of her hospital bill.

PRICE also furnished a copy of charges for MARINA and AUDREY MARINA RACHEL OSWALD, showing their hospital bill to be $74.50 and $25.00 respectively.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 4/17/64

1

Mrs. JEAN GRAVES, Bookkeeper, Leslie Welding Company, Incorporated, 200-E North Vacek Street, stated it is her company's policy to hold back the first week's pay and after working one week each employee is paid on Friday. The check is dated Friday. She stated if a special request from an employee is made, the check would be made out on Thursday. She stated all of her company payroll checks for the Fort Worth shop are made up in their headquarters office at Chicago, Illinois, and are drawn on the Elmhurst National Bank at Elmhurst, Illinois. The cancelled checks are returned to her headquarters in Chicago where they are retained. She stated the headquarters of her company is listed as Leslie Welding Company, Incorporated, 11241 West Melrose, Franklin Park, Illinois.

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On 4/15/64 at Fort Worth, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by SA B. TOM CARTER:vm Date dictated 4/16/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 4/14/64

1

Mr. ROBERT L. STOVALL, President, Jaggars-Chiles-Stovall Company, Inc., 522 Browder Street, advised that company policy provides for all payroll checks to be prepared and dated on Wednesday of each week and issued to all employees on each Friday. He stated that no checks are issued before Friday and that at the time LEE HARVEY OSWALD was employed by this company, this same policy was in effect.

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on 4/13/64 at DALLAS, TEXAS File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent SA RAYMOND J. FOX & J. HALE MC MENAMIN/les Date dictated 4/13/64

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2. Results of Checks at Dallas - Fort Worth Area Banks for Safe-Deposit Box and Other Banking Connections by LEE HARVEY OSWALD or Any Member of His Immediate Family

DL 100-10461
AEC:les
1

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent ARTHUR E. CARTER on the dates indicated.

This list of names (LEE HARVEY OSWALD, A. HIDELL, A. J. HIDELL, ALEK J. HIDELL, ALEK JAMES HIDELL, H. O. LEE, HARVEY OSWALD LEE, O. H. LEE, ALIKSEI OSWALD, L. H. OSWALD, LEE OSWALD, LEE H. OSWALD, LESLIE OSWALD, MARINA OSWALD, MARGUERITE OSWALD, ROBERT EDWARD LEE OSWALD, JOHN EDWARD(PIC) was checked against the records of the various institutions which included checking accounts, savings accounts, safety deposit rentals, commercial loans, and note cases, with negative results, on the dates indicated.

April 13, 1964
Mrs. MADELINE SWOR, Secretary
Citizens State Bank
200 Main Street
Richardson, Texas

April 13, 1964
ROBERT A. SNOW, Bookkeeper
First Bank and Trust Company
First Bank and Trust Building
Richardson, Texas

April 13, 1964
CARL HENDREX, Cashier, and
DELBERT S. TODD, Vice-President
First National Bank of Garland
700 West Avenue A
Garland, Texas

April 13, 1964
JOE STOVALL, Vice-President
Garland Bank and Trust Company
Garland Shopping Village
P. O. Box 1500
Garland, Texas

April 13, 1964
Mrs. WANDA BEASLEY, Assistant Vice-President
First National Bank of Mesquite
Mesquite, Texas

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AEC:les
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April 13, 1964
Mrs. INEZ CARTER, Accountant
Mesquite Savings and Loan
410 West Main
Mesquite, Texas

April 13, 1964
H. H. JAMES, Clerk
Mesquite State Bank
917 Military Parkway
P. O. Box 438
Mesquite, Texas

April 14, 1964
H. HANCOCK, JR., President
First National Bank of Carrollton
Carrollton, Texas

April 14, 1964
KENNETH J. HUGHES, Cashierand Assistant Vice-President
Dallas County State Bank
P. O. Box 38
Carrollton, Texas

April 14, 1964
RICHARD W. THOMAS, Cashier, and
JOHN COOK, Assistant Cashier
Central Bank and Trust
12875 Dennis Road
Farmers Branch, Texas

April 14, 1964
GENE GLAZIER, Vice-President
Irving Bank and Trust
formerly Irving State Bank
110 North Main
Irving, Texas

April 14, 1964
KENNETH MC ADAMS, Assistant Cashier
First National Bank of Irving
Fifth Street at Nursery Road
Irving, Texas

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SEC:les
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April 14, 1964
GARLAND LANNHAM, Vice-President and Cashier
Southwest Bank and Trust
West Irving Boulevard at Grauwyler
Irving, Texas

April 14, 1964
WYLIE STUFFLEBEME, Director
Citizens Savings and Loan
Grand Prairie, Texas

April 14, 1954
W. NORMAN GILBERT, Vice-President
Grand Prairie State Bank
200 West Main
Grand Prairie, Texas

April 15, 1964
HERBERT FAIR, President
First National Bank of Duncanville
Duncanville, Texas

April 15, 1964
Mrs. MARY KIRBY, Secretary
Seagoville State Bank
P. O. Box F
Seagoville, Texas

Each of the above persons advised, after observing a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, that they had never seen a person resembling LEE HARVEY OSWALD prior to November 22, 1963, when he was arrested at Dallas, Texas.

DL 100-10461/eah

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On April 14, 1964, Mr. WILLIS STUFFLEBEME, Executive Vice President, First National Bank of Grand Prairie, Grand Prairie, Texas, searched the records of the bank concerning LEE HARVEY OSWALD, A. HIDELL, A. J. HIDELL, ALEK J. HIDELL, ALEK JAMES HIDELL, H. O. LEE, HARVEY OSWALD LEE, O. H. LEE, ALIKSEI OSWALD, L. H. OSWALD, LEE OSWALD, LEE H. OSWALD, LESLIE OSWALD, MARINA OSWALD, MARGUERITE OSWALD, ROBERT EDWARD LEE OSWALD, JOHN EDWARD PIC.

Mr. STUFFLEBEME advised SA ARTHUR E. CARTER the only accounts identifiable with the above names were the following: Account No. 15 081 listed as "The OSWALD Trust Fund" by JAMES H. MARTIN and MARINA N. OSWALD; Account No. 69 186 listed as Mrs. MARINA OSWALD, Post Office Box 1407, Grand Prairie, Texas.

XAS

The above check of records covered checking, savings and loan accounts and safe deposit box rentals.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 4/16/64

1

The records of the First National Bank of Grand Prairie, Grand Prairie, Texas, indicate that on December 5, 1963, JAMES H. MARTIN and MARINA N. OSWALD opened an account, "The OSWALD Trust Fund," No. 15 091, by executing an authorized signature form in the name of "The OSWALD Trust Fund." On December 6, 1963, $7,450.53 was deposited and deposits continued in this account through February 12, 1964, when they totaled $34,649.92.

Charges were made against this account in the following amounts on the dates indicated:

$5.00	December 13, 1963
$1.02	December 23, 1963
$2.15	December 23, 1963
$25,000	January 7, 1964
$75.00	January 9, 1964
50 cents	February 3, 1964
$2.00	February 7, 1964

No explanation appears for the above withdrawals.

Another account, No. 69 186, was opened in the name of Mrs. MARINA OSWALD, Post Office Box 1407, Grand Prairie, Texas, on February 14, 1964, with a deposit in the amount of $805.44. This account was closed out on March 25, 1964.

The above records may be obtained by issuance of a subpoena duces tecum to Mr. WYLIE STUFFLEBEME, Executive Vice President, First National Bank of Grand Prairie, Grand Prairie, Texas.

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on 4/14/64 at Grand Prairie, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent ARTHUR E. CARTER/ach Date dictated 4/16/64

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DL 100-10461
RJF:les
1

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents J. HALE MC MENAMIN and RAYMOND J. FOX:

AT DALLAS, TEXAS

Records of the banks set forth below were reviewed by listed bank employees in order to determine whether the facilities of these banks have ever been used by LEE HARVEY OSWALD under his true name or the following names he has been known to use in the past.

A. HIDELL
A. J. HIDELL
ALEK J. HIDELL
ALEK JAMES HIDELL
H. O. LEE
ALIKSEI OSWALD
L. H. OSWALD
HARVEY OSWALD LEE
O. H. LEE
LEE OSWALD
LEE H. OSWALD
LESLIE OSWALD

In addition to the above names, the names MARINA OSWALD, MARGUERITE OSWALD, ROBERT EDWARD LEE OSWALD and JOHN EDWARD PIC were also checked against the bank records.

These bank employees have advised that there is no record that any persons using the above names have used any facilities of these banks at any time. This includes checking, savings and loan accounts and safe deposit box rentals.

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RJF:les
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Name of Bank	Bank Employees Furnishing Information	Date
Wynnewood State Bank 501 Wynnewood Village	LINDA MC COWN, Secretary to MAURICE A. THARP, Vice-President, and MODINE THOMAS, Safe Deposit Department	4/14/64
Northwest National Bank of Dallas, 201 Walnut Hill Village	JAN MC CONNELL, Secretary to the cashier; Mrs. EVELYN BEALL, Cashier and Safe Deposit Supervisor; and HERBERT L. ADAMS, Vice-President	4/13/64
American Bank and Trust Company, 415 South Zangs Boulevard	CARL COREY, Head Teller, and Mrs. RUTH SALKELD, Safe Deposit Department	4/13/64
Exchange Bank and Trust Company, 100 Exchange Park North	BOBBY WILLIAMS, Cashier, and Mr. WILLIAM ROGERS, Safe Deposit Department	4/13/64
East Dallas Bank and Trust Company, 2325 Gus Thomasson Road	Mrs. DOROTHY HAND, New Accounts and Safe Deposit Department	4/14/64
South Oak Cliff State Bank, 1415 East Illinois	Mrs. BETTY HALL, Secretary to Vice-President; PEARL SMITH, Safe Deposit Department; and EUGENIA THORNTON, Receptionist	4/14/64
Bank of Dallas, 3708 Lemmon Avenue	Mrs. CAROLYN MOREMAN, Assistant Cashier, and Miss NANCY HULLENDER, Safe Deposit Department	4/13/64

DL 100-10461
RJF:les
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Name of Bank	Bank Employees Furnishing Information	Date
Casa Linda National Bank, 234 Casa Linda Plaza	Mrs. ELAINE MAC PHEE, New Accounts and Safe Deposit Department	4/15/64
Grand Avenue State Bank, 5430 East Grand Avenue	TOMMY JONES, Cashier, and IMOGENE PORTER, Safe Deposit Department	4/14/64
Oak Cliff Bank and Trust Company, 250 West Jefferson	EARL L. COPELAND, Vice-President, and MARGIE MINCHEW, Safe Deposit Department	4/14/64
Preston State Bank, 8111 Preston Road	RALPH B. GUNNELS, Assistant Cashier; Mrs. MADGE BURKHEAD, Safe Deposit Department; and Mrs. JOYCE ROSSI, Safe Deposit Department	4/13/64
Hillcrest State Bank of University Park, 6517 Hillcrest	D. R. PORTER, Executive Vice-President; Mrs. IRENE RYAN, Safe Deposit Department; Mrs. LUCY HUCKABEE, Safe Deposit Department; and Mrs. JOY LETTIERI, Safe Deposit Department	4/15/64
Mercantile National Bank at Dallas, Mercantile Bank Building, 1800 block Commerce	Mr. H. C. FLEMING, Assistant Vice-President, Safe Deposit Department; Mrs. ANNA DUVAL, Safe Deposit Department; and Miss CAROL BURKHART, Safe Deposit Department.	4/15/64

DL 100-10461
RJF:les
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The following were contacted by Special Agents EUGENE F. PETRAKIS and A. RAYMOND SWITZER:

Name of Bank	Bank Employees Furnishing Information	Date
Republic National Bank, Pacific and Ervay	W. K. THURMAN, Assistant Auditor	4/15/64
Grove State Bank, 1520 South Buckner	JOE LOWE, Vice-President	4/15/64
Buckner State Bank, 3637 North Buckner	EDWARD L. VINT, President (Bank has no Safe Deposit Boxes for public rental)	4/15/64
Industrial National Bank of Dallas, also known as Industrial Bank and Trust Company, 1825 North Industrial Boulevard	BILLY WALLACE, Cashier	4/15/64
National Bank of Commerce, 914 Elm Street	LELAND E. STENTON, Auditor	4/15/64
First National Bank in Dallas, 1401 Main Street	ROY B. LAMBERT, Auditor, and JACK W. JOHNSON, Vault Custodian	4/15/64
First Citizens Bank, 926 Lockwood Village	JAMES WEST, Cashier, and BETTY RUTLEDGE, Vault Custodian	4/15/64
Fair Park National Bank, 854 Exposition	PAUL JESTER, JR., Cashier, and JERRY PASCHAL, Safe Deposit Vault Custodian	4/15/64

DL 100-10461
RJF:les
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Name of Bank	Bank Employees Furnishing Information	Date
Bank of Services and Trust, 1115 Commerce Street	J. B. LINDQUIST, Cashier (Bank has no safe deposit boxes)	4/15/64
Lakewood State Bank, 6344 Gaston	WENDELL FRANKE, Assistant Cashier, and Mrs. MARTHA CORNELIUS, Vault Custodian	4/15/64
Greenville Avenue State Bank, 1827 Greenville	JACK MAYS, Vice-President	4/15/64
Merchants State Bank, 5217 Ross	V. P. SCHUMACHER, President, and Mrs. MONTY BARNES, Vault Custodian	4/15/64
Texas Bank and Trust Company, corner Main and Lamar Streets	BILL LYDAY, Vice-President, and MARY DILLON, Vault Custodian	4/15/64
Empire State Bank, 1808 Main Street	GASTON WOOD, Vice-President	4/15/64

All of the above bank employees observed photographs of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and each has advised that OSWALD has never leased a safe deposit box at any of these banks under the above names or any other names.

On April 14, 1964, Mr. MARLIN MYERS, Vice-President and Cashier of the North Dallas Bank and Trust Company, 11811 Preston Road, Dallas, Texas, advised Special Agent RAYMOND J. FOX that records of this bank fail to show that LEE HARVEY OSWALD, under his true name or other names listed above, has used the banking facilities of this bank at any time in the past. Mr. MYERS stated that in addition there is no record that MARGUERITE OSWALD, ROBERT EDWARD LEE OSWALD, or JOHN EDWARD PIC have ever used the facilities of this bank. Mr. MYERS said that Mrs. MARINA OSWALD does have a regular checking account at this bank at the present time.

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RJF:les
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Photographs of LEE HARVEY OSWALD were observed by Mr. MYERS and Mrs. DOROTHY OSBORN, Safe Deposit Department, and both advised that OSWALD has never leased a safe deposit box at this bank under his true name, aliases, or any other name.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 4/16/64

1

Records of the North Dallas Bank and Trust Company, 11811 Preston Road, Dallas, Texas, disclosed that Mrs. MARINA OSWALD opened a regular checking account at this bank on ... February 18, 1964, under the name Mrs. MARINA OSWALD with an initial deposit of $390.95. Mrs. OSWALD is listed as the only person entitled to make withdrawals from this account. The records show that Mrs. OSWALD does not have a safe deposit box or utilize any of the other facilities of this bank at this time.

The above information can be obtained only upon issuance of a subpoena duces tecum which should be directed to Mr. MARLIN MYERS, Vice-President and Cashier of the North Dallas Bank and Trust Company.

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on 4/14/64 at DALLAS, TEXAS File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent RAYMOND J. FOX/les Date dictated 4/15/64

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DI 100-10461
EFP:eah
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The following investigation was conducted by SA'S EUGENE F. PETERKIS and A. RAYMOND SWITZER on April 20, 1964:

Mr. TOM J. HARDIN, Vice President and Cashier, Park Cities Bank & Trust Company, corner Mockingbird Lane and Preston Road, Dallas, Texas, searched the bank records for checking accounts, savings accounts, loan records and safe-deposit box records concerning the following names: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, A. HIDELL, A. J. HIDELL, ALEK J. HIDELL, ALEK JAMES HIDELL, H. O. LEE, HARVEY OSWALD LEE, O. H. LEE, ALIKSSI OSWALD, L. H. OSWALD, LEE OSWALD, LEE H. OSWALD, LESLIE OSWALD, MARINA OSWALD, MARGUERITE OSWALD, ROBERT EDWARD LEE OSWALD, JOHN EDWARD PIC.

Mr. HARDIN advised he could locate no record under any of the above names.

LUCILLE NASH, Vault Custodian, observed a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and advised she is positive OSWALD did not, at any time, maintain a safe-deposit box at Park Cities Bank & Trust Company under his true name or any other name.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 4/20/64

Records of the First National Bank revealed that ROBERT L. OSWALD had a savings account at the First National Bank which was opened on August 26, 1955, with an initial deposit of $241.88. This account had a high balance of $271.18 on September 19, 1955, and was closed on July 9, 1956, when the balance of $37.86 was withdrawn. This was under Account Number A52233.

The records indicate by a signature card that ROBERT E. OSWALD and LEE H. OSWALD had previously had savings accounts at the First National Bank in 1951 which had been closed in 1952.

There was no record of any other account nor a safe deposit box in the names of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, A. HIDELL, A. J. HIDELL, ALEK J. HIDELL, ALEK JAMES HIDELL, H. O. LEE, HARVEY OSWALD LEE, O. H. LEE, ALEKSEI OSWALD, L. H. OSWALD, LEE OSWALD, LEE H. OSWALD, LESLIE OSWALD, MARINA OSWALD, MARGUERITE OSWALD, ROBERT EDWARD LEE OSWALD and JOHN EDWARD PIC.

The above information is available only upon the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum, which subpoena should be directed to Mr. LLOYD PAULK, Auditor, First National Bank.

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on 4/15/64 at Fort Worth, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent ARNOLD J. BROWN/ds Date dictated 4/16/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 4/16/64

1

Records of the West Side State Bank reveal the following informations

A savings account in the name of LEE H. OSWALD, mailing address, U. S. Marine Corps Air Station, El Toro, Santa Ana, California, was opened December 8, 1958, with a cash deposit of $200. On June 3, 1959, interest of $3.00 was credited to the account. The account was closed September 14, 1959, when the total amount on deposit of $203.00 was withdrawn. (This has previously been reported).

ROBERT L. OSWALD, 4936 Collingwood, Fort Worth, Texas, opened a savings account on July 13, 1956, with a deposit of $220.00. This account was closed December 3, 1956, when balance of $20.00 withdrawn.

On December 3, 1956, an account was opened in the name of Mr. or Mrs. ROBERT L. OSWALD, 4910 East Lancaster, Fort Worth, Texas, with a deposit of $376.13. At the time the account was opened, ROBERT L. OSWALD indicated employment at "Convair." ROBERT L. OSWALD account closed March 13, 1963, when balance of 67¢ withdrawn. On March 4, 1963, check in the amount of $997.92, payable to "Cash," was drawn on OSWALD's account and cashed at the teller's window at the West Side State Bank. This check did not bear an endorsement.

The records indicate that the ROBERT L. OSWALD account was assigned No. 659128 and the address was changed to 7313 Davenport, Fort Worth, Texas, but no date was indicated in available records.

Individual ledger sheets indicate deposits made to ROBERT L. OSWALD account during the period January, 1960 through February, 1963, were semi-monthly paychecks of ROBERT L. OSWALD.

According to the record, checking account No. 659235

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on 4/15/64 at Fort Worth, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent ARNOLD J. BROWN/eah Date dictated 4/15/64

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was opened at the West Side State Bank, January 21, 1963, with a deposit of $217.66 by MARGUERITE C. OSWALD, 1013 5th Avenue. This is an active current account with a current balance of $2,707.61.

Individual ledger sheets on MARGUERITE C. OSWALD account reveal, for the period January, 1963 through November, 1963, the balance fluctuated between $200.00 and $400.00.

On December 5, 1963, a deposit of $1,000.00 was made to the account of MARGUERITE C. OSWALD. Between December 5, 1963, and April 15, 1964, the balance ran in the low four figures. The current address for MARGUERITE C. OSWALD is listed as 2220 Thomas Place, Fort Worth, Texas.

The records reveal MARGUERITE C. OSWALD opened a savings account on July 31, 1962, with a $100.00 deposit and the current balance is $3,600.12. Current address listed on savings account is 2220 Thomas Place, Fort Worth, Texas.

The records also reveal that MARGUERITE C. OSWALD, 2220 Thomas Place, rented safe-deposit box No. 1607 at the West Side State Bank on December 26, 1963.

The above information contained in the records of the West Side State Bank is confidential and should not be disclosed, except upon the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum.

The proper person to whom the subpoena duces tecum should be issued in the event the records are to be used in any court proceedings is KLEBER V. JENNINGS, Cashier and Vice President.

DL 100-10461
RFJ/ds

The following individuals at the banks listed below were contacted by SA ARNOLD J. BROWN on the dates indicated to determine if such banks had any type of account, including a safe deposit box, under any of the following names:

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, A. HIDELL, A. J. HIDELL, ALEK J. HIDELL, ALEK JAMES HIDELL, H. O. LEE, HARVEY OSWALD LEE, O. H. LEE, ALEKSEI OSWALD, L. H. OSWALD, LEE OSWALD, LEE H. OSWALD, LESLIE OSWALD, MARINA OSWALD, MARGUERITE OSWALD, ROBERT EDWARD LEE OSWALD and JOHN EDWARD PIC.

All of such individuals contacted at the respective banks advised there was no record for any of the above-listed individuals with the exception of the Fort Worth National Bank where ROBERT L. OSWALD had a personal loan in 1958:

R. W. HIPPLE, Vice President and Cashier, Arlington State Bank, Arlington, Texas, April 16, 1964

ARVELL W. BOYD, Vice President, Azle State Bank, Azle, Texas, April 16, 1964

BOB STONE, Vice President, Arlington National Bank, Arlington, Texas, April 16, 1964

BILL SHAW, Vice President and Cashier, Bank of Commerce, Fort Worth, Texas, April 14, 1964

C. C. WOMACK, Vice President, City National Bank, Fort Worth, Texas, April 15, 1964

T. P. BOWEN, Vice President, Continental National Bank, Fort Worth, Texas, April 14, 1964

R. N. BRANSOM, Vice President, Farmers and Merchants State Bank, Burleson, Texas, April 16, 1964

VIRGIL RANSDELL, Cashier, First National Bank, Grapevine, Texas, April 16, 1964

FRED LUTTRELL, Vice President, First National Bank, Arlington, Texas, April 16, 1964

SAM BOWMAN, Vice President, First National Bank, Euless, Texas, April 16, 1964

BLEASE TIBBETS, President, First State Bank, Euless, Texas, April 16, 1964

O. L. WITT, Assistant Cashier, Fort Worth National Bank, Fort Worth, Texas, April 14, 1964

JOHN FAWCETT, Vice President, Gateway National Bank, Fort Worth, Texas, April 15, 1964

Mrs. JOSEPHINE HUTTON, Assistant Cashier, Haltom City State Bank, Haltom City, Texas April 16, 1964

RONALD BARON, Assistant Cashier, First National Bank, Hurst, Texas, April 16, 1964

B. J. READY, President, Mansfield State Bank, Mansfield, Texas, April 16, 1964

G. W. WILEMON, Vice President, North Fort Worth State Bank, Fort Worth, Texas, April 15, 1964

CHARLES C. BRINKLEY, President, Northeast National Bank, Richland Hills, Texas, April 16, 1964

GARLAND TINER, Cashier, Ridglea State Bank, Fort Worth, Texas, April 15, 1964

PASCHAL WHITE, Cashier, Riverside State Bank, Fort Worth, Texas, April 16, 1964

ELWOOD MC KINNEY, President, Security State Bank, River Oaks, Texas, April 15, 1964

WILLIAM A. MOORE, Assistant Vice President, Seminary State Bank, Fort Worth, Texas, April 16, 1964

G. R. HAMES, Vice President and Cashier, South Fort Worth State Bank, Fort Worth, Texas, April 15, 1964

BOBBY J. COOPER, Vice President, State Bank of East Fort Worth, Fort Worth, Texas, April 16, 1964

J. H. BRANHAM, Vice President, Tarrant State Bank, Fort Worth, Texas, April 16, 1964

BILL D. WILSON, Vice President, Union Bank of Fort Worth, Fort Worth, Texas, April 14, 1964

CHARLES R. JOHNSON, Bookkeeping Department, University State Bank, Fort Worth, Texas, April 15, 1964

CURTIS E. FRANCIS, Vice President, Everman National Bank, Everman, Texas, April 16, 1964

N. H. FLEMMING, Executive Vice President, Southwest National Bank, Fort Worth, Texas, April 16, 1964

OSWALD
105-82555
SECTION 165
COPY 2

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DL 100-10461
RPG/ds

The following individuals who have custody or were in charge of safe deposit boxes at their respective banks were contacted by SA ARNOLD J. BROWN on the dates indicated and a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD was exhibited for possible identification. All of these individuals stated they had no recollection of LEE HARVEY OSWALD renting a safe deposit box in the name of OSWALD or any other name:

OUIDA BOST, Arlington State Bank, Arlington, Texas, April 16, 1964
FLOY M. WELCH, Azle State Bank, Azle, Texas, April 16, 1964
SHIRLEY BRATCHER, FRANCES NAFZIGER and DORIS MANOR, Arlington National Bank, Arlington, Texas, April 16, 1964
REDA WALKER and NELL MC MANN, Bank of Commerce, Fort Worth, Texas, April 14, 1964
Mrs. W. W. (ALICE) MACK, City National Bank, Fort Worth, Texas, April 15, 1964
Mrs. ODIS COLEMAN, Continental National Bank, Fort Worth, Texas, April 14, 1964
GEORGE BRANSOM, Farmers and Merchants State Bank, Burleson, Texas, April 16, 1964
VIRGIL RANSDELL, First National Bank, Grapevine, Texas, April 16, 1964
JERRIE FERGUSON, First National Bank, Arlington, Texas, April 16, 1964
JUDY RUNYON, First National Bank, Euless, Texas, April 16, 1964
MARY BODIFORD, First State Bank, Euless, Texas, April 16, 1964
JEAN FLAHERTY, Fort Worth National Bank, Fort Worth, Texas, April 14, 1964
ELIZABETH CARPENTER, Gateway National Bank, Fort Worth, Texas, April 15, 1964

MILDRED SNODGRASS and COLLIE FREEMAN, Haltom City State Bank, Haltom, Texas, April 16, 1964
JUANITA GERLACH, First National Bank, Hurst, Texas, April 16, 1964
MARGUERITE MALONE, Mansfield State Bank, Mansfield, Texas, April 16, 1964
RUBY BOX, North Fort Worth State Bank, Fort Worth, Texas, April 15, 1964
MARJORIE KING, Northeast National Bank, Richland Hills, Texas, April 16, 1964
ANITA SEARS, Ridglea State Bank, Fort Worth, Texas, April 15, 1964
NELLIE ALLEN, Riverside State Bank, Fort Worth, Texas, April 16, 1964
ERLENE COURREGES, Security State Bank, River Oaks, Texas, April 15, 1964
CECILE BLOODWORTH, Seminary State Bank, Fort Worth, Texas, April 16, 1964
NADINE HENRY, South Fort Worth State Bank, Fort Worth, Texas, April 15, 1964
JESSIE JOHNSTON, State Bank of East Fort Worth, Fort Worth, Texas, April 16, 1964
JUNE GRIGSBY and FREIDA SMITH, Tarrant State Bank, Fort Worth, Texas, April 16, 1964
LOLA HILL, Union Bank of Fort Worth, Fort Worth, Texas, April 14, 1964
VERA PORTERFIELD, University State Bank, Fort Worth, Texas, April 15, 1964
IRENE STIMSON, Everman National Bank, Everman, Texas, April 16, 1964
OZELLA JOHNSON and BESSIE BANKS, Southwest National Bank, Fort Worth, Texas, April 16, 1964
BETTY FLEMING, West Side State Bank, Fort Worth, Texas, April 15, 1964
RUTH RUNYON, First National Bank, Fort Worth, Texas, April 14, 1964

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 5/1/64

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Records of the First National Bank in Grand Prairie reveal that on January 7, 1964, a charge of $25,000.00 was made to the account styled, "The OSWALD Trust Fund," opened December 5, 1963, by JAMES H. MARTIN and MARINA N. OSWALD, Account No. 15 081.

This $25,000.00 was used to purchase Cashier's Check No. 47773, in the amount of $25,000.00, on January 7, 1964, at the First National Bank in Grand Prairie, Payee "The OSWALD Trust," signed by N. D. BLACK, JR., Cashier.

Cashier's Check No. 47773 was marked "Void" and was replaced by Cashier's Check No. 47806, dated January 14, 1964, amount $25,000.00, Payee First National Bank of Fort Worth, signed N. D. BLACK, JR., Cashier, on the First National Bank in Grand Prairie.

Cashier's Check No. 47806 was endorsed, "Credit To The Account Of The Within Named Payee In Accordance With Payee's Instructions. Absence Of Endorsement Guaranteed. First National Bank of Fort Worth, Fort Worth, Texas, Trust No. 42-1295."

It is noted in the upper left-hand corner of the face of Cashier's Check No. 47806 are the words, "The OSWALD Trust," which has been scratched through.

The above information contained in the records of the First National Bank in Grand Prairie is confidential and should not be disclosed, except upon the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum.

The proper person to subpoena is N. D. BLACK, JR., Cashier, in the event the records are to be used in any court proceedings.

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on 5/1/64 at Grand Prairie, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent ARNOLD J. BROWN/esh Date dictated 5/1/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 5/1/64

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Records of the First National Bank of Fort Worth reveal that on January 20, 1964, Trust Account No. 42-1295 was opened at the First National Bank of Fort Worth, in the name of JAMES H. MARTIN and JOHN M. THORNE, as Co-Trustees for MARINA OSWALD and children.

The Trust Account was opened with an initial deposit of $25,000.00 with the deposit being Cashier's Check No. 47806, in the amount of $25,000.00, dated January 14, 1964, Payee First National Bank of Fort Worth, and drawn on the First National Bank in Grand Prairie, Texas.

According to the records, there was one additional deposit of $1,940.00, on March 25, 1964, being a Cashier's Check, but the records do not reveal any additional information regarding this Cashier's Check. However, the records reveal the deposit of $1,940.00 was forwarded by WILLIAM F. GOODLING, Principal West York Area, Joint School System, 1800 Bannister Street, York, Pennsylvania.

The trust is handled by First National Bank's Trust Committee and all but approximately $100.00 of the $25,000.00 has been invested in various stocks and bonds at the discretion of the Bank's Trust Committee.

The cash balance in the trust is approximately $2,040.00.

The records contain a complete list of all the stocks and bonds in which the funds have been invested, and there have been no other withdrawals from this trust fund.

The above information contained in the records of the First National Bank of Fort Worth is confidential and should not be disclosed, except upon the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum.

The proper person to subpoena is PRESTON UTTERBACK, Trust Officer, First National Bank of Fort Worth, in the event this information is to be used in any court proceedings.

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on 5/1/64 at Fort Worth, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent ARNOLD J. BROWN/sah Date dictated 5/1/64

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C. Interviews With Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD, Mother of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, and Data Relating to Her Theories on the Assassination

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DL 100-10461
EH:vm

Mrs. Marguerite C. Oswald
Mrs. M. C. Oswald

Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD, 2220 Thomas Place, Fort Worth, Texas, telephonically contacted the Fort Worth Resident Agency on Thursday, April 30, 1964, at approximately 11:00 a.m. She desired to have three Agents come out to her home and see her regarding information that she had in her possession and also some information about a photograph. She said she was going to have photostats made of this photograph.

Mrs. OSWALD was telephonically contacted around 3:00 p.m. on April 30, 1964, and advised that it would not be possible to have three Agents contact her on that afternoon. She said that was satisfactory as she had changed her mind and was going to see her attorney and that she wanted to turn this information over to the President's Commission.

Mrs. OSWALD called the Fort Worth Resident Agency on Friday morning, May 1, 1964, around 11:00 a.m. She said she had driven over to Dallas and after arriving there had changed her mind and returned to Fort Worth, Texas. Upon arriving in Dallas she had decided not to give this information to her attorney or the President's Commission. She wanted to turn this information over to the FBI and requested Agents to contact her at her home.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 5/4/64

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Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD, 2220 Thomas Place, furnished the following information:

She owns a Sonomatic tape recorder which she purchased for $39.95. She uses this machine in recording some conversations on her telephone and also in recording conversations with individuals in person. On the night of April 28, 1964, she telephonically contacted GLORIA JEAN MERCER, 1000 University Drive in Fort Worth, Texas. Miss MERCER is a sister to Mrs. ROBERT OSWALD, who lives in Denton, Texas. Miss MERCER is employed as a teacher in the public schools in Fort Worth. She talked to Miss MERCER about the family, about misunderstandings in the OSWALD family, and also about her testifying before the President's Commission. Mrs. OSWALD made a tape recording of this conversation. The next day she was playing the entire tape back and she noticed that part of the conversation was garbled and she could not understand it. The tape ran for about two minutes and she said it sounded as if someone was talking in a foreign language. She believed it was Russian or French. She could hear a man's voice in the background on one or two occasions. Mrs. OSWALD played this portion of the tape for Agents and it sounded as if two or more conversations were recorded on this particular part of the tape. The last part of the conversation with MERCER was clear. Mrs. OSWALD believes someone living in the vicinity of her home or the home of Miss MERCER was shooting a beam into her home or the home of MERCER and in that way was interfering with telephone conversation. Mrs. OSWALD believed this unknown party was listening in on the conversation and she believes she picked up some of this foreign language when the unknown person left the key open on his machine and he did not know she would pick up his conversation. She was unable to explain how part of this conversation was garbled and the other part of it was clear.

During the past several weeks, Mrs. OSWALD received cards and letters from a Mrs. FLORA FILKO HYATT, 402 Valentine Street, Apartment 1008, Houston, Texas. Mrs. HYATT advised Mrs. OSWALD she had valuable information regarding her son and it would be worth her while to come to Houston to talk to her in person. Mrs. OSWALD drove to Houston around April 18, 1964, and visited with Mrs. HYATT for about

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on 5/1/64 at Fort Worth, Texas 523 File # DL 100-10461

EARLE HALEY and

by Special Agent ROBLEY D. MADLAND:vm Date dictated 5/4/64

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one half day. Mrs. HYATT is 70 years of age. Mrs. HYATT said she did not believe LEE HARVEY OSWALD had shot President KENNEDY. She said there was a large conspiracy involved in this shooting between top officials of Neiman-Marcus store in Dallas and officials of Sakowitz store in Houston, Texas. They were members of an organization known as "Black Ax" and this organization dates many years back into Germany. HYATT advised these officials communicate with each other and transmit information in their store ads in Dallas and Houston newspapers. Mrs. HYATT had some newspaper ads to explain this method of communication to Mrs. OSWALD. After looking at some of these ads and the wording in the ads, Mrs. OSWALD believed the story as told to her by Mrs. HYATT.

Mrs. OSWALD exhibited one ad from the "Houston Chronicle" dated March 29, 1964. This ad concerned table settings of silver and china. The title of the ad was "Tables are Turned" and read in part: "Twelve of Houston's prominent hosts have created table settings for your pleasure." Mrs. OSWALD interpreted this ad to mean twelve of Houston's prominent leaders and officials of Sakowitz store were involved in this conspiracy.

Another ad exhibited by Mrs. OSWALD appeared in the "Houston Chronicle" on March 22, 1964. This ad had a drawing of a woman with a hat on her hand and a bracelet on her wrist. Mrs. OSWALD said the bracelet stood for handcuffs and this ad was connected with the conspiracy by the use of these handcuffs. Another ad was cut from the "Dallas Morning News" dated April 30, 1964, by Neiman-Marcus store in Dallas. This ad had a picture of a woman wearing a pearl necklace. The ad covered a number of pearl necklaces. The headline on the ad read "The Connecting Link." Mrs. OSWALD definitely believed this meant there was a connecting link between Dallas and Houston and this was a vital message in the conspiracy against her son. Mrs. OSWALD advised she was going to follow the ads between these two stores and believed they had a definite bearing on the conspiracy against her son.

Mrs. OSWALD was in Dallas during the RUBY trial and stayed at the Jefferson Hotel. She became acquainted with a white female, 38 to 40 years of age, tall, dirty blond hair, but does not recall her name. This woman introduced her to three French newspaper men and they had dinner one night at the Statler-Hilton Hotel in Dallas. The French newspaper men were interested in a photograph of Mrs. OSWALD and she posed for a photograph for them. The woman said she was from San Antonio and was in Dallas to go to work for Neiman-Marcus company. In looking through the Associated Press book, "The Torch is Passed," she saw a woman on page 13 wearing dark glasses with a scarf around her head. She believes this photograph is identical with the woman she met at the Jefferson Hotel. She does not know her name but believed she was involved in this conspiracy against her son as she said she was going to work for Neiman-Marcus in Dallas. She also believed this woman was involved as she was in this picture very close to the car occupied by President KENNEDY.

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HO 62-2115
DL 89-43
GWK:yk

RE: MRS. FLORA FILKO HYATT,
also known as
Flora Filke Hyatt,
Mrs. William Harvey Hyatt

The investigation at Houston, Texas, was conducted by SA's GRAHAM W. KITCHEL and EDWIN DALRYMPLE.

The following letter was received by the Attorney General in Washington, D.C.:

"Houston, Texaa, April 17, 1964.

"Honorable Attorney General,
Mr Robert Kennedy,
Hickory Hill, McLean, Vi.

"Dear Sir;

"I am enclosing the address of a lady who says she has important information concerning the death of your brother, the late President. The assination she claims, is still well guarded secret. It was a Plot, --carried out by the members of the Highest Echelon of the Synddicate, called The Members of the ~~House~~ of Ax.T Tex.

"Details are available by --Mrs Filko Hyatt,-402 Valentine,-Apt. 1008,-Houston, Texas. Telephone Fa 3 1765.

"She has tried again and again to bring this to your attention; she has called your office five times and left her number three times. Feb. second, 1964, she called the WHITE HOUSE BETWEEN eight-thirty and nine, and asked for you, but was refused.

"She also claims her mail has been sabetaged since June 1959, when she first tried to bring the technique of the Syndicate to the attention of Mr Herbert Hoover. She asked me to refer this knowledge to you for her. She has the information, but will not discuss it with anyone but you. If you can get in touch with her, you may get some valuable information. 'Why don't you go to the F.B.I.?' I asked. 'I was there November 13th, 1963.'

"Mr. Kennedy, please, I do not want any publicity; I know nothing about these Organizations,-am just trying to help, I hope. My impression is it is family affair,-She spoke of book that is being written.

"With best wishes, am,
"Sincerely,

"/S/ Berta Phillips

"/T/ Miss Berta Phillips,
2517 Taft Street,
Houston, 6, Texas.

"The lady mentioned in letter, lived next door to me in same Apt Building, in 1963; she is German, but came to America about 1935.

"I am well known in city; Captain Willis of Police Dept. knows me well.

"/S/ Berta Phillips"

On May 4, 1964, Miss BERTA PHILLIPS, 2517 Taft Street, Houston, Texas, advised she had written the above letter to the Attorney General at the request of Mrs. FLORA FILKO HYATT. She stated she did not know whether or not Mrs. HYATT was a "mental case," but Miss PHILLIPS stated she "talked of people dressed in black." She stated Mrs. HYATT had informed her that she "heard voices" and received much of her information in this manner. Miss PHILLIPS stated she had at first thought Mrs. HYATT was a spiritualist but

has now decided she is not because Miss PHILLIPS stated that she is a spiritualist and for this reason knows Mrs. HYATT could not be one.

Miss PHILLIPS stated that according to Mrs. HYATT it had been "told to her ear" that the plot to assassinate President JOHN F. KENNEDY was made in Houston. She stated Mrs. HYATT told her that the main individuals involved in this plot were Mr. SAKOWITZ, head of Sakowitz Department Store, and FRED NAHAS, a local news reporter. Texas Houston, Texas

Miss PHILLIPS stated that Mrs. HYATT was divorced from her husband and she feels this divorce was brought about by Mrs. HYATT's peculiar actions. She stated in her conversations with Mrs. HYATT she could get no actual sense out of her. Miss PHILLIPS pointed out that she herself had no information whatever bearing on the assassination of President Kennedy and her action in directing a letter to the Attorney General was based solely on her desire to assist Mrs. HYATT, who was apparently reluctant to write this letter herself. Miss PHILLIPS pointed out that she is 88 years old and due to her frail condition is unable to go about the town without assistance.

On May 4, 1964, Mrs. FLORA FILKO HYATT, 402 Valentine, Apartment 1008, was interviewed and furnished the following information:

Mrs. HYATT stated that she had requested Miss BERTA PHILLIPS, a friend of her's, to write a letter to the Attorney General to bring to his attention certain information which had come to her attention through demons who spoke into her ear.

She stated she has learned that the Attorney General was interested in the syndicate known as Cosa Nostra but she wanted to point out to the Attorney General that the Cosa Nostra was actually the lowest echelon of the syndicate. It dealt only with the physical aspects of the criminal situation in the United States and the world. She stated she was in touch with the highest echelon of the "syndicate" through demons and "werewolves" who were continually with her and spoke to her when she was in private, in her left ear. Mrs. HYATT repeatedly referred to what

she called her frequent contacts with the metaphysical world, pointing out there are sometimes five or six "beings" speaking to her at once and imparting information concerning happenings outside the physical world, to which normal people are restricted.

Mrs. HYATT stated that she felt she could be of assistance to the Attorney General in his investigations of Cosa Nostra and had in the past endeavored to contact him by telephone and through the FBI.

Mrs. HYATT advised that the higher echelon of the "syndicate" was made up of members of the House of Ax. She stated that in 1959 she had tried to bring this information to the attention of former President HERBERT HOOVER by letter. She stated since she has not received answers from letters of this type she feels that her mail has been delayed or misdirected through activities of members of the House of Ax.

She stated she had "explored" the syndicate and has determined that there are only two men who are willing and able to act against the syndicate and these are the President of the United States and the Attorney General. Mrs. HYATT explained that her efforts to relate this information personally to the Attorney General were based on her belief there were very few people capable of understanding the metaphysical world, and she doubted that FBI Agents had had adequate training in this specialized field to equip them to handle such information.

In regard to the assassination of President Kennedy, Mrs. HYATT states that as is frequently done by werewolves, she feels that such a demon could have entered the body of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, assassinated the President, and then returned the body to OSWALD. She stated in several murder cases which received considerable newspaper publicity in the Houston area, she feels that the accused in these murders was not actually the one involved but his body was being used by werewolves.

She stated it is also possible that President KENNEDY was not shot from the Texas Book Depository Building because werewolves could shoot him with a soundless gun from any position.

Mrs. HYATT advised that the Attorney General could learn a lot from her through the study of the activities of the members of the House of Ax.

When questioned for specific statements concerning the circumstances of President KENNEDY's assassination, Mrs. HYATT related that a voice told her on November 18, 1963, that two businessmen from Houston had gone to Dallas on that date. She identified these men as LEWIS LECHINGER, owner of a large jewelry store in Houston, and a Mr. SAKOWITZ, one of the owners of the Sakowitz Department Store. Mrs. HYATT stated she felt these two men were top leaders of the House of Ax and the trip to Dallas was undoubtedly related to the plans for the assassination of President KENNEDY. Mrs. HYATT does not believe either of the above men was personally involved in the actual shooting but they had exerted their power through metaphysical forces acting on LEE HARVEY OSWALD. She stated information of this nature is received by her not only from voices but also from "the stars."

Mrs. HYATT stated that she had had difficulty in bringing the above information to the attention of any responsible people because it seemed that no one wanted to listen to her story. Mrs. HYATT stated she had been able to relate this information to Mrs. OSWALD, the mother of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, and she understood that Mrs. OSWALD had recorded her information on tape. Mrs. HYATT stated she expected Mrs. OSWALD would turn this tape over to the Attorney General.

Mrs. HYATT advised that she was born and raised in Germany and came to the United States in 1927.

The files of the Houston Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation reflect that FLORA FILKO HYATT was interned on December 29, 1941, by an Alien Enemy Hearing Board sitting in the Southern District of Texas. This board held that HYATT entered the United States as a quota immigrant at Houston, Texas, on December 22, 1927, under her maiden name, FLORA FILKO. Prior to her marriage and after her separation from her husband, she did household and domestic work for moderate compensation. She also received help from the Family Service Bureau in Houston after separation from her husband.

The Hearing Board set out that based on information furnished, Mrs. HYATT is almost fanatical in her loyalty to HITLER and to Germany and has so expressed herself on numerous occasions. They point out that the only excuse for her attitude might be that she is mentally unbalanced on this subject. She has also been in frequent touch with German propaganda agents, if not one herself. The board pointed out there were found in her possession several photographs of HITLER and of German troops in action, and writings containing Nazi propaganda.

The records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, Houston, Texas, reflect that Mrs. HYATT is an alien.

Mrs. HYATT is described as follows:

Name	FLORA ~~FILKE~~ nee FILKE ~~HYATT~~
Aliases	Flora Filke ~~Hyatt~~, Mrs. William Harve~~y~~ Hyatt
Born	February 21, 1895 Forst, Germany
Age	69
Height	5'3"
Weight	135 pounds
Build	Medium
Hair	Greying
Marital status	Divorced
Residence	402 Valentine, Apartment 1008, Houston, Texas
Occupation	Unemployed

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Date 5/12/64

At 12:00 noon, Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD telephonically contacted the Fort Worth Resident Agency and furnished the following information:

At about 11:45 A.M., May 12, 1964, she received a telephone call from Mr. CHARLIE KUNKEL, U. S. Secret Service, Fort Worth, Texas. In this conversation, Mr. KUNKEL stated he had a letter that he obtained from the FBI. The letter was dated December 6, 1963, postmarked Jamaica, New York. Mr. KUNKEL advised Mrs. OSWALD he would like to come out to her residence and ask her some questions about the letter.

Mrs. OSWALD does not remember this letter and cannot imagine why he would want to talk to her in regard to this letter.

During the course of the conversation Mrs. OSWALD asked how to spell the name KUNKEL. When she was advised it is spelled K-u-n-k-e-l, she said she thought it was spelled C-o-n-n-e-l-l. She said she remembered him and at this point she became hysterical and went into a tirade. She said she remembered him at the Inn of the Six Flags on the day of the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY. She continued that KUNKEL and another Secret Service Agent, whose name she cannot remember, were with MARINA OSWALD and the two babies. Mrs. OSWALD stated that KUNKEL made the statement that there was no doubt in his mind that LEE HARVEY OSWALD assassinated the President because his rifle was found on him. Mrs. OSWALD related that she told him, "Well, just because it's his rifle does not indicate that he assassinated the President. He is innocent until proved guilty."

Mrs. OSWALD referred to MARINA OSWALD throughout the conversation as the Russian wife and two babies.

Mrs. OSWALD said she told the other Secret Service Agent, "Why, the nerve of that guy, who does he think he is?" The Secret Service Agent, according to Mrs. OSWALD, stated,

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on 5/12/64 at Fort Worth, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent IC JAMES VON WHITE/ds Date dictated 5/12/64

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"Well, Mrs. OSWALD, you will have to forgive him because he helped guard Mrs. KENNEDY for 20 years." Mrs. OSWALD said she told the Secret Service Agent, "I will not forgive him because there's no sense in anyone making a statement like that about my son."

Mrs. OSWALD said she was "deathly afraid" of Mr. KUNKEL and is afraid that he will harm her. Mrs. OSWALD said she will not let him in her house because she is afraid of him and does not want to have any dealings with him.

Mrs. OSWALD was advised that Mr. KUNKEL would have no reason to harm her, that he is probably just coming out to her house to inquire about the letter.

At no time during the conversation did Mrs. OSWALD request any assistance from the FBI or to see an FBI Agent.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 5/12/64

At approximately 12:40 P.M., Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD telephonically contacted the Fort Worth Resident Agency and advised she will not talk with Mr. CHARLIE KUNKEL, U. S. Secret Service Agent, Fort Worth, Texas, as she is afraid of him. She does not know whether to give this information to the "Warren Commission" or not.

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on 5/12/64 at Fort Worth, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent ARNOLD J. BROWN/ds Date dictated 5/12/64

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DL 100-10461
RPG/ds

At approximately 2:21 P.M., May 12, 1964, a summary of the foregoing information received from Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD was furnished by SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING to SA ROGER WARNER, U. S. Secret Service, Dallas, Texas, and shortly thereafter the same information was made available by SA GEMBERLING to SA CHARLIE KUNKEL, U. S. Secret Service, Fort Worth, Texas.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 5/18/64

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Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD, 2220 Thomas Place, telephonically advised that she would like to present new evidence in the case of her son, LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

She stated she had received in today's mail a letter which she would like to turn over to the two FBI Agents who interviewed her recently at her residence. She inquired as to the names of these two Agents, and she was informed that the Agents were SA EARLE HALEY and SA ROBLEY D. MADIAND. She then requested these two Agents to come out to her residence and pick up this evidence, as she was afraid to give this information over the telephone as her telephone is being "bugged." She further stated that she had reported this to the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, but they had done nothing about it, and there was nothing else she could do. She stated that she knew the FBI was not "tapping" her telephone line. She was assured by Investigative Clerk JAMES VON WHITE that the FBI was not "tapping" her telephone line.

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on 5/18/64 at Fort Worth, Texas 536 File # DL 100-10461

by IC JAMES VON WHITE/eah Date dictated 5/18/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 5/19/64

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Mrs. MARGUERITE C. OSWALD, 2220 Thomas Place, Fort Worth, Texas, mother of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, furnished the following oral information:

Mrs. OSWALD stated that it is her belief that there is "someone in this town with a badge thwarting my moves." Mrs. OSWALD said she says this because she believes that Fort Worth Police Car No. 338 is near her all the time and, as a matter of fact, for the past two months, she has observed this particular car on the west side of Fort Worth, on the east side of Fort Worth, and points in between, and believes that the car surely must be following her.

Mrs. OSWALD said further that it is her belief someone is listening in on her telephone. She said she has called this to the attention of officials of the telephone company and they have assured her there is no one listening on her telephone; however, Mrs. OSWALD said she intends to again call this to the attention of high officials at the telephone company and request they send a personal representative out to look at her telephone lines.

Mrs. OSWALD said further that it is her belief her mail is being opened before she receives it. Mrs. OSWALD said she now has a Post Office Box, which is 9578, and is located at the Arlington Heights Substation at Fort Worth. She said she receives all her mail at this Post Office now and does not have a home delivery, even though letters come to her addressed to her street address on Thomas Place.

Mrs. OSWALD exhibited a letter and envelope, which envelope was postmarked May 16, 1964, at Fort Worth, Texas, and the letter within was signed by an ALTA WHITLOCK, 309 Grace Street, Fort Worth, Texas. The letter, in substance, was that WHITLOCK told Mrs. OSWALD, "It's too bad about you having to drive a ten-year-old car and now have a new car." The letter continued by saying that she and her eighty-five-year-old mother had sent two $5.00 checks to Mrs. OSWALD during the

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on 5/18/64 at Fort Worth, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agents EARLE HALEY & ROBLEY D. MADLAND/ Date dictated 5/19/64

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first period of her troubles, that the checks were cashed, and Mrs. OSWALD had not even thanked them for the checks.

Mrs. OSWALD further stated the letter had been opened when she received it from her Post Office Box and the end opened had been stapled closed. She said she immediately called this to the attention of Mr. REDDING, Superintendent of Mails, at the Arlington Heights Post Office Substation, and Mr. REDDING had given her a typewritten memorandum to the effect that the letter had been cut open and stapled. Mrs. OSWALD said it is possible this letter could have been opened for some reason by WHITLOCK prior to WHITLOCK's mailing the letter and that she, Mrs. OSWALD, was attempting to telephonically contact WHITLOCK in order to ascertain this but, to date, had been unable to contact this person. Mrs. OSWALD said that, if WHITLOCK did not open this letter herself prior to mailing, that this is another example of her being "thwarted."

Mrs. OSWALD said further she believes her son is innocent of the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY and she is continuing her investigation into the matter. She said the President's Commission in Washington, D. C., apparently "can't do anything" because there is a "Red" working on the Commission. Mrs. OSWALD exhibited a newspaper story datelined Washington, D. C., May 11, 1964, by United Press, to the effect that Senator KARL MUNDT, South Dakota, said in the article that a "Red front man had been hired as a hundred-dollar-a-day consultant for the Warren Commission," and described this man as NORMAN REDDICH. The article continued by saying that MUNDT told the Senate he understood that "possibly a second representative" from a communist front organization is employed by the Commission. Mrs. OSWALD stated she intends to write Senator MUNDT and obtain the name of the second individual with whom he is concerned who is working on the President's Commission in Washington, D. C. Mrs. OSWALD said this is one reason she is continuing her private investigation into the matter, as she does not feel "justice" will be done.

Mrs. OSWALD said NORMAN REDLICH is Mr. RANKIN's right-hand man on the Commission. Mrs. OSWALD said she knows this from having testified before this Commission.

Mrs. OSWALD stated she had made charges against two Secret Service Agents to the President's Commission at the time she testified and that these two men are MIKE HOWARD and CHARLES KUNKEL. She said she first met both of them at the Inn of the Six Flags, at which time KUNKEL appeared to be "very upset." She said this was shortly after the assassination, at which time she, her daughter-in-law, MARINA OSWALD, and MARINA's two children were taken to the Inn of the Six Flags. Mrs. OSWALD said she asked MIKE HOWARD, "What is wrong with him?", pointing to KUNKEL, and said HOWARD told her KUNKEL was upset because he had guarded JACQUELINE KENNEDY for two years.

Mrs. OSWALD said she is actually "afraid" of HOWARD and KUNKEL and does not want anything to do with either person. Mrs. OSWALD said about two weeks ago KUNKEL called her on the telephone, wanting to make an appointment concerning a letter Secret Service had, and she refused to allow him to come to her home.

Mrs. OSWALD said further she believes that PETER GREGORY, a person who was interpreting for the Secret Service at the Inn of the Six Flags, MIKE HOWARD and CHARLES KUNKEL were the ones who influenced MARINA OSWALD not to live with her or to have anything to do with her. Mrs. OSWALD said at that time ROBERT OSWALD, her son, told her that MARINA did not want to have anything to do with her and the reason MARINA would not talk to her was because of "just the way you're acting now, Mother." Mrs. OSWALD said she was acting no more than a mother would under the circumstances. Mrs. OSWALD said that ROBERT will not have anything to do with her at the present time and does not contact her. She said MARINA OSWALD does not contact her.

Mrs. OSWALD said further it is her opinion MIKE HOWARD and CHARLES KUNKEL influenced MARINA to sign a contract with a man named MARTIN and an attorney named THORNE, and it is her belief these two would be cheating her two grandchildren out of money.

Mrs. OSWALD said further that when MARINA OSWALD went to Washington, D. C., to appear before the President's Commission that she left the small child in Dallas, and Mrs. OSWALD said she believes MIKE HOWARD made MARINA do this on a threat that the child would be harmed if MARINA did not do what HOWARD told her to do. Mrs. OSWALD said she knows MARINA well enough that she does not believe MARINA would have ever left her child in Dallas and gone to Washington, D. C., alone, unless she had left the child due to a threat from MIKE HOWARD.

Mrs. OSWALD said that all the information concerning KUNKEL and HOWARD had been given by her to the President's Commission at the time she testified before them. Mrs. OSWALD said, "I fully expect to be recalled by the Commission in the future to give more evidence."

Mrs. OSWALD stated she trusts no one any longer in this matter but the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and she does not desire to give any information to anyone. Mrs. OSWALD said, "We are on the same team," because the Federal Bureau of Investigation is investigating and "so am I." Mrs. OSWALD said she was going to continue her investigation into the assassination of President KENNEDY.

DL 100-10461

D. Record of Medical Treatment for Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD and ROBERT OSWALD at Fort Worth, Texas

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DL 100-10461
RPG/ds

On March 2, 1964, Mr. WILLIAM A. MC KENZIE, attorney for MARINA OSWALD and ROBERT L. OSWALD, advised SA VINCENT E. DRAIN that a REX JOHNSON, a physician in Fort Worth, Texas, had treated ROBERT OSWALD and LEE HARVEY OSWALD during their youth and that he was furnishing such information in the event it was desired to conduct any investigation pertaining to this.

On March 10, 1964, a check of the Fort Worth telephone directory by SA EARLE HALEY failed to reflect a listing for a Dr. REX JOHNSON in Fort Worth. A check of the names of all physicians and surgeons listed in Fort Worth also failed to reflect the name Dr. REX JOHNSON. Texas

On April 13, 1964, Mr. WILLIAM A. MC KENZIE, attorney for MARINA OSWALD and ROBERT L. OSWALD at Dallas, Texas, advised SA VINCENT E. DRAIN that with regard to his having furnished previously the name of Dr. REX JOHNSON at Fort Worth as having treated the OSWALD children several years ago in Fort Worth, he had since learned that this doctor's name was actually Dr. REX J. HOWARD, who has offices at 930 5th Avenue, Fort Worth, Texas, telephone number ED 5-4174.

Dr. Rex Howard

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Date 4/22/64

Mrs. MAXINE WALKER, Business Manager, Rex Howard Clinic, 930 Fifth Avenue, furnished the following information:

Records of the clinic reflect Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD, 3124 West 5th, first received treatment at this clinic under Dr. REX HOWARD on August 11, 1959. She complained of pains in her right shoulder and neck. She stated these pains were caused by an injury received while working for King Candy Company at a local department store in Fort Worth, Texas. She claimed a box fell on her face while working behind a candy counter. She was last seen by Dr. REX HOWARD in October 1959. Mrs. OSWALD also asked Dr. HOWARD to write some kind of letter to a branch of the armed services telling them she was injured, disabled and needed her son, LEE OSWALD, dismissed from the service to provide for her. Dr. HOWARD refused to write any type of letter.

Mrs. OSWALD did not pay for any medical services until she received a settlement from the insurance company for the accident which happened while working for King Candy Company.

In August 1959 Mrs. OSWALD listed her address as 3124 West 5th Street. In October 1959 she listed her address as 1013 5th Avenue in Fort Worth.

ROBERT OSWALD was treated by Dr. REX HOWARD as an emergency patient at Harris Hospital in Fort Worth on July 18, 1961, for pains in his back. He later came to Dr. HOWARD for treatments of these pains and was dismissed on February 1, 1962. He paid his bill promptly.

LEE HARVEY OSWALD has never been a patient of Dr. REX HOWARD.

At the time of the assassination, Mrs. WALKER and Dr. HOWARD discussed the OSWALD family and they recalled Mrs. OSWALD, the mother, and ROBERT being patients but commented

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on 4/14/64 at Fort Worth, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent EARLE HALEY and ROBLEY D. MADLAND/ds Date dictated 4/16/64

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that LEE HARVEY OSWALD was never a patient and they did not recall ever seeing LEE HARVEY OSWALD. Mrs. WALKER recalled that Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD talked a great deal about her hardships and that everyone was against her.

Mrs. WALKER advised Dr. REX HOWARD is out of the city and will be gone for approximately two weeks. She stated Dr. HOWARD could not add any information, other than that which is shown in the medical records of the clinic.

E. Associates, Acquaintances and Others Allegedly in Past Contact With LEE HARVEY OSWALD

1. Investigation Reflecting Manner in Which LEE HARVEY OSWALD Obtained Names of Individuals With Russian Background in Dallas - Fort Worth Area

2. Background Information on Mrs. LYDIA DYMITRUK, an Associate of MARINA OSWALD

3. Information Concerning Miss YAEKO OKUI Who Attended Party at Dallas, Texas, in December, 1962, at Which LEE HARVEY OSWALD in Attendance

4. Information Reflecting NICHOLAS PETRULLI and ROBERT WEBSTER in Russia About Same Time as LEE HARVEY OSWALD

5. Investigation Relating to GEORGE HEIDEL to Determine Any Possible Connection With LEE HARVEY OSWALD

DL 100-10461

1. Investigation Reflecting Manner in Which LEE HARVEY OSWALD Obtained Name of Individuals With Russian Background in Dallas - Fort Worth Area

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 5/14/64

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Mr. PETER PAUL GREGORY, Geologist, Continental National Bank Building, was recontacted and furnished the following information:

GREGORY recalled that when LEE HARVEY OSWALD first contacted him he told him that he had obtained GREGORY's name from someone at the Fort Worth Public Library. GREGORY has conducted classes in Russian at the Fort Worth Public Library for about four years. He stated he had made inquiry at the Fort Worth Public Library but had been unable to locate anyone who had talked to OSWALD and might have given his name to OSWALD.

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on 5/13/64 at Fort Worth, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent EARLE HALEY and ROBLEY D. MADLAND:vm Date dictated 5/14/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 5/14/64

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Mr. MAX CLARK, Attorney, Ridglea State Bank Building, Fort Worth, Texas furnished the following information:

CLARK recalled that during the first interview he was not sure as to the source of OSWALD in obtaining the name of Mrs. CLARK but first thought it might have been the Fort Worth Public Library. He later talked to his wife, Mrs. GALI CLARK, and she said that when OSWALD called her the first time he told her he had obtained her name from some person at the Texas Employment Commission. CLARK further advised that his wife vaguely recalled that OSWALD might have told her the name of this person was SMITH but she was not certain as to this information. CLARK advised that his sister works at the Texas Employment Commission and one of his aunts was employed there for many years until her death three years ago. He related that many persons at the Texas Employment Commission are acquainted with him and also know that his wife is from France and is of Russian descent. CLARK stated he and his wife had made some inquiry out of curiosity to try to learn the name of the person who gave Mrs. CLARK's name to OSWALD but they had not been successful.

On 5/13/64 at Fort Worth, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent EARLE HALEY and ROBLEY D. MADLAND:vm Date dictated 5/14/64

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Date 5/14/64

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Mr. ARLISS NIXON, Manager, Fort Worth Public Library, furnished the following information: Fort Worth, Texas

He and his assistants had checked all library records in the past but had failed to develop the names of any individuals at this library who might have given the name of PETER GREGORY to LEE HARVEY OSWALD. NIXON was unable to furnish any information concerning any person who might have given this name to OSWALD.

5/13

on 5/13/64 at Fort Worth, Texas File # DL 100-10461

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 5/14/64

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Mrs. VIRGINIA HALE, 6475 Fortune Road, employed in the Job Placement Division of Texas Employment Commission, furnished the following information:

Fort Worth, Texas

She recalled LEE HARVEY OSWALD quite well and she sent him out on the job to the Leslie Welding Company. Mrs. HALE stated she did not give the names of MAX CLARK or PETER GREGORY to OSWALD but she believed that Mrs. ANNIE LAURIE SMITH of Texas Employment Commission might have furnished the name of CLARK to OSWALD.

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on 5/13/64 at Fort Worth, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent EARLE HALEY and ROBLEY D. MADLAND:vm Date dictated 5/14/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 5/14/64

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Mrs. ANNIE LAURIE SMITH, 301 S. Bowen Road, Arlington, Texas, employed as a Counselor at the Texas Employment Commission, furnished the following information:

She has been so employed for the past nine years. She interviewed LEE HARVEY OSWALD in June of 1962 when he came to this office seeking a job. OSWALD had not been to the employment office before and was not sure as to his qualifications for any particular type of job. In applicants of this type, the Counselors interview these persons to obtain their background, their job experience, and try to advise them the type of job they might best be qualified for. Mrs. SMITH talked to LEE HARVEY OSWALD on two different occasions. She recalled that at times he was quite cooperative then other times he acted rather moody and did not want to furnish some of the information.

Near the close of the last interview, LEE HARVEY OSWALD mentioned to Mrs. SMITH that his wife was from Russia; that she could only speak the Russian language, and he would like to get acquainted with any persons in Fort Worth who might speak the Russian language and in this way his wife could talk to them and maybe they could make more friends in Fort Worth. Mrs. SMITH advised she is personally acquainted with Mr. and Mrs. PETER PAUL GREGORY and she wrote the name of Mr. GREGORY on a piece of paper showing the office number and phone number of Mr. GREGORY and she gave this to LEE HARVEY OSWALD. During part of this conversation, a Mrs. HALL, sitting at the next desk to Mrs. SMITH, overheard the conversation and mentioned to Mrs. SMITH that Mrs. MAX CLARK who lives in Fort Worth is of Russian descent and speaks Russian and also French. Mrs. SMITH recalls Mrs. HALL wrote the name and phone number of Mrs. CLARK on a slip of paper, handed it to Mrs. SMITH, and she in turn passed it on to LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

Mrs. SMITH advised she was not personally acquainted with Mr. or Mrs. MAX CLARK but had heard of them. She stated that Mrs. HALL never talked to OSWALD and she only furnished the name of Mrs. CLARK to Mrs. SMITH and she in turn gave it to OSWALD.

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by Special Agent EARLE HALEY and ROBLEY D. MADLAND:vm Date dictated 5/14/64

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Mrs. SMITH stated that LEE HARVEY OSWALD did not discuss any politics or anything about the governments of the United States or Russia and that she only talked to him about his past employment and the type of work he had done prior to going to Russia, also the work he had done in Russia, and if he had done any work since he had returned from Russia. She stated he wanted the names of these individuals so that he and his wife might visit them and OSWALD's wife would then be able to talk to these people in Russian since she could not speak any English.

DL 100-10461

2. Background Information on Mrs. LYDIA DYMITRUK, an Associate of MARINA OSWALD

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Date 5/7/64

Mr. MAX CLARK, attorney, Ridglea State Bank Building, furnished the following information:

His wife is "a white Russian" who was reared in France, and CLARK met her in France during World War II. Her family still resides in France. Mr. and Mrs. CLARK had become acquainted with practically all persons of Russian background in the Dallas-Fort Worth area.

CLARK advised he had known LYDIA DYMITRUK since she moved to Fort Worth during the fall of 1963. He had heard of her in Dallas prior to that time, but was not personally acquainted with her.

CLARK related that LYDIA DYMITRUK was born in Russia and that she later went to Belgium where she lived in Brussels for a number of years. She still has a sister who resides in Brussels, and DYMITRUK corresponds with this sister at regular intervals. Her mother still resides in Russia and she communicates with her mother through the sister in Brussels, Belgium. CLARK did not know the name or address of the sister or the mother.

DYMITRUK was previously married while she lived in Brussels, but he did not know this husband's name. She was later married to a man named PAUL DYMITRUK who has lived in Dallas for a number of years. CLARK was not personally acquainted with PAUL DYMITRUK.

LYDIA DYMITRUK resides in an apartment at 3542½ Kent Street. She goes with a boy friend named ALEX KLEINLERER, who resides in another apartment at the same address of 3542 Kent. KLEINLERER is a Frenchman and came to this country from France. He is employed by Lomo Industries, Inc., of Fort Worth, Texas.

CLARK advised that LYDIA DYMITRUK, in his opinion, is not too smart, is slow to catch on to things in this country, and that she had a great deal of trouble learning the English

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on 5/6/64 at Fort Worth, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent EARLE HALEY/ds Date dictated 5/7/64

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language. She speaks fairly good English at this time, but still has a decided accent and sometimes has trouble with the proper words. She has always talked about the United States in a very friendly manner. She likes it in this country and does not care to go back to Russia, or even to Belgium. CLARK had never heard her make any derogatory statements concerning the United States. She does not impress him as being the type who would be involved in politics or know much about the operation of any type of government.

CLARK and his wife have been fairly good friends with DYMITRUK and KLEINLERER for the past six or eight months.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Date 5/8/64

Miss SURITA STEPHENS, Personnel Department, Neiman-Marcus Store, furnished the following information from her employment records:

An application of LYDIA DYMITRUK reflects DYMITRUK was employed by Neiman-Marcus in Fort Worth on November 18, 1963. She is still employed as a saleslady in this store. Her residence address is listed as 3542½ Kent Street, Fort Worth, Texas. Her divorced former husband's name is not shown. She has no children and did not list any relatives. The person to notify in case of emergency was reflected as Mr. ALEX KLEINLERER, 3542 Kent Street, Fort Worth, Texas, a friend.

Her application listed the following previous employment record:

Attended beauty school, Brussels, Belgium, date not shown
Titche-Goettinger Department Store, Dallas, Texas, 1960-1962
French Pastry Shop, Dallas, Texas, 1962-1963
Executive Inn dining room, Dallas, Texas, as a cashier in the evenings, 1962-1963

The employment record reflected that the information from former employers in Dallas, Texas, was favorable.

LYDIA DYMITRUK's date of birth was reflected as April 2, 1926, in Russia.

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on 5/6/64 at Fort Worth, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent EARLE HALEY/ds Date dictated 5/7/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 8-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Date 5/12/64

Mr. JEFF WOOSLEY, Chief Clerk of Immigration & Naturalization Service, Dallas, Texas, advised that their record, All 755 475, for LIDYA DYMITRUK, nee BERDJANSKAJA, reflects she was born April 2, 1926, in Rostov, USSR, was divorced from KAREL L. VERELST, and was married to PAWEL DYMITRUK who, in 1959, resided in Room 609, at the YMCA, Dallas, Texas.

Mrs. DYMITRUK made application to enter the United States on December 3, 1958, giving her address at that time as 56 Rue Americane, Ixelles, Belgium. She gave her destination in the United States as her husband; listed her nearest relative in Belgium as ANNA BERDJANSKAJA, sister, who resided at Rue B. Bradford 66, Etterbeek, Belgium. Her description was listed as height, 5'3"; eyes, blue; hair, black; weight, 125; nationality, Belgian; Ethnic origin, Russian; race, white; sex, female. She stated in this application that she resided from 1926 to 1942 in the Soviet Union; from 1942 to 1945 in Germany; from 1945 - 1958 in Belgium. Mrs. DYMITRUK listed her father as IVAN BERDJANSKI, of Chirackaja 12, Pervomisky, Poselak, Rostov - Don, USSR; mother, ANNA DANILOVA, same address.

This file reflected that Visa Petition 825385 on Mrs. DYMITRUK had been approved by the Immigration & Naturalization Service Office in Detroit, Michigan, on January 7, 1957. The petitition was made by her husband. This visa petition reflected that Mrs. DYMITRUK was convicted on September 17, 1952, in Belgium, on the charge of adultery, and fined fifty francs. She stated she had applied for and been refused a United States visa on September 25, 1952. She also stated in this application for Immigration that she had assisted several times at parties of a group of Soviet patriots in Belgium between 1949 and 1952.

Mrs. DYMITRUK, according to these records, held a Belgium Passport, No. G033463/6572, issued on September 28, 1956, good until September 27, 1960. She was granted Immigration

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on 5/11/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent JAMES P. HOSTY, JR./eah Date dictated 5/11/64

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Visa No. 1044 under the USSR quota on January 29, 1959, by the United States Consulate in Antwerp, Belgium, and she entered the United States on March 4, 1959, at New York City on the SS United States.

Mrs. DYMITRUK's file also reflected affidavits from THOMAS T. HOLLOWAY, Field Secretary of the American Bible Society of Dallas, Texas, who stated he knew Mrs. DYMITRUK's husband, and stated he was of good character, having joined the First Baptist Church in Dallas on June 29, 1958. Mrs. ANNA S. HILL, of Dallas, Texas; Mr. J. O. SWIFT, of Dallas, Texas, and Mrs. JESSIE E. JEFFERS, Director of the Young People's Society at the First Baptist Church in Dallas, also furnished affidavits as to the good character of PAWEL DYMITRUK.

This record on Mrs. DYMITRUK reflected that on March 20, 1959, she furnished the address of 814 Mount Auburn Street, Dallas, Texas. On July 15, 1959, she furnished the address of 4448 Abbott Street, Dallas, Texas, giving her employment as with the Sam Wing Company in Dallas. On July 9, 1963, Mrs. DYMITRUK stated she was at that time living at 3737 Carolyn Road, Fort Worth, Texas, having previously lived at 4635 McKinney Street in Dallas. On November 23, 1963, Mrs. DYMITRUK furnished the address of 3542½ Kent Street, Fort Worth, Texas.

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DL 100-10461
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On December 5, 1958, Mr. PAWEL DYMITRUK contacted the Dallas Office of the FBI and advised he is presently residing in the downtown YMCA, Dallas, Texas. Mr. DYMITRUK requested to speak to an Agent of the FBI and was interviewed by SA JAMES P. HOSTY, JR.

DYMITRUK stated he was originally from the Soviet Union, having served in the Soviet Army during World War II, and is presently a refugee in this country, having fled from the Soviet Union during World War II.

DYMITRUK stated he contacted the Dallas Office of the FBI to determine if he could obtain a security clearance since, due to his Russian background, he finds great difficulty in securing employment. DYMITRUK was advised that the FBI does not grant security clearances and this office would not be able to assist him in this matter.

On May 23, 1961, Mr. PAWEL DYMITRUK who, at that time gave his address as 312 North Gilpin Avenue, Apartment 202, Dallas, Texas, contacted the Dallas Office of the FBI and requested to see SA JAMES P. HOSTY, JR.

DYMITRUK stated he was having difficulty obtaining a job, in view of his Russian background, and stated he had recently divorced his wife and that everything was going wrong and he wanted the FBI to assist him. DYMITRUK was again advised that the FBI does not grant security clearances and that there was nothing this office could do to assist him.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Date 5/12/64

PAUL DIMITRIK, 3785 Legendary Lane, Apartment 123, Dallas, Texas, advised he was formerly known as PAWEL DYMITRUK and that he is presently employed as an Engineer with Geophysical Services, Inc., a division of Texas Instruments, with offices in the Exchange National Bank Building, Dallas, Texas.

Mr. DIMITRIK advised he was formerly married to LYDIA DIMITRIK, nee BERDJAEVSKAJA, also known as LIDYA DYMITRUK. DIMITRIK advised they were married in Belgium in July, 1956, and divorced in Dallas on December 21, 1960. DIMITRIK stated that, according to his former wife, she was born in Rostov on the Don in the USSR and, at age 15, she was taken, together with her older sister, ANNA, to Germany as a slave laborer. Following the end of World War II, DIMITRIK advised his former wife and sister both married Belgium citizens whom they had met in Germany, and they moved to Belgium. DIMITRIK advised that his former wife's first husband's name was KARL, last name unrecalled, but he does recall it was a Flemish name. DIMITRIK stated his former sister-in-law was married to a man whose last name was BUCHAT. She is now divorced and is living with a Russian whose last name is CHACKIWITCH, first name unknown. This Russian was allegedly formerly in the Vlassov Forces during World War II.

DIMITRIK advised that his former wife's parents still reside in the Soviet Union and that her father was arrested by the Soviet Army when they reoccupied Rostov, because they had not evacuated Rostov in accordance with Soviet orders. He was, therefore, accused of collaborating with the Germans and was held in Soviet prison for a number of months before being released.

DIMITRIK stated he met his former wife through her sister, ANNA, in 1954, having previously met his former wife's sister while studying at the University of Louvain. DIMITRIK stated that, before he met his former wife, she had been living with a man named VASILIY, last name unknown. According to DIMITRIK, this VASILIY had been active in the National Labor

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on 5/11/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent JAMES P. HOSTY, JR., and RAYMOND P. YELCHAK/eah Date dictated 5/11/64

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Alliance (NTS), an anti-Soviet Russian exigre organization, and had served as a Lieutenant in the Vlassov Forces during World War II. DIMITRIK explained that he, also, had served in the Vlassov Forces, which was a large force of Soviet citizens who fought with the Germans against the Soviet Union during World War II, being made up mostly of captured Soviet military troops. DIMITRIK further stated that this individual named VASILIY later returned to the Soviet Union and he has heard conflicting stories as to the reason for his return, some people, names unrecalled, stating that he, VASILIY, had been pressured into returning through pressure on his parents in the Soviet Union; other individuals, names unrecalled, stating VASILIY was actually a Soviet agent working in the Vlassov Forces and later in the NTS forces, and reporting to the Soviets as to their activities.

DIMITRIK stated he did not believe his former wife ever knowingly assisted VASILIY in any pro-Soviet activities. He stated his former wife was opposed to communism and the Soviet Union. However, he has no proof whether she did or did not assist VASILIY.

DIMITRIK stated that prior to the time he met his wife when she was married to a Belgium citizen named KARL, last name unknown, his former wife had attended several social meetings and dances given by the organization known as United Soviet Patriots in Belgium, which DIMITRIK described as a pro-Soviet organization. DIMITRIK stated that, from information available to him, his wife was under doctor's care and was suffering from what DIMITRIK described as mental trouble, and the Belgium doctor, whose name he does not know, advised his former wife to associate with other Russian-speaking individuals. She then attended several social meetings of this group prior to her divorce from her first husband. DIMITRIK stated that, after his first wife divorced her first husband, she began associating with Russians who were active in the NTS and apparently met VASILIY through this group, since he was reportedly quite active in the NTS. DIMITRIK advised that his former wife was also acquainted with the leader of the NTS in Belgium, but

he does not recall his name. However, DIMITRIK does recall this individual suffered from a lung disease. He also recalls she was a friend of a taxi driver, name unknown, who was active in the NTS at Brussels, Belgium, and a woman named ZOYA, last name unknown, who is now in New York City.

DIMITRIK stated he began living with his former wife about six months before they were married, which was in July, 1956, and he, DIMITRIK, did not want to become associated with the NTS and his former wife then stopped associating with these individuals. DIMITRIK stated that he married his former wife about two days before he left Belgium to come to the United States in July, 1956, and he finally succeeded in bringing her to the United States in March, 1959. DIMITRIK stated he came to the United States first and then got the necessary papers to bring his former wife to the United States.

DIMITRIK stated that when he came to Dallas he met GEORGE BOUHE on one occasion, but did not associate with BOUHE or his group, since he, DIMITRIK, is a Baptist and BOUHE was associated with the Russian Orthodox Church in Dallas. DIMITRIK stated that his former wife, however, was a member of the Russian Orthodox Church in Dallas, Texas and, therefore, associated with GEORGE BOUHE and his friends.

DIMITRIK stated that he never, at any time, ever met LEE HARVEY OSWALD or his wife, MARINA OSWALD, and, to the best of his knowledge, his former wife never met either individual. However, he is not certain she could not have met the OSWALDS after their divorce in 1960.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 5/15/64

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Miss DUNYA MC CAMMON, Deputy Clerk, Domestic Relations Court, Dallas County, Texas, advised that their file 60-7257 reflects that on December 15, 1960, LYDIA BERDJANSKAJA DYMITRUK filed a divorce suit against PAUL DYMITRUK.

This divorce petition reflects that they were married on June 27, 1956, in Brussels, Belgium, and had resided in Dallas, Texas, for more than one year and had separated on December 13, 1960. There were no children by this marriage and PAUL DYMITRUK resided at 4448 Abbott Street in Dallas. The attorney was COOPER BIANKENSHIP. On May 8, 1961, PAUL DYMITRUK filed a petition waiving all rights in this divorce suit and on May 12, 1961, a Mrs. EUGENIA SIMSOLO ELSON, 4107 Gilbert Street, Dallas, Texas, filed an affidavit stating that LYDIA and PAUL DYMITRUK had been residents of Dallas, Texas, for over one year. On May 12, 1961, Judge BETH WRIGHT, of the Domestic Relations Court, Dallas County, Texas, granted the divorce.

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on 5/13/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent JAMES P. HOSTY, JR./eah Date dictated 5/15/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 5/15/64

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Mrs. LYDIA DYMITRUK, 3542½ Kent Street, Fort Worth, Texas, advised that she first met MARINA OSWALD in either October or November, 1962, when a friend of hers named ANNA MELLER asked her to assist MARINA OSWALD in taking her sick child to a doctor. Mrs. DYMITRUK stated it was on a Tuesday that she went to MARINA OSWALD's apartment in the Oak Cliff area of Dallas, Texas, and then took her to Parkland Hospital in Dallas, Texas. They arrived at this hospital sometime between 9:00 AM and 10:00 AM and the doctor present said that there would be no doctor to see children until about 6:00 PM that evening. Mrs. DYMITRUK stated they then went to the Children's Hospital in Dallas, Texas, but were refused service there, so she took MARINA OSWALD back to her apartment but, since Mrs. OSWALD's little girl was still ill, she agreed to return that evening and take MARINA OSWALD and her daughter to the Parkland Hospital.

Mrs. DYMITRUK stated she returned to the apartment of MARINA OSWALD shortly before 6:00 PM. At this time, LEE OSWALD had returned from work and had started eating his supper. When MARINA OSWALD told LEE OSWALD she wanted to take the baby to the hospital for treatment, he told her that it wasn't necessary, that there was nothing wrong with the child. However, after arguing with LEE OSWALD for a period of time, he finally agreed to accompany them to Parkland Hospital. After arriving at Parkland Hospital, they examined MARINA OSWALD's daughter and gave her some medicine. They then gave LEE OSWALD a slip and told him to go to the cashier. The cashier asked LEE OSWALD where he worked and he stated that he didn't work, that he did not receive unemployment compensation, and that he lived through the assistance of his friends. Mrs. DYMITRUK stated MARINA OSWALD understood enough English to know what LEE OSWALD was saying and she called him a liar in the Russian language. The cashier then gave LEE OSWALD a slip of paper and he put it in his pocket and walked out without paying.

Mrs. DYMITRUK stated the next time she saw MARINA OSWALD was in about May, 1963, when she, Mrs. DYMITRUK, was working in a

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on 5/15/64 at Fort Worth, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent EARLE HALEY & JAMES P. HOSTY, JR. Date dictated 5/15/64

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Wyatt Grocery Store in Irving, Texas. MARINA OSWALD entered this store with a woman who Mrs. DYMITRUK stated she later learned was Mrs. RUTH PAINE. Mrs. DYMITRUK stated she talked to MARINA for a short while, then Mrs. PAINE started talking to them in what Mrs. DYMITRUK described as broken Russian. Mrs. DYMITRUK stated she asked Mrs. PAINE if she was of Russian descent and how she learned Russian. Mrs. PAINE told her she learned Russian in college and Mrs. OSWALD was staying with her so that she, Mrs. PAINE, could improve her Russian language ability.

MARINA OSWALD then advised Mrs. DYMITRUK that her husband, LEE OSWALD, was now in New Orleans and had a job and that she, MARINA OSWALD, would join him in that city very shortly. Mrs. DYMITRUK stated MARINA OSWALD and Mrs. PAINE then departed in Mrs. PAINE's station wagon.

Mrs. DYMITRUK advised that, to the best of her knowledge, her former husband, PAUL DIMITRIK, had never met or talked to either LEE or MARINA OSWALD.

Mrs. DYMITRUK furnished the following background information on herself:

She was born on April 2, 1926, in Rostov on the Don, USSR, maiden name BEHDJANSKAJA. In 1942, when she was not quite sixteen years old, the German Army captured Rostov and shortly thereafter took a large number of the young people from the city back to Germany as slave laborers. Mrs. DYMITRUK stated she and her older sister, ANNA, were among those taken to Germany. They were both assigned as domestic helpers in Dusseldorf, Germany. Shortly before the American Army captured this city in 1945, all non-Germans were removed to a prison camp and, shortly before the American Army arrived, Mrs. DYMITRUK stated she, together with her sister and two Belgians, escaped from this camp. When the American Army arrived, the various non-German groups were placed in camps according to their nationality and she and her sister went with the two Belgian citizens to the Belgian camp, rather than go to a Russian camp, since it was learned that all of the Russian citizens would be forced to return to Russia, and she and her sister did not desire

to return to the Soviet Union, because they realized there was a much better standard of living in western Europe. Mrs. DYMITRUK advised that, a short time later, a French Army Officer came to the camp where they were staying and told her and her sister they would have to move to a Russian camp. However, when they told this French Army Officer they did not desire to return to the Soviet Union, he said that the only way they could avoid this was to marry Belgian citizens. Mrs. DYMITRUK stated she had been living with KARL VERELST, a Belgian citizen, so she was married by an American Army Chaplain to him and thus permitted to remain in the Belgian camp. They were later transferred to Liege, Belgium, and finally returned to her husband's home in Antwerp, Belgium.

Mrs. DYMITRUK stated that during this period the Soviet Government was permitted to send repatriation officers throughout western Europe in an attempt to talk Russian citizens into returning to the Soviet Union. Mrs. DYMITRUK stated she was contacted several times, but refused to return to the Soviet Union.

In 1949, when she was still married to KARL VERELST, she attended several social meetings of the Union of Soviet Patriots in Belgium. Mrs. DYMITRUK stated she knew that this organization was pro-Soviet and was controlled by the communists; however, she went to the meetings for social reasons to meet other Russian people and to dance and see movie films. Mrs. DYMITRUK explained that, at this time, the Belgium Government would not force any Soviet citizens to return to the Soviet Union, so she felt perfectly safe in attending meetings of this organization for purely social reasons, even though she knew this organization to be communist controlled. Mrs. DYMITRUK stated that, after 1946, she started receiving letters from her mother, who advised her that her father had been put in prison by the Russians for a short while in 1945, apparently because her father would not retreat from Rostov when the German Army occupied that city. Her

mother urged Mrs. DYMITRUK and her sister to remain in Belgium and not to return to the Soviet Union.

Mrs. DYMITRUK further explained that another reason she attended meetings of the Union of Soviet Patriots in Belgium was because she had what she described as mental trouble and also had considerable trouble with her mother-in-law and father-in-law, and the doctor urged her to associate with other Russian people. Because of these troubles, Mrs. DYMITRUK stated she then left her husband in Antwerp and went to Brussels, where her sister, ANNA, now named BOUCHAT, resided.

Gen. Ref. - 11351.

Mrs. DYMITRUK stated that, while in Brussels, she began living with a man named VASILIY KOSTENKO, who had formerly served in the Vlassov forces, which Mrs. DYMITRUK described as an Army force which fought with the Germans against the Soviet Union during World War II, being made up of Russian prisoners of war. KOSTENKO, according to Mrs. DYMITRUK, was a Lieutenant in the Vlassov forces and when she met him he was a leader of an anti-communist group, which Mrs. DYMITRUK stated was called either Cvomr or Chohp. This group was not connected with the National Labor Alliance (NTS), but cooperated with the NTS and was made up of former members of the Vlassov forces. Mrs. DYMITRUK stated she lived with KOSTENKO for two or three years and left him because he drank too much. According to Mrs. DYMITRUK, she helped KOSTENKO in his work in this organization, but she cannot recall the names of any other individuals in this group. Mrs. DYMITRUK stated that KOSTENKO's father was allegedly a Russian engineer who was shot by the Soviet Government, because of religious beliefs, and that his mother was allegedly Polish, and he had escaped, being sent back to Russia after the war by posing as a Pole.

Mrs. DYMITRUK stated KOSTENKO was a very militant anti-communist and had tried to join a group of individuals who were parachuted into the Belorussia area of the Soviet Union. According to Mrs. DYMITRUK, this group was captured immediately by the Soviet Government as soon as they landed, and they were all allegedly shot. KOSTENKO then became quite upset about this matter

and stopped associating with his Russian friends in Brussels. Mrs. DYMITRUK stated that she had, meanwhile, left KOSTENKO and she later heard he went to Germany and then returned to the Soviet Union. Mrs. DYMITRUK stated she did not believe KOSTENKO was a Soviet agent and she stated that he was a militant anti-communist and had returned to the Soviet Union because his attempts to fight communism through refugee groups had apparently failed, and she believed he had gone back to the Soviet Union to fight communism inside the Soviet Union.

When Mrs. DYMITRUK was asked how she thought KOSTENKO could fight communism from inside the Soviet Union, she merely stated that she was sure he was an anti-communist and not a Soviet agent.

Mrs. DYMITRUK stated she read in a Russian language newspaper in Belgium of KOSTENKO's return to the Soviet Union, but has heard nothing further from him or about him.

Mrs. DYMITRUK stated that, a short time later, she began living with PAUL DIMITRIK, who immigrated to the United States in 1956. Mrs. DYMITRUK stated that in 1957 when she attempted to join him in the United States, she was denied an American visa because of her past membership in the Union of Soviet Patriots in Belgium. However, after two or three years, her former husband succeeded in getting a visa for her and she entered the United States in 1959. Mrs. DYMITRUK stated she and her former husband were divorced in Dallas in 1960, and she has not seen her former husband since that time.

Mrs. DYMITRUK stated that she wanted it to be known that she was never a communist or a communist sympathizer, and was not pro-Soviet in any manner, and hoped to become a citizen of the United States in the near future.

DL 100-10461

3. Information Concerning Miss YAEKO OKUI Who Attended Party at Dallas, Texas, in December, 1962, at Which LEE HARVEY OSWALD in Attendance

1 Date 5/5/64

Miss YAEKO OKUI, 5648 Loring Drive, Apartment 149, Dallas, Texas, was contacted at her residence for interview.

Miss OKUI advised she was born January 19, 1933, Tokyo, Japan, and resided at the residence of her parents, 843 Yamashita-Cho, Sumoto City, Hyogo Prefecture, Japan, until her travel to the United States in 1959.

As a matter of background, Miss OKUI advised her father was a practicing attorney in Sumoto City, Japan, until the time of his death approximately four years ago, and that her mother, Mrs. TOYO OKUI, is presently a Certified Public Accountant operating accounting firms in Sumoto City and Wakayamac City. Miss OKUI advised she attended Wasada University in Tokyo for three and one-half years, majoring in Business Administration and Economics. She advised she did not receive a degree from this university, but lacks only the submission of a thesis, which she plans to submit upon her return. In addition, Miss OKUI completed seven years of study at the Sogetsu School of Professional Flower Arrangement at Tokyo, for which she received a Teacher's Certificate, allowing her to practice professional flower arrangement teaching throughout the world. Miss OKUI advised she is further proficient in Kato music, which Miss OKUI described as a large, thirteen-string instrument, which is quite popular in Japanese symphony orchestras. Miss OKUI stated she, likewise, holds a Teacher's Certificate in this instrument and she, accordingly, has conducted several classes in Kato music during her residence in Dallas.

Miss OKUI advised that in the Spring of 1959, upon completing her studies at the Sogetsu School in Tokyo, she came in contact with a Mr. OZAWA, President of Ozawa & Company, Osaka, Japan, which company is the Japanese agent for Schwabach Perutz & Company, a Dallas corporation dealing in cotton exchange. Miss OKUI expressed a desire to Mr. OZAWA to visit the United States for cultural purposes and, accordingly, Mr. OZAWA arranged for her employment with Mr. GERARDO WEINSTEIN, President of Schwabach

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on 5/5/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent EUGENE F. PETRAKIS & A. RAYMOND SWITZER/eah Date dictated 5/5/64

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Perutz & Company, in his offices in the Cotton Exchange Building, Dallas. Mr. WEINSTEIN agreed to act as Miss OKUI's sponsor for a two-year period during her employment by him in the United States and, accordingly, she arrived in the United States and Dallas, Texas, in the Summer of 1959.

Miss OKUI explained that, due to the diversity between her home land and that of the United States, she requested Mr. WEINSTEIN employ her as a governess in his home in the beginning to allow her to acquaint herself with western world customs, such as buying her groceries and other domestic differences.

Miss OKUI stated she continued her employment with Mr. WEINSTEIN until approximately June or July, 1961, when she obtained a position with Nippon Service, Inc., 13 West 46th Street, New York City, whereupon she took up residence in New York at 22 East 95th Street. Miss OKUI explained that Nippon Service is operated as an American representative for the Takashamaya (phonetic) Department Stores, Japan's largest department store chain. Miss OKJI advised she was employed for Nippon Service under the direct supervision of Mr. MICHIO KUSHI, President of that company, until her return to Dallas, in August, 1962. She advised she returned to Dallas at the request of Mr. KUSHI to act as the southwestern representative for Nippon Service, Inc. She explained her duties were primarily in the public relations field, in that she was required to make numerous contacts with southwestern firms having Japanese connections in the name of her company.

Miss OKUI stated that, upon her return to Dallas in August, 1962, she took up residence with the family of Mr. & Mrs. WARREN LESLIE, 11415 Hillcrest, Dallas, Texas. Mr. LESLIE, at that time, was Vice President of the Neiman-Marcus Department Store in Dallas. She advised she resided with the LESLIE family until the Spring of 1963, when Mr. & Mrs. LESLIE became separated and she then occupied a guest house to the rear of the residence of Mr. & Mrs. LEE STARR, 5710 Chathar Hill, Dallas, President of Titche-Goettinger Department Stores, at their invitation. Miss

OKUI stated she has lived at her present address for about six months.

Miss OKUI stated further she is no longer employed by Nippon Service, Inc., as she has terminated her position with that firm in preparation for return to her home in Japan. Miss OKUI is scheduled to depart the United States on June 10, 1964, via NYK Lines from San Francisco, California; however, she intends to remain in Dallas until the end of May, 1964.

Miss OKUI related that, in addition to her services with Nippon Service, Inc., in the southwestern area of the United States, she lectures on an average of two to three times a week before ladies' clubs and other similar groups in the art of Ikebana, the Japanese art of flower arrangement, and in Origami, the Japanese art of paper folding. Miss OKUI engages in these teaching lectures as a free-lance speaker, for which she receives a fee.

Miss OKUI stated that, while attending a chamber music concert in Dallas approximately four years ago, she became acquainted with a Mr. LEV ARONSON, who is a widely acclaimed cellist and music teacher in the Dallas area. Miss OKUI characterized Mr. ARONSON as a Latvian by birth, who speaks Russian fluently, and is conversant in several other languages, and it was through Mr. ARONSON she had occasion to become acquainted with Mr. & Mrs. DONALD FORD. She advised she has attended several functions in the company of Mr. ARONSON as a guest of the FORD family, and she recalls attending a party at the FORD residence, in the company of Mr. ARONSON, in the latter part of December, 1962. Miss OKUI advised this party was held at the North Dallas residence of Mr. & Mrs. FORD, 14057 Brookcrest Drive, and that this party was occasioned by the celebration of the Russian holiday season which, she explained, is held a few days following the Christmas season in this country.

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Miss OKUI recalled that, upon arrival at this party, she was introduced to a large number of people in attendance, none of whom she can recall now, but she does recall being introduced to an individual, who she now knows was LEE HARVEY OSWALD, and his wife, MARINA, who were also in attendance at the party. Miss OKUI stated she recalls further having a conversation with MARINA OSWALD, through Mr. ARONSON as interpreter, and she received a good deal of attention from the guests at the party, inasmuch as she was the only Oriental in attendance. Miss OKUI recalled she discussed with MARINA OSWALD the fact that she, MARINA, had recently arrived in the United States and had had little or no opportunity to see the country and get acquainted with the people.

Miss OKUI further stated she does recall having a discussion with MARINA's husband, whom she now knows to be LEE HARVEY OSWALD, concerning Ikebana, or flower arrangement, and OSWALD, to the best of her recollection, queried her about how she liked the United States in relation to Japan, insofar as the customs of the people were concerned. She stated OSWALD did not, at any time, broach the subject of politics and, if he had, she would have been inadequate in that regard, as she takes little interest in that subject.

Miss OKUI stated that, if there was some consternation by any of the guests at her discussion with OSWALD, she was not aware of it and, in fact, feels certain Mr. ARONSON was at her side at all times that evening. Miss OKUI stated further that that was the first and last time she had ever met or talked to either LEE HARVEY OSWALD or his wife, MARINA OSWALD, and, in fact, did not, at any time, know his name until OSWALD received notoriety as a result of the assassination of President KENNEDY. Miss OKUI also stated that, to the best of her recollection, Mr. ARONSON did not, at least not to her, express any displeasure over her discussion with LEE HARVEY OSWALD, and she stated she feels certain he would have mentioned it had that been true.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 5/19/64

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GERARDO WEINSTEIN, President, Schwabach Perutz and Company, Room 1610, Cotton Exchange Building, 608 N. St. Paul, Dallas, Texas, was interviewed at his offices regarding the employment of Miss YAEKO OKUI in the spring of 1959.

WEINSTEIN advised that his firm deals in the purchase, sale, and exchange of cotton throughout the world, principally in the Orient, and that his company is represented in Japan by Ozawa and Company, a brokerage firm located in Osaka, Japan. He advised that in the spring of 1959 he desired to employ a Japanese girl as governess for his children and discussed this matter at length with Mr. GEORGE PERUTZ, a member of the board of Schwabach Perutz and Company, and that Mr. PERUTZ advised him at that time that his wife, Mrs. PERUTZ, was acquainted with a well-educated, English-speaking Japanese girl residing at that time on Awaji Island located about ten miles off the coast of Kobi, Japan. WEINSTEIN stated Mrs. PERUTZ accordingly contacted this Japanese girl, who he now knows to be Miss YAEKO OKUI, and inquired of her availability for a position in the United States as governess for Mr. WEINSTEIN's children. WEINSTEIN stated Miss OKUI answered Mrs. PERUTZ' inquiry by return mail to the effect she would be very much interested in employment in the United States for a period of two years and that upon being advised of this by Mrs. PERUTZ, WEINSTEIN communicated with Mr. OZAWA of the Ozawa Company in Osaka, Japan, and requested his assistance in arranging a two year temporary visa for Miss OKUI. WEINSTEIN stated he, through his attorneys, submitted the appropriate forms to the Immigration Service reflecting his intentions to act as sponsor for Miss OKUI in the event her visa were granted and promising round trip transportation from Japan to the United States and return.

WEINSTEIN advised arrangements were made by Mr. OZAWA through the U. S. Consul in Tokyo for a two year temporary visa for Miss OKUI and that Miss OKUI arrived by ocean liner to San Francisco and subsequently Dallas in the middle of the summer of 1959. He advised Miss OKUI immediately took up her duties as governess at his residence and remained in that position through the entire two year period ending in approximately July, 1961. He advised Miss OKUI then arranged through

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on 5/18/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent EUGENE F. PETRAKIS and A. RAYMOND SWITZER:vm Date dictated 5/19/64

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subsequent friends she had made in Dallas for an extension on her visa and upon the expiration of her employment period with him she subsequently obtained a position with the Nippon Service Company, Incorporated, in New York City which Mr. WEINSTEIN stated he understands acts as United States representative for the Takashamaya (phonetic) Department Store chain of Japan. WEINSTEIN stated to the best of his recollection she remained in New York approximately one year at which time she returned to Dallas as a southwestern states representative for that firm. WEINSTEIN advised he and his family have lost contact with Miss OKUI subsequent to her employment in New York City and have seen her on only three or four occasions since her return to Dallas.

WEINSTEIN stated that during the tenure of her employment at his home he and his family thought very highly of Miss OKUI and found her to be a highly intelligent, well-educated, and talented girl. He stated she accepted her responsibilities fully and was always quietly polite and unassuming while a resident in his household.

WEINSTEIN advised he was not aware that Miss OKUI had attended a dinner party at which LEE HARVEY and MARINA OSWALD were also in attendance; however, he knew that she had become friendly with many of the Russian-speaking people in the Dallas-Fort Worth area inasmuch as she had become a close friend and companion to Mr. LEV ARONSON, who he believed to have been of Russian origin, and who was fluent in the Russian language. WEINSTEIN attributed this association to their mutual enjoyment of parlor music in which both were quite gifted rather than to any amorous relationship.

WEINSTEIN advised that around the first of May, 1964, he received a letter from Miss OKUI expressing her intentions to return to Japan and as he, WEINSTEIN, remained obligated to pay for her passage home he accordingly arranged passage aboard the Africa Mara scheduled to depart San Francisco June 8, 1964. He advised further he has arranged for her belongings to be shipped to San Francisco in care of the William Diamond and Company, Pier 23, for subsequent shipment to Japan.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 5/19/64

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GEORGE PERUTZ, Director, Schwabach Perutz and Company, Room 1610, Cotton Exchange Building, 608 N. St. Paul, Dallas, Texas, advised he first became acquainted with Miss YAEKO OKUI through his wife, SIDNEY PERUTZ, who he recalls met Miss OKUI at a flower arrangement show in a Tokyo park sometime during 1956 or 1957. PERUTZ explained that he and his wife make frequent trips to the Orient and most notably Japan as a result of his business interests in that area of the world and that these trips are usually made in the spring of each year for the purpose of selling cotton futures to Japanese textile mills and other purchasers. He advised that Miss OKUI and his wife became close friends and, in fact, his wife has visited the OKUI home on several occasions and he recalls his wife spending a full week with the OKUI family on one occasion. PERUTZ stated that following their return to the United States Miss OKUI and his wife corresponded frequently regarding floral arrangements and other Japanese cultural arts in which Miss OKUI was quite proficient.

Mr. PERUTZ recalled that Mr. GERARDO WEINSTEIN, President of Schwabach Perutz and Company mentioned to him early in 1959 the need of a governess for his children and that he, Mr. PERUTZ, suggested to WEINSTEIN that he discuss his needs with Mrs. PERUTZ as she was acquainted with a number of talented Japanese girls who would be desirous of employment in the United States. He advised Mrs. PERUTZ recommended Miss OKUI to Mr. WEINSTEIN and WEINSTEIN subsequently made arrangements with Mr. OZAWA of Ozawa and Company, the Schwabach Perutz and Company representatives, for a two year temporary visa for Miss OKUI to the United States. He stated Mr. WEINSTEIN was required to furnish proof of his intentions to act as sponsor for Miss OKUI during her stay in the United States and he recalls Miss OKUI arrived in the United States and in Dallas in the early summer of 1959. PERUTZ stated Miss OKUI and Mrs. PERUTZ continued on friendly terms while Miss OKUI was employed for Mr. WEINSTEIN in Dallas but that following her employment in New York Miss OKUI and Mrs. PERUTZ drifted apart as Miss OKUI found many new friends in Dallas and neither he nor Mrs. PERUTZ have seen Miss OKUI more than five or six times in the last three years.

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on 5/18/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

EUGENE F. PETRAKIS and

by Special Agent A. RAYMOND SWITZER:vm Date dictated 5/19/64

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Mr. PERUTZ advised he could furnish little information regarding Miss OKUI's background or family other than that she was a well-bred, highly intelligent young lady of obviously good heritage; however, he felt his wife, Mrs. PERUTZ, could furnish more information of value in this vein.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 5/19/64

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Mrs. SIDNEY PERUTZ, 11405 St. Michaels, Dallas, Texas, advised she first met Miss YAEKO OKUI at a flower arrangement show being held in a Tokyo, Japan park early in the summer of 1957 and that due to their mutual interest in flower arrangements and as Miss OKUI had a fluent mastery of the English language, she and Miss OKUI became well acquainted. She stated Miss OKUI expressed an avid interest for life in the United States and its customs and that she and Miss OKUI exchanged ideas on this subject. She advised she too was interested in the customs of Japan and accordingly visited the residence of Miss OKUI and family at Miss OKUI's request on several occasions. She advised that Miss OKUI at that time was residing with her mother and two younger sisters on Awaji Island off the coast of Kobi, Japan, and that on one occasion Mrs. PERUTZ spent a week on Awaji Island with the OKUI family.

Mrs. PERUTZ advised she recalls that Mr. OKUI, YAEKO's father, had been a prominent attorney in Japan at one time but that in 1957 he was already a bedridden invalid and that she knows he has subsequently passed away. She stated Mrs. TOYO OKUI, mother of YAEKO, is a Certified Public Accountant and operates one or more accounting businesses in Japan from which she has sent her youngest daughters, including YAEKO, to college. Mrs. PERUTZ advised from her recollection the family consists of an older sister whom Mrs. PERUTZ has not met but who she knows to be married to an English naval officer who is now retired from the service and living in California, name unrecalled. She stated YAEKO is the next oldest sister and that she has two other younger sisters who are both to her knowledge still living in Japan after having completed their college education, names unrecalled. She advised she has heard indirectly through Miss OKUI that she also has a half brother living in Tokyo who is married to a member of the prominent MITSUBISHI family. Mrs. PERUTZ believed she also has another brother who has been hospitalized for some years in a mental institution somewhere in Japan. Mrs. PERUTZ was unable to furnish any other information regarding the family or background of YAEKO OKUI.

In regard to the attendance of Miss YAEKO OKUI at a party

5/8

on 5/19/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent EUGENE F. PETRAKIS and A. RAYMOND SWITZER:vm Date dictated 5/19/64

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at which LEE HARVEY and MARINA OSWALD were also in attendance, Mrs. PERUTZ stated she did not find this unusual as Miss OKUI frequently attended Russian gatherings in the company of Mr. LEV ARONSON, a noted Dallas cellist and music teacher who she believes to be of Russian origin and who has many Russian-speaking friends in this area. Mrs. PERUTZ advised she is of the opinion Miss OKUI would have had no social relationship with either LEE HARVEY or MARINA OSWALD other than through mutual attendance at one of these Russian gatherings and knows that Miss OKUI has never mentioned the OSWALDs to her at any time either before or after the assassination of President KENNEDY. Mrs. PERUTZ stated further that she feels positive there could be no social relationship between Miss YAEKO OKUI and LEE HARVEY OSWALD inasmuch as their obvious cultural and educational levels are so diverse.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTI

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Date 5/20/64

MICHIO KUSHI, 67-77 136th Street, Queens, New York, was interviewed at the offices of the Nippon Service, Incorporated, 1[illegible] West 46th Street, New York, New York. Mr. KUSHI is the President of the Nippon Service, Incorporated.

He said he is acquainted with Miss YAEKO OKUI and that she is a young attractive lady who resides in Dallas, Texas. She is a native of Japan and is a charming person, possessing above average intelligence. He described her as a person who has many friends and acquaintances and one who has an engaging personality.

To the best of his knowledge, Miss OKUI arrived in the United States from Japan in the spring or summer of 1959. She moved to Dallas, Texas, and was employed by an unknown firm in Dallas for approximately two years.

KUSHI advised that he was formerly a Vice-President of the Takashimaya Department Store, 562 5th Avenue, New York City, which is Japan's largest department store chain. The Nippon Service, Incorporated represents several Japanese firms in the United States and his representatives contact numerous firms throughout the United States. He wanted to explain the above since it was in this connection he met Miss OKUI. In the summer of 1961, he travelled to Dallas on business and he met Miss OKUI while contacting firms. He offered employment to her and in the summer of 1961, she came to New York City, She was employed by the Nippon Service Incorporated, but assigned to the Takashimaya Department Store for sales training. She worked until the summer of 1962, when she returned to Dallas to serve in the public relations field for his firm. She was required to contact firms in the Southwest with whom his company had business relations. Miss OKUI contacted him about two weeks ago and telephonically advised she was returning to Japan around the last part of May, 1964.

On 5/12/64 at New York, New York File # NY 105-38431

by SA JAMES O. INGRAM/tmm Date dictated 5/14/64

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He advised he is not aware that Miss OKUI attended a party in December, 1962 which was also attended by LEE HARVEY OSWALD and his wife, MARINA. He said he is not closely associated with Miss OKUI but he feels sure she would not have had an opportunity to meet OSWALD in her business contacts. This party evidently was a social affair and not in relation to her business contacts. He felt sure she is not in a position to discuss politics in the United States, and based upon his association with her she would not enter into any discussion of politics.

He pointed out Miss OKUI is a professional flower arrangement teacher and is quite proficient in Kato music. She engages in teaching and has held lectures in regard to the above in the Southwest but he would doubt she ever met OSWALD through these lectures.

He has no basis for his statement but stated Miss OKUI probably met OSWALD once and only once and probably did not even recall him.

He has no record of OKUI's employment to the best of his knowledge but, while in New York City she resided with Mrs. KAZUKO OGURA, an accomplished flower arranger in New York City.

DL 100-10461

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4. Information Reflecting NICHOLAS PETRULLI and ROBERT WEBSTER in Russia About Same Time as LEE HARVEY OSWALD

SD 105-5158
DL 100-10461
RSB:jmh

NICHOLAS PETRULLI
ROBERT E. WEBSTER,
Two individuals in the Soviet Union (1959)
about the same time as LEE HARVEY OSWALD

The following investigation was conducted by SA MARION E. TORRENS:

AT SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

GEORGE FISHER, Attorney at Law, 1505 United States National Bank Building, on January 8, 1964, made available an article from "The San Diego Union" dated November 1, 1959. The article reads as follows:

"Ex-Marine, 20, To Renounce U. S. For Russia

"Moscow, Oct. 31 -- Lee Harvey Oswald, 20, a recently discharged U. S. Marine from Fort Worth, Texas, disclosed today he had taken steps to renounce his American citizenship and become a Soviet citizen. He said the reasons for his move were 'purely political.'

"'I will never return to the United States for any reason,' Oswald said in a room at Moscow's Hotel Metropole.

"No Regular Job

"The young Texan declined to give any details on his background or the exact reasons for his decision. However, a U. S. Embassy official said Oswald had told him he arrived in Moscow on Oct. 13 immediately after his discharge from the Marine Corps and had no regular job in the United States.

"(Oswald's mother, Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, lives in Fort Worth. His sister-in-law, Mrs. R. L. Oswald of Fort Worth, said 'He wanted to travel a lot and talked about going to Cuba. This is a stupid thing he's doing.')

SD 105-5158
DL 100-10461
RSB:jmh

"Third American

"Oswald is the third American in recent months to apply for Soviet citizenship upon arriving in Moscow.

"Nicholas Petrulli of Valley Stream, N.Y., filed a renunciation form, then changed his mind and decided to keep his U. S. citizenship. Robert Webster of Cleveland completed formalities for taking Soviet citizenship 10 days ago.

"Oswald said he hoped to hear from the Soviet authorities 'within a few days' on his request for Soviet citizenship."

Mr. FISHER explained that he is a retired General of the United States National Guard and maintains an index, mainly from newspapers, on persons alleged to be connected with subversive matters. He stated he was bringing this information to the attention of the FBI since the above newspaper article indicates PETRULLI and WEBSTER were in Moscow, Russia, about the same time as LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

Investigation has been set out to interview NICHOLAS PETRULLI and ROBERT E. WEBSTER.

DL 100-10461

5. Investigation Relating to GEORGE HEIDEL to Determine Any Possible Connection With LEE HARVEY OSWALD

DL 100-10461

RE: GEORGE HEIDEL

The following information supplements investigation previously set forth on page 242 in report of SA WARREN C. DE BRUEYS dated December 8, 1963, at Dallas, Texas, and on page 2 in report of SA DAVID J. REID dated December 17, 1963, at El Paso, Texas, captioned, ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, 11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS; ASSAULTING A FEDERAL OFFICER.

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DL 89-43
NY 89-75

RE: GEORGE HEIDEL, WHITE PLAINS, NEW YORK

AT WHITE PLAINS, NEW YORK

On December 5, 1963, Mr. KEN KNAPP, owner of the Texaco Service Station, 101 West Post Road, White Plains, New York, advised SA THOMAS P. LYNCH that his father, W. C. KNAPP, now deceased, formerly employed GEORGE HEIDEL as a mechanic for about five years until September, 1962, when HEIDEL suddenly left and said he was going to Houston. He stated HEIDEL was separated from his wife, had one son, JEFFREY, now in the United States Air Force in Wisconsin. He stated that Mrs. HEIDEL lives in New Rochelle.

On December 5, 1963, Mrs. JACQUELINE HEIDEL, 192 Drake Avenue, New Rochelle, New York, advised SA JAMES E. GORDON that GEORGE HEIDEL deserted her 15 months ago around September of 1962 and she has not seen or heard from him since. She stated about three months ago, an unrecalled bank called her regarding a loan her husband had taken out, that this bank had his address as 1105 Autry Street, Houston, Texas, and that he reportedly worked at a Chevrolet agency at 4807 Wake Forest Avenue, Houston, Texas. She described her husband as follows:

Born	1910
Height	5'8"
Weight	150 pounds
Build	Slender
Hair	White crewcut
Children	Two

On December 10, 1963, the above information was furnished to the Houston Division to further identify HEIDEL and any possible connection he might have with LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

DL 100-10461

F. Interviews With MARINA NIKOLAEVNA OSWALD, nee PRUSAKOVA, also known as Mrs. LEE HARVEY OSWALD, and Data Concerning

Minsk Russia

Mrs. MARINA O. W. !!

Mrs. Marina N. !!

(?) E. H Lee !!

Fort Worth Tex

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 4/24/64

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Mr. WILLIAM MC KENZIE, attorney for MARINA OSWALD, advised that MARINA OSWALD continues to resids at 629 Belt Line Road, Richardson, Texas. He stated there were no new developments on anything of interest to the Bureau. He advised that any information they developed would be brought immediately to the attention of the Dallas Office of the FBI.

William H. McKenzie

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on 4/23/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent VINCENT E. J. DRAIN/eah Date dictated 4/23/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 4/24/64

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At 10:45 a.m., Mr. HENRY BAER, lawyer Texas law partner of WILLIAM McKENZIE, telephonically contacted SA VINCENT E. DRAIN. He stated McKENZIE was out of the city for the day and in McKENZIE's absence BAER was contacted on the morning of April 24, 1964, by one PHILLIPPE (phonetic) ALEXANDRE who claimed to be a special reporter for Texas Le Neuveau Candide magazine or newspaper of Paris, France, located at 27 Rue de Louvre. He was accompanied by one JIM MAC CAMMON. Texas These individuals wanted to interview MARINA OSWALD, stating they were contacting the widows of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, J. D. TIPPIT, and JOHN F. KENNEDY to write an article in their newspaper or magazine as to how these people were faring to date. BAER told them he could not give them permission to interview MARINA and they would have to see McKENZIE. He stated they left his office and he has no further information concerning them.

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on 4/24/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent VINCENT E. DRAIN:vm Date dictated 4/24/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 4/29/64

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MARINA OSWALD was interviewed at her residence, 629 Belt Line Road.

She was questioned concerning information received from PHILIPPE VAN DER VORM regarding the difficulty a young American had at Kilometer 26 while riding on the Del Norte bus from Mexico City en route to the United States Border, which was the same bus on which OSWALD traveled from Mexico to the Border. MARINA stated OSWALD had not told her about any difficulty he had with any Mexican officials or other persons while he was on his visit to Mexico in September - October, 1963. She said she does not believe OSWALD had any such difficulty or that he was removed from a bus in Mexico. She said he did not speak of being fined or otherwise approached for payments of any money on leaving Mexico.

MARINA was also shown photographs of MARY LOUISE CAMACHO, nee Patterson, as information has been received that this person possibly knew OSWALD while he was in Russia. Upon viewing these photographs, MARINA said she did not recognize the person therein depicted and did not know this person by name. She said she did not believe OSWALD knew this person, as she had never heard him speak of such a person.

MARINA was questioned concerning the possibility that LEE HARVEY OSWALD was photographed with a Mrs. MARIE LORETTA HYDE, of Port Angeles, Washington; Miss RITA NAMAN, and Mrs. MONIKA KRAMER, all residents of the United States, while they were on a visit in Minsk, Russia, in August, 1961. MARINA said she did not know of any such photograph which had been taken, although it was entirely possible OSWALD had become acquainted with such persons and had had his picture made. She was not aware, however, that such had occurred.

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on 4/27/64 at Richardson, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agents WALLACE R. HEITMAN & RICHARD L. WIEHL/eah Date dictated 4/29/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Date 5/5/64

MARINA OSWALD was interviewed at her residence, 629 Belt Line Road, Richardson, Texas.

She was exhibited a colored photograph which is labeled D-209 and which depicts three women, two men and a small boy standing near a small white automobile, with a large building in the background, and a statue of JOSEF STALIN on the left. She stated that the person standing to the extreme right in this photograph with his right hand (the only one visible) in his pocket is LEE HARVEY OSWALD. She said she can recognize his features, his stance and his shirt.

She was also shown a photograph in black and white which depicts two of the women shown in the previous photograph, number D-209, the small boy, the two men and an additional man standing to the extreme right. This photograph also had what appears to be the same large building in the background and had the same automobile in the foreground. She identified the man standing with both hands in his pocket, second from the right, as being LEE HARVEY OSWALD. She said she can recognize his features, his stance and his shirt.

She was also shown a colored photograph which appears to be the same scene as that depicted in the black and white photograph described above. She again identified positively the person standing second from the right as being identical with LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

MARINA OSWALD said she can recall that sometime during the summer of 1961, which was the year of her marriage, LEE HARVEY OSWALD had mentioned he had met some American people in Minsk. She said she recalls OSWALD had gone to the store for some groceries and, upon returning, mentioned that he had seen these people. She said she remembers OSWALD remarked the American people had told him, OSWALD, he could speak very good English. OSWALD did not tell the American people that he was an American himself.

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on 5/4/64 at Richardson, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent RICHARD L. WIEHL and WALLACE R. HEITMAN/ds Date dictated 5/5/64

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MARINA OSWALD said she cannot recognize any of the other people in the above-described photographs. She does not know whether or not the occasion when OSWALD met the American people in Minsk is the same as depicted in these photographs.

MARINA was questioned concerning the traveling bags used by OSWALD on his trip to New Orleans, Louisiana, in April 1963 and on his trip to Mexico in September-October 1963. She said she cannot recall exactly, but believes OSWALD took two bags on his trip from Dallas to New Orleans in April 1963 when he preceded the family on that move. She emphasized that her memory on this point was not very good. She said she believed OSWALD took the blue canvas zipper bag which he owned and which is depicted in the photograph labeled Commission Exhibit A-1, and the larger folding green canvas bag, which is labeled Commission Exhibit C-254. She was exhibited both of these photographs and identified each as being the property of OSWALD.

She said again she cannot remember well, but believes OSWALD took only the blue zipper canvas bag (Commission Exhibit A-1) on his trip from New Orleans to Mexico. She emphasized that she had not been in New Orleans at the time OSWALD left, and, therefore, could not be sure what he had taken with him. She seems to recall that the larger green canvas bag (Commission Exhibit C-254) was at the PAINE garage at the time OSWALD was in Mexico, but again she cannot be sure of this. She said she cannot recall what bags or bag OSWALD had in his possession at the time he first came to the PAINE house after his Mexico trip, but she believes that he did have the blue zipper bag with him (Commission Exhibit A-1).

MARINA was also exhibited photographs depicting torn baggage stickers and check, each labeled C-254, and she said she cannot recall specifically that she had seen these torn stickers or check on any bags owned by her husband, LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

She was also exhibited the new and unused stickers and baggage check obtained at the Continental Trailways in Dallas, but

she could not identify them as being similar to any stickers or tags she had previously seen on any bags owned by LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

MARINA was again questioned concerning the method of transportation of LEE HARVEY OSWALD to the PAINE house on his first visit after his Mexico trip. She said she recalled she previously had advised in an interview with the FBI that Mrs. PAINE had picked OSWALD up at the bus stop in Irving, Texas, after he telephoned the PAINE house and brought him to the PAINE house. She said she cannot be definite in this; however, because she does recall that on one occasion OSWALD caught a ride with a Negro person somewhere in Irving and was brought to the PAINE house. She said it was possible that Mrs. PAINE had not driven OSWALD from the bus stop in Irving to the PAINE house on the occasion of his first visit to the PAINE house after the Mexico trip. She said she recalled on one occasion when OSWALD visited the PAINE house that Mrs. PAINE's automobile was being repaired. She said it was possible this was the same occasion that OSWALD had caught the ride with the Negro person. She said, however, that she is not completely sure of this as she has no way of connecting the two incidents.

MARINA OSWALD was questioned as to which bus line OSWALD had used when he traveled from Dallas to New Orleans in April 1963. MARINA said she cannot remember the names of the bus lines but can recall that she and Mrs. PAINE accompanied OSWALD to the bus station on the day before he left when he checked a bag or two bags at the bus station. She said this bus station was located near the bridge separating Oak Cliff from downtown Dallas and the buses in the terminal were large, light-colored buses with a picture of a running dog thereon. She also recalls the bus station was quite near the Texas School Book Depository Building where OSWALD held his last job.

In this connection, it is noted the Greyhound Bus Station is located within a few blocks of the bridge separating Oak Cliff and downtown Dallas, and within a few blocks of the

Texas School Book Depository Building, whereas the other bus station in Dallas, the Continental Trailways, is located a few blocks east of the Greyhound Bus Station and further away from the described bridge and the Texas School Book Depository Building.

MARINA was asked if the numbers "9/26" which appear on one side of the valise depicted in Commission Exhibit C-254 bore any significance or if she recalled seeing these numbers. She said that these numbers had no significance to her and she could not specifically recall them appearing on the bag.

MARINA also advised that the partial number which appears on the address sticker of Commission Exhibit C-254 does not have any significance to her because she cannot recall seeing this sticker on the bag.

MARINA was questioned as to what valise OSWALD took with him when he left the PAINE residence for Dallas immediately following his visit to the PAINE residence after his Mexico trip. She said she believed OSWALD took his blue zipper case to Dallas, and perhaps also the other green valise but she cannot now recall which he took or if he took both.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 5/14/64

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MARINA OSWALD was interviewed at her residence, 629 Belt Line Road.

She was questioned concerning her aunt, POLINA VASILIEVNA PRUSAKOVA MIKHAILOVA, who is her mother's sister. She stated her aunt's husband is YURI MIKHAILOV. They have three sons, VALENTINE YURIEVICH MIKHAILOV, ALEXANDER YURIEVICH MIKHAILOV, and VLADIMIR YURIEVICH MIKHAILOV. Her uncle, YURI, is a building engineer. She said her aunt, POLINA, had sent money to her and her sister when they were young. She said she had never sent any money to her aunt.

MARINA said her aunt and uncle live in Kharkov, Russia, at the address Trinkler Drive. She said she believed the address on that street was House 5, Apartment 7. Her aunt and uncle lived at this address when she visited them on a vacation trip in 1961 after she was married to LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

MARINA said she personally does not know anyone by the name of IRINA ALEKSEYEVNA MIKHAYLOVICH, VAVA, OLECHKA, MARUSYA, or OLYA, and she has never heard her aunt or uncle in Kharkov mention these names.

MARINA cannot recall any other address where her aunt and uncle have lived in Kharkov.

MARINA said the name "MIKHAILOVICH," if a Russian name, would be used as a middle name rather than as a last name. If this name "MIKHAILOVICH" or "MIKHAYLOVICH" was a Belorussian name, it would very probably be used as a last name rather than a middle name.

MARINA was also questioned concerning her knowledge of LYDIA DYMITRUK.

She advised she first met LYDIA DYMITRUK at Mrs. DECLAN FORD's house in Dallas, Texas, about the time she had temporarily resided with Mrs. FORD. She said this was about a year and a half or more ago. She again came in contact with LYDIA DYMITRUK when

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on 5/13/64 at Richardson, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent WALLACE R. HEITMAN and RICHARD L. WIEHL:vm Date dictated 5/14/64

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the latter used her automobile to take MARINA, her baby JUNE, and LEE HARVEY OSWALD to Parkland Hospital in Dallas for the purpose of having JUNE examined by a doctor there. At this time, the OSWALDs lived on Elsbeth Street in Dallas. MARINA cannot recall exactly how it came about that LYDIA DYMITRUK took them to the hospital but she believes she requested DYMITRUK for this favor. She recalls DYMITRUK came into their home on this occasion. When they arrived at Parkland Hospital it was found the doctor who was to examine the baby was not there. DYMITRUK returned MARINA and JUNE (LEE HARVEY OSWALD was not present on this trip) to the Elsbeth address and in the early evening DYMITRUK again took MARINA and JUNE to Parkland Hospital. LEE HARVEY OSWALD accompanied them on this trip.

MARINA cannot recall the exact details of what transpired at the hospital on this occasion. She cannot recall whether any questions were asked LEE HARVEY OSWALD as to his employment or whether any request was made that he pay for the treatment of his daughter, JUNE.

She can recall again seeing LYDIA DYMITRUK at a store in Irving, Texas, when she was living with Mrs. RUTH PAINE. Mrs. PAINE and MARINA went into this store. MARINA saw LYDIA DYMITRUK and the latter came over to greet MARINA. MARINA introduced her to Mrs. PAINE. The three of them thereafter had a cup of coffee. MARINA was pregnant at this time and LYDIA DYMITRUK commented on this fact. MARINA said she had gone to New Orleans to join her husband in May of 1963 and as her second daughter, RACHEL, was born in October of 1963, this meeting with LYDIA DYMITRUK must have taken place about April or May of 1963 but no later.

MARINA has again seen LYDIA DYMITRUK recently at the Russian Orthodox Church in Dallas. This last time that MARINA saw LYDIA DYMITRUK was on May 4, 1964, when the Russian Easter services were celebrated at the Russian Orthodox Church in Dallas.

MARINA said she does not particularly like LYDIA DYMITRUK and has never been friendly with her. She said LYDIA has spoken very little about her past life. She advised she does know LYDIA lived in Belgium prior to coming to the United States. She knows LYDIA is divorced and the husband lives in the Dallas area. She has heard LYDIA state that the latter has a sister in Belgium at the present time. MARINA does not know PAUL DYMITRUK, the former husband of LYDIA. She said LYDIA DYMITRUK speaks good Russian and she understands that she also speaks Flemish.

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DL 100-10461
WRH/ds

The records of the Central Office of the U. S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, Washington, D. C., were examined on May 8, 1964, by Investigative Clerk DENNIS E. ADDINGTON as pertaining to LYDIA BURT, whose mother is IRINA ALEKSEYEVNA MIKHAYLOVICH, which name is spelled as IRENE MICHAILOWITSCH in this Immigration file. MIKHAYLOVICH reportedly resided in Kharkov, Russia, which is the same town in which reside MARINA OSWALD's aunt and uncle, POLINA VASILIEVNA PRUSAKOVA MIKHAILOVA and YURI MIKHAILOV, the spelling of which is somewhat similar to that of MIKHAYLOVICH. This Immigration file concerning LYDIA BURT, the daughter of MIKHAYLOVICH, reflects the following information:

Born	May 27, 1925, at Charkow, (Charkov), Ukraine, Russia
Entry to U. S.	June 4, 1952, New York, New York, via SS Washington for permanent residence, destined to join her husband, Lieutenant DONALD LAVERNE BURT, at 1652 North Hillside, Wichita, Kansas
Entry Document	Nonquota immigration visa #328 issued by American Foreign Service, Berlin, Germany, on April 4, 1952. Passport #374/51 issued by Ministry of Interior, a German passport for Non-Nationals, issued February 6, 1952.
Alien Registration Number	#A 8 320 383
Petition for Naturalization:	#1352, filed District Court of Geary County, at Junction City, Kansas, on June 16, 1955
Witnesses to Petition	BEVERLY K. HANSEN, 214 King Avenue, Fort Riley, Kansas, a housewife

DONALD L. BURT, 1st Lieutenant, U. S. Army, Fort Riley, Kansas

Naturalization — Naturalized in District Court of Geary County, Junction City, Kansas, on June 18, 1955, under Certificate of Naturalization #C 7 256 793, as LYDIA BURT

Relatives — Children -

ELSE (MARY) MICHAILOWITSCH, name also appears as MARY ELSE BURT, born November 11, 1944, at Bauschlott, Germany

JANET LYDIA BURT, born June 5, 1950, at Aschaffsenburg, Germany

JULIE ANNE BURT, born September 16, 1952, at Fort Riley, Kansas

DIANE LEE BURT, born February 26, 1955, at Fort Riley, Kansas

Husband -

Lieutenant DONALD L. BURT, 1652 North Hillside, Wichita, Kansas; born October 6, 1924, at Coldwater, Kansas; married February 2, 1952, at Berlin, Germany

Mother -

IRENE MICHAILOWITSCH, nee PANOWA, address, unknown

Father -

GEORG MICHAILOWITSCH (deceased)

Names of some persons traveled with, CWO and Mrs. DURWOOD GOODRICH
Captain and Mrs. FRED BULLINEE

Residences	1939 to 1943, Charkow, USSR; August 1943 to August 1944, compulsory labor camp at Lemberg and Litsmannstadt, Poland; August 1944 to October 1951, Pforzheim, Schwaeb. Hall, Niederwerrn and Aschaffenburg, Germany; October 1951 to present (March 21, 1952), Berlin, Germany; June 4, 1952, to June 18, 1952, in transit; June 19, 1952, to July 22, 1952, 605 West 13th Street, Junction City, Kansas; July 23, 1952, to June 19, 1953, 210 King Avenue, Fort Riley, Kansas; June 20, 1953, to present (June 16, 1955), 215 King Avenue, Fort Riley, Kansas
Description (1955)	Fair complexion; blue-gray eyes; blonde hair; 5'5"; 135 pounds

The file indicated that ELSE (MARY) MICHAILOWITSCH had been assigned alien file number A 8320382.

The file contained a letter from DONALD L. BURT to Immigration and Naturalization Service dated July 3, 1952, Fort Riley, Kansas. He enclosed address record cards of his wife, LYDIA BURT, and stepdaughter, ELSE MICHAILOWITSCH. He stated that to that date, no alien registration number had been received by either of latter since their entry into the country on June 4, 1952, and was inquiring regarding same.

On May 8, 1964, Contact Representative ABE KRICHEFSKY, Central Immigration and Naturalization Service, Washington, D. C., advised Investigative Clerk ADDINGTON, that alien file number A8320382 for ELSE (MARY) MICHAILOWITSCH is charged to the District Office of Immigration and Naturalization Service, Kansas City, Missouri, as of November 22, 1955.

1
KC 105-1736
DL 100-10461
RPG:eah

On May 15, 1964, Mr. E. C. WELTZ, Contact Representative, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Kansas City, Missouri, made available their alien file number A 8320382. This file revealed the following in the name of ELSE MICHAILOWITSCH:

Application for visa and alien registration, dated March 21, 1952, to the American Consulate at Berlin, Germany (number I-1077985), name ELSE MICHAILOWITSCH; occupation, school girl; last permanent residence, #37, Loewenhardt Damm, Berlin-Tempelhof, Germany; age, 7; nationality, German; race, German; eyes, gray; hair, blonde; complexion, fair; height, 4'1½"; born 11/11/44, at Bauschlott, Germany (proof birth certificate); stepfather, Lieutenant DONALD L. BURT, 1652 North Hillside, Wichita, Kansas; mother, LYDIA BURT, nee MICHAILOWITSCH, Port of Embarkment, Bremerhaven, Germany; arrived in the United States on the Steamship SS Washington, at New York, New York, on June 4, 1952; under Section 6A3 of the Immigration Act of 1924; Visa Number 18102 non-preference quota; German Passport Number C II1290/51, issued by the Ministry of the Interior, March 19, 1952, valid until March 18, 1954.

Also in this file was a Certificate of Arrival for ELSE MICHAILOWITSCH, female, date of birth, November 11, 1944, at Germany, entry June 4, 1952, by ship at New York, New York, A number 8320382, under Section of law 6A3.

Alien registration address card dated July 21, 1952, revealed that ELSE MICHAILOWITSCH, former residence, 1652 North Hillside, Wichita, Kansas, present address 605 West 13th Street, Junction Street, Geary County, Kansas.

DL 100-10461

VIII. INVESTIGATION RELATIVE TO SUBJECT'S TRAVEL

A. United States Customs Baggage Declaration and Entry Number 3671685 Executed by LEE HARVEY OSWALD on June 13, 1962

B. Interview of Bus Driver for Greyhound Bus 1265 from San Antonio to Dallas, Texas, on October 3, 1963

C. Negative Check for Flight Insurance for LEE HARVEY OSWALD at New Orleans, September, 1963

D. Alleged Visit to American Museum of Atomic Energy at Oak Ridge, Tennessee, on July 26, 1963

DL 100-10461

A. United States Customs Baggage Declaration and Entry Number 3671685 Executed by LEE HARVEY OSWALD on June 13, 1962

DL 89-43
NY 89-75

Re: United States Customs Baggage
Declaration and Entry Number 3671685

On November 22, 1963, United States Customs Collector JOSEPH KELLY advised SA AMBROSE W. CONROY that his employees had located the United States Customs Baggage Declaration and Entry Number 3671685, executed by LEE H. OSWALD on June 13, 1962, at the time of his entry into the United States.

On November 23, 1963, KELLY furnished this document to FBI agents of the New York Office and copies were made.

The original document was returned to Mr. KELLY and he stated that it would be available by subpoena and he would be the person to be served.

B. Interview of Bus Driver for Greyhound Bus 1265 from San Antonio to Dallas, Texas, on October 3, 1963

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 4/10/64

1

BEN H. JULIAN, 4400 Modlin Street, Mesquite, Texas, advised he is employed by the Greyhound Corporation as an extra bus driver.

JULIAN stated that his Driver's Daily Log reflects that on October 3, 1963, he was driving Greyhound Bus 1265 from San Antonio to Dallas, Texas. He advised he left San Antonio at 7:15 AM on that date, but cannot recall seeing LEE HARVEY OSWALD on this bus. JULIAN said there was no incident on the bus or any other happening which might make him remember who his passengers were at the time. He could offer no further information of any value.

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on 4/9/64 at Mesquite, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent THOMAS T. TRETTIS, JR./lesjeah Date dictated 4/9/64

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DL 100-10461

C. Negative Check for Flight Insurance for LEE HARVEY OSWALD at New Orleans, September, 1963

DL 89-43
NY 89-75

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD's Flight Insurance
At New Orleans, September 18, 1963

On November 27, 1963, Mr. CARL SLEISCHACKER, Supervisor of the Air Travel Department, Fidelity and Casualty Insurance Company of New York, 141 Livingston Street, Brooklyn, New York, advised that the insurance records for September 17 and 18, 1963, were presently unavailable.

On November 29, 1963, Mr. SLEISCHACKER was recontacted and advised that a check of his records for the month of September, 1963, made against the name of OSWALD and all known aliases for a possible purchase of flight insurance out of New Orleans for Shreveport, Louisiana, failedto reflect any record.

D. Alleged Visit to American Museum of Atomic Energy at Oak Ridge, Tennessee, on July 26, 1963

1

DL 100-10461
RPG:eah

The following investigation supplements that contained on pages 505 and 506, of the report of Special Agent ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, dated April 15, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, and on pages three and four, of the report of Special Agent JACK K. MURPHREE, dated April 10, 1964, at Knoxville, Tennessee.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 4/10/64

1

Mr. F. PIERCE WOOD, JR., who resides at 413 La Salle Street, Richardson, Texas, was interviewed at Room 202, Patterson Hall, Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas, and furnished the following information:

Mr. WOOD was displayed a copy of the visitors' register, American Museum of Atomic Energy, and immediately identified his signature and address on this register under the date of July 26, 1963. It was pointed out to Mr. WOOD that on the line immediately below his signature and under the date of July 26, 1963, there appeared the name LEE H. OSWALD. Mr. WOOD stated he did not observe the person placing this name on the visitors' register after he had signed it on July 26, 1963.

Mr. WOOD explained that he had been granted a scholarship to attend a summer workshop for administrators on higher education for adults at the University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee. He visited the American Museum of Atomic Energy as part of the seminar course attended at the University of Tennessee. He stated that on July 26, 1963, a Friday, he attended class until 11:30 AM and thereafter, with several other students, proceeded to Oak Ridge, Tennessee, to visit the American Museum of Atomic Energy. He stated he remembers the group waited for approximately 30 minutes for a new tour to commence. During this period of time, between 1:15 PM and 1:45 PM, he signed the visitors' register.

Mr. WOOD stated that he had observed LEE HARVEY OSWALD on several television broadcasts and had seen his picture in numerous newspapers and magazine articles and to the best of his remembrance, he never saw LEE HARVEY OSWALD at the American Museum of Atomic Energy on July 26, 1963.

He further explained that there were several persons waiting in the lounge area of the museum for a new tour to commence and no one conducted themselves in such a manner as to attract attention.

Mr. WOOD was displayed a picture of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, Dallas Police Department No. 54018, taken November 23, 1964. After viewing this photograph, Mr. WOOD stated it did not refresh his memory and he still does not remember seeing

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on 4/9/64 at DALLAS, TEXAS File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent E. J. ROBERTSON/les Date dictated 4/9/64

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DL 100-10461
EJR:les
2

LEE HARVEY OSWALD at the American Museum of Atomic Energy at Oak Ridge, Tennessee.

Mr. WOOD advised he could furnish no additional information concerning the name LEE H. OSWALD being on the register of the American Museum of Atomic Energy and could think of no other person that might be able to furnish additional information regarding this matter.

IX. APPENDIX

FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE

The April 6, 1960, edition of "The New York Times" newspaper contained a full-page advertisement captioned "What Is Really Happening in Cuba," placed by the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC). This advertisement announced the formation of the FPCC in New York City and declared the FPCC intended to promulgate "the truth about revolutionary Cuba" to neutralize the distorted American press.

"The New York Times" edition of January 11, 1961, reported that at a hearing conducted before the United States Senate Internal Security Subcommittee on January 10, 1961, Dr. CHARLES A. SANTOS-BUCH identified himself and ROBERT TABER as organizers of the FPCC. He also testified he and TABER obtained funds from the Cuban Government which were applied toward the cost of the aforementioned advertisement.

On May 16, 1963, a source advised that during the first two years of the FPCC's existence there was a struggle between Communist Party (CP) and Socialist Workers Party (SWP) elements to exert their power within the FPCC and thereby, influence FPCC policy. However, during the past year this source observed there has been a successful effort by FPCC leadership to minimize the role of these and other organizations in the FPCC so that today their influence is negligible.

On May 30, 1963, a second source advised that the National headquarters of the FPCC is located in Room 329 at 799 Broadway, New York City. According to this source, the position of National Office Director was created in the Fall of 1962 and was filled by VINCENT "Ted" LEE, who now formulates FPCC policy. This source observed LEE has followed a course of entertaining and accepting the cooperation of many other organizations including the CP and the SWP when he has felt it would be to his personal benefit as well as the FPCC's. However, LEE has indicated to this source he has no intention of permitting FPCC policy to be determined by any other organization. LEE feels the FPCC should advocate resumption of diplomatic relations between Cuba and the United States and support the right of Cubans to manage their revolution without interference from other nations, but not support the Cuban revolution per se.

The CP and the SWP have been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

INDIGNANT WHITE CITIZENS COUNCIL (IWCC)

"The Dallas Morning News," Dallas, Texas, on July 28, 1963, stated that a newly formed Dallas County organization opposed to the Kennedy Administration, the Supreme Court, and the Negro drive for civil rights would holds its first membership drive at 9:15 PM, Sunday (July 28, 1963), on the west side of Mountain Creek Lake at Armstead and Cardiff Road.

Grand Prairie Grocer Bob Joiner, President of the new Indignant White Citizens Council (IWCC), said the organization, numbering thirty members in Grand Prairie, is a white group "indignant at the injustices thrown upon us by the present administration, the colored race, the Attorney General and the Supreme Court." Objective of the group was to picket when and where Negroes demonstrate for civil rights, the newspaper related.

NATIONAL STATES RIGHTS PARTY
(NSRP)

On November 26, 1957, a source advised that the United White Party (UWP) was organized at a convention held in Knoxville, Tennessee, on November 10, 1957. An article in the November 26, 1957, issue of the "Greenville Piedmont," a newspaper of Greenville, South Carolina, reported "the recent formation of a new political party to be known as the United White Party." According to the article, the party was formed at a recently held meeting in Knoxville, Tennessee, at which many klansmen were represented. The UWP was reported as being opposed to all "race mixing organizations and individuals."

The July, 1958, issue of "The Thunderbolt," self-described as the "official Racial Nationalist Organ of the National States Rights Party" (NSRP) reported that rank and file "States Righters" had merged with the UWP under "the banner of the National States Rights Party," with national offices at Post Office Box 251, Jeffersonville, Indiana.

In November, 1958, a source advised that the NSRP is composed of past members of klan-type organizations and notorious anti-Semites.

Issue Number 19, dated June, 1960, "The Thunderbolt," announced the address of the headquarters of the NSRP had been changed from Jeffersonville, Indiana, to Post Office Box 783, Birmingham, Alabama.

On June 17, 1960, a source advised that Edward R. Fields, the Information Director of the NSRP, is the individual who "runs the NSRP."

"The Thunderbolt" continues to publish articles attacking Negroes and persons of the Jewish faith.

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FD-302 (Rev 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
DALLAS	DALLAS	5/28/64	11/22/63 - 5/28/64

TITLE OF CASE	REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
"CHANGED" LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka H. O. Lee, etc.	SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING	eah
	CHARACTER OF CASE IS-R-CUBA	

The title of this case is marked "Changed" to include in the title the alias H. O. LEE, by which name OSWALD is reflected as having traveled on his return from Mexico in October, 1963.

REFERENCE:

Report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, 4/15/64, at Dallas.

- P -

ENCLOSURES: TO THE BUREAU:

Enclosed herewith and attached to appropriate copies of this report for the Bureau are three photographs each of Exhibits C-306, C-308, C-309, C-310, C-315, C-316, C-317, C-318, and C-319, and one photograph each of Exhibits C-311, C-312, C-313 and C-314.

Two photographs each of Exhibits C-311, C-312, C-313 and C-314 have been previously furnished the President's Commission by the Bureau. Two photographs each of Exhibits C-306, C-308, C-309, C-310, C-315, C-316, C-317, C-318 and C-319 are listed as

APPROVED	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW
		105 | 82555 | 3899

COPIES MADE:
10 - BUREAU (105-82555) (ENCS.-31) (REGISTERED MAIL)
1 - NEW ORLEANS (100-16601) (INFO) (REGISTERED MAIL)
1 - SAN ANTONIO (105-2909) (INFO) (REGISTERED MAIL)
DALLAS (100-10461)

NATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT

NOTATIONS
1cc-Rogge 6/1/64
2cc-Pres. Comm.
1cc-CIA
5cc-645

OSWALD
105-82555
SECTION 166.
COPY 2

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Belmont
1 - Sullivan
1 - Branigan (Lenihan)

TO : W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 5-24-64

1 - Liaison
1 - Wannall
1 - Putnam

FROM : D. J. Brennan, Jr.

SUBJECT: ARTICLE "KENNEDY KILLED BY RED, CAPTIVE PILOT WAS TOLD" APPEARING IN 5-22-64 ISSUE OF THE WASHINGTON "EVENING STAR" NEWSPAPER

Captioned article datelined 5-22-64, San Francisco, California, related that the Army released on 5-21-64 a transcript in which one of two newly released prisoners of the North Korean communists said his captors told him "with a big smile" of President Kennedy's assassination and said a "loyal Communist Party member" did the shooting. The article attributes the above statement to Captain Charlton W. Voltz, a helicopter pilot who was released by the North Korean communists 5-15-64 after being held prisoner for a year.

This matter was discussed by liaison 5-23-64 with Lieutenant Colonel John Downie, Office of Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, Department of the Army. Colonel Downie advised that Army Headquarters files here in Washington, D. C., contain no elaboration on Captain Voltz' statement. Colonel Downie said that his records show that Captain Voltz did, in fact, make the statement when he was released in Korea 5-15-64. At that time, according to Colonel Downie, Lieutenant General Thomas W. Dunn, the United Nations Commander in Korea, met Captain Voltz and Captain Ben W. Stutts, the other released prisoner, and during a conversation with the two captains General Dunn remarked to the captains that President Kennedy had been assassinated to which Captain Voltz said he had heard this from one of his captors who told him that a loyal Communist Party member did the shooting.

When Captain Voltz and Captain Stutts were returned to the U. S. at San Francisco, they were not permitted to be interviewed by newspaper reporters because of their very poor physical and mental condition. In lieu thereof the Army provided the reporters with a transcript of the conversation that had previously taken place between General Dunn and the two Army captains. Colonel Downie added that to this date the Army captains have not been debriefed by Army intelligence. He said their physical and mental condition is such as to preclude debriefing. Army doctors estimate that they will not be able to be

PDP:klp
(7)

3900

JUN 1 1964

JUN 5 1964

LIAISON

debriefed for another two or three weeks. At the present time, according to Colonel Downie, the two Army captains are confined to Letterman General Hospital located at The Presidio, Sixth Army, San Francisco, California.

ACTION:

We are having our San Francisco Office contact the G-2, Sixth Army, to obtain a copy of the above transcript and to also obtain the results of the debriefing of the two Army captains with specific reference to statements regarding the assassination of President Kennedy.

Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele Room
Holmes
Gandy

Kennedy Killed by Red, Captive Pilot Was Told

SAN FRANCISCO, May 22 (AP).—The Army released yesterday a transcript in which one of two newly released prisoners of the North Korean Communists said his captors told him "with a big smile" of President Kennedy's assassination and said a "loyal Communist party member" did the shooting.

The transcript was of a conversation between Lt. Gen. Thomas W. Dunn, United Nations commander in Korea, and Army Captains Ben W. Stutts and Charlton W. Voltz, helicopter pilots who were released last Friday after being held prisoner for a year.

Capt. Voltz, 27, said he was told on Thanksgiving day about the assassination. He said the North Korean who told him was "very proud of the fact. It was with a big smile that he said President Kennedy had been shot by some loyal Communist party member in the United States."

Capt. Stutts, 31, said he learned of the November 22 assassination on December 7.

"But that's the only thing they told me about it. They wouldn't give me any more information," said Capt. Stutts.

The transcript was released just before a news conference with the two captains and their wives. The men arrived here Wednesday.

They were captured May 17, 1963, when their helicopter was shot down by North Korean ground fire. The U. N. command said they were on a routine patrol of the Korea demilitarized zone and accidentally strayed into Communist territory.

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World
Date

MAY 22 1964

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 105-82555

SERIAL NO. 3901

PAGE NO. 1-23

NO. OF PAGES 23

SECTION NO.

166

ARMY STATE

REFERRAL

FBI

Date: 5/6/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS-R-CUBA
OO: DL

Re Dallas teletype to Bureau, 5/1/64, reflecting results of an interview with Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD, mother of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, which was conducted at her request.

Enclosed for the Bureau are ten copies of a letterhead memorandum reflecting the results of the interview with Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD. One copy of such LHM is being furnished the Houston Office for its information, in view of the fact Houston has been requested by Bureau airtel, 4/27/64, to interview a Miss BERTA PHILLIPS and a Mrs. FILKO HYATT. The latter individual is mentioned by Mrs. OSWALD. The Bureau airtel to Houston carried the "Assassination" caption. However, it is now felt the results of the investigation at Houston should be included in a subsequent report under the OSWALD caption and, for sake of clarity, it is believed Houston should furnish Dallas twenty-five (25) copies of the inserts or FD-302's reflecting the investigation requested in the above-mentioned Bureau airtel which will be incorporated along with the results of the interview with Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD.

10 ENCL

3902

3 - BUREAU (ENCS.-10)
1 - HOUSTON (105-1091) (ENC.-1) (INFO)
2 - DALLAS
RPG:eah
(6)

20 MAY 9 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

DL 100-10461

The interview with Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD was conducted by SA'S EARLE HALEY and ROBLEY D. MADIAND.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas, Texas

May 6, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD, 2220 Thomas Place, Fort Worth, Texas, telephonically contacted the Fort Worth Resident Agency on Thursday, April 30, 1964, at approximately 11:00 AM. She desired to have three Agents come out to her home and see her regarding information that she had in her possession and also some information about a photograph. She said she was going to have photostats made of this photograph.

Mrs. OSWALD was telephonically contacted around 3:00 PM, on April 30, 1964, and advised that it would not be possible to have three Agents contact her on that afternoon. She said that was satisfactory as she had changed her mind and was going to see her attorney and that she wanted to turn this information over to the President's Commission.

Mrs. OSWALD called the Fort Worth Resident Agency on Friday morning, May 1, 1964, around 11:00 AM. She said she had driven over to Dallas and, after arriving there, had changed her mind and returned to Fort Worth, Texas. Upon arriving in Dallas, she had decided not to give this information to her attorney or the President's Commission. She wanted to turn this information over to the Federal Bureau of Investigation and requested Agents to contact her at her home.

On May 1, 1964, Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD, 2220 Thomas Place, Fort Worth, Texas, furnished the following information:

She owns a Sonomatic Tape Recorder which she purchased for $39.95. She uses this machine in recording some conversations on her telephone and also in recording conversations with individuals in person. On the night of April 28, 1964, she telephonically

8 COPIES DESTROYED

21 MAR 1 1973

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

contacted GLORIA JEAN MERCER, 1000 University Drive in Fort Worth, Texas. Miss MERCER is a sister of Mrs. ROBERT OSWALD, who lives in Denton, Texas. Miss MERCER is employed as a teacher in the public schools in Fort Worth. She talked to Miss MERCER about the family, about misunderstandings in the OSWALD family, and also about her testifying before the President's Commission. Mrs. OSWALD made a tape recording of this conversation. The next day she was playing the entire tape back and she noticed that part of the conversation was garbled and she could not understand it. The tape ran for about two minutes and she said it sounded as if someone was talking in a foreign language. She believed it was Russian or French. She could hear a man's voice in the background on one or two occasions. Mrs. OSWALD played this portion of the tape for Agents and it sounded as if two or more conversations were recorded on this particular part of the tape. The last part of the conversation with MERCER was clear. Mrs. OSWALD believes someone living in the vicinity of her home or the home of Miss MERCER was shooting a beam into her home or the home of MERCER and in that way was interfering with telephone conversation. Mrs. OSWALD believed this unknown party was listening in on the conversation and she believes she picked up some of this foreign language when the unknown person left the key open on his machine and he did not know she would pick up his conversation. She was unable to explain how part of this conversation was garbled and the other part of it was clear.

Bradenx 1394

During the past several weeks, Mrs. OSWALD received cards and letters from a Mrs. FLORA FILKO HYATT, 402 Valentina Street, Apartment 1008, Houston, Texas. Mrs. HYATT advised Mrs. OSWALD she had valuable information regarding her son and it would be worth her while to come to Houston to talk to her in person. Mrs. OSWALD drove to Houston around April 18, 1964, and visited with Mrs. HYATT for about one-half day. Mrs. HYATT is seventy years of age. Mrs. HYATT said she did not believe LEE HARVEY OSWALD had shot President KENNEDY. She said there was a large

Texas,

conspiracy involved in this shooting between top officials of Neiman-Marcus Store in Dallas and officials of Sakowitz Store in Houston, Texas. They were members of an organization known as "Black Ax" and this organization dates many years back into Germany. HYATT advised these officials communicate with each other and transmit information in their store ads in Dallas and Houston newspapers. Mrs. HYATT had some newspaper ads to explain this method of communication to Mrs. OSWALD. After looking at some of these ads and the wording in the ads, Mrs. OSWALD believed the story as told to her by Mrs. HYATT.

U.S

Mrs. OSWALD exhibited one ad from the "Houston Chronicle," dated March 29, 1964. This ad concerned table settings of silver and china. The title of the ad was "Tables Are Turned" and read, in part, "Twelve of Houston's prominent hosts have created table settings for your pleasure." Mrs. OSWALD interpreted this ad to mean twelve of Houston's prominent leaders and officials of Sakowitz Store were involved in this conspiracy.

Another ad exhibited by Mrs. OSWALD appeared in the "Houston Chronicle," on March 22, 1964. This ad had a drawing of a woman with a hat on her head and a bracelet on her wrist. Mrs. OSWALD said the bracelet stood for handcuffs and this ad was connected with the conspiracy by the use of these handcuffs. Another ad was cut from the "Dallas Morning News," dated April 30, 1964, by Neiman-Marcus Store in Dallas. This ad had a picture of a woman wearing a pearl necklace. The ad covered a number of pearl necklaces. The headline on the ad read "The Connecting Link." Mrs. OSWALD definitely believed this meant there was a connecting link between Dallas and Houston and this was a vital message in the conspiracy against her son. Mrs. OSWALD advised she was going to follow the ads between these two stores and believed they had a definite bearing on the conspiracy against her son.

Mrs. OSWALD was in Dallas, Texas, during the RUBY trial and stayed at the Jefferson Hotel. She became acquainted with a white female, 38 to 40 years of age, tall, dirty-blonde hair, but does not recall her name. This woman introduced her to three

French newspapermen and they had dinner one night at the Statler-Hilton Hotel in Dallas. The French newspapermen were interested in a photograph of Mrs. OSWALD and she posed for a photograph for them. The woman said she was from San Antonio, Texas, and was in Dallas to go to work for the Neiman-Marcus Company. In looking through the Associated Press book, "The Torch Is Passed," she saw a woman on page 13 wearing dark glasses with a scarf around her head. She believes this photograph is identical with the woman she met at the Jefferson Hotel. She does not know her name, but believed she was involved in this conspiracy against her son, as she said she was going to work for Neiman-Marcus in Dallas. She also believed this woman was involved, as she was in this picture very close to the car occupied by President KENNEDY.

1 - Belmont
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley

5-20-64

PLAIN TEXT

1 - Tom Curran
1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan

TELETYPE URGENT

TO SACS NEW YORK
DALLAS

FROM DIRECTOR FBI

CHARLES WILLIAM DEATON, AKA C. W. DEATON; ED A. JOHNSON, ITSP-FBW.

RE NEW YORK TELETYPE MAY EIGHTEEN LAST IN CAPTIONED MATTER.

BUREAU IS NOT INTERESTED IN THE COMMERCIAL DEALINGS AND CONTRACT NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN MARINA OSWALD AND OTHER INDIVIDUALS INCLUDING JAMES H. MARTIN IN THE MATTER ENTITLED QUOTE LEE HARVEY OSWALD UNQUOTE. NEW YORK SHOULD IMMEDIATELY ADVISE WHETHER IT DEEMS DESIRABLE THE INTERVIEWS OF CHARLES R. LASATER, HOWARD AND BELL REALTORS, JACK D. FUNDERBURGH AND JAMES H. MARTIN IN CONNECTION WITH THE INVESTIGATION IN CAPTIONED MATTER. NEW YORK SHOULD ALSO IMMEDIATELY FURNISH THE BUREAU AN ORIGINAL AND FOUR COPIES OF A LETTERHEAD MEMO CAPTIONED QUOTE CHARLES WILLIAM DEATON UNQUOTE WHICH CONTAINS IDENTIFYING DATA RE DEATON AND INCLUDES DATA RE HIS ARREST ON MAY THIRTEEN LAST AND DETAILS RE DATA FOUND IN HIS POSSESSION IN THE SEARCH INCIDENTAL TO THE ARREST AS IT RELATES TO MARINA OSWALD. HANDLE IMMEDIATELY.

REL:MHW (10)

ORIGINAL FILED IN 87 - 73718 - 31

105 - 82555 (Oswald)

NOTE: SEE PAGE 2

INITIALED
DIRECTOR'S OFFICE

105-82555-
NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 15 1964

58 JUN 16 1964

DUPLICATE YELLOW OF
WIRE TRANSMITTED

Teletype to SACS New York
Dallas
re: CHARLES WILLIAM DEATON, AKA C. W. DEATON
ED A. JOHNSON
ITSP-FBW

NOTE: Deaton is an outstanding confidence man who operates an advanced fee racket wherein he offers to make loans for a certain fee of the loan principal. He was arrested by NYO 5-13-64 on the basis of one of his fraudulent schemes and was indicted 5-15-64 and is being held on $50,000 bond. In search incidental to arrest, copies of correspondence were found which indicate that a number of individuals (Lasater, Deaton, Howard & Bell Realtors, Jack D. Funderburgh and James H. Martin, former business manager of Marina Oswald) were involved in negotiations for motion picture and TV exploitations of Marina Oswald. We have not been following the contract negotiations or commercial ventures of Marina Oswald. Her former manager, Martin, is presently suing Marina for breach of contract and the case is pending in a local court in Dallas. Upon receipt of recommendations from NYO, further consideration will be given to interview of the individuals named herein if such interviews pertain to the criminal investigation of Charles William Deaton. Upon receipt of the LHM from NYO re Deaton, it will be disseminated to the President's Commission for its info, at which time the Commission will be told we are not conducting any investigation of such commercial or contract negotiations of Marina Oswald.

[illegible]
WIRE TRANSMITTED

1 - Mr. Stokes

5/28/64

PLAIN TEXT

TELETYPE URGENT

TO: SAC, DALLAS

FROM: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS - R - CUBA.

IDENTIFY COMMUNICATION PREPARED FOR DISSEMINATION TO COMMISSION IN WHICH APPEARED ACCOUNT OF SA BARDWELL ODUM CONCERNING HIS CONTACT OF MARGUERITE OSWALD ON EVENING NOVEMBER TWO THREE LAST ON WHICH OCCASION HE DISPLAYED PHOTOGRAPH OF UNIDENTIFIED MALE WHICH PICTURE WAS FLOWN TO DALLAS FROM MEXICO CITY. IF ACCOUNT OF THIS INSTANCE HAS NOT BEEN SUBMITTED TO BUREAU IN FORM TO DISSEMINATE DO SO IMMEDIATELY. ALSO FURNISH COPY OF THE ACTUAL PICTURE DISPLAYED ON ABOVE OCCASION TO MARGUERITE OSWALD AND INDICATE IN COVER COMMUNICATION HOW PHOTOGRAPH IN QUESTION CAN NOW BE IDENTIFIED AS THE ONE DISPLAYED TO MRS. OSWALD. COMMISSION ADVISES THAT MARGUERITE OSWALD TESTIFIED THAT PHOTOGRAPH DISPLAYED TO HER BY COMMISSION WHICH WAS OBTAINED FROM BUREAU DIFFERED IN SOME RESPECTS FROM PHOTOGRAPH DISPLAYED TO HER BY SA ODUM. POSSIBILITY EXISTS THAT DIFFERENCE IN PHOTOGRAPH MAY LIE IN THE WAY THE BACKGROUND WAS CUT THEREFROM. HENCE FURNISH COPY OF EXACT PHOTOGRAPH DISPLAYED TO MRS. OSWALD.

105-82555-3903

RECORDED 18 JUN 1 1964

COPIES DESTROYED 21 MAR 1 1973

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Candy

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE COMMUNICATIONS SECTION MAY 28 1964 TELETYPE

JCS:mac
(3)

NOTE: This request was from Mr. Liebler of Commission staff to Mr. Malley.

JUN 2 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

1 - [illegible]ble
1 - [illegible]ihan
1 - Branigan

5/28/64

Airtel

To: SAC, Miami (105-8342)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

ReTPrep of SA Lionel E. Belanger, 12/10/63.

Your attention is directed to page four, paragraph three, of referenced report wherein mention is made of a cartoon which allegedly appeared in an issue of "Revolucion," date of issue not specified. The President's Commission has requested that investigation be conducted to actually determine whether such a cartoon did appear in this paper. The Commission has requested that, if the cartoon did appear in the paper, a copy of it be forwarded to the Commission.

Miami should, through its sources, review issues of this paper for November, 1963. Determine if the cartoon did appear. If so, forward a copy of the issue in which the cartoon appeared to the Bureau immediately.

1 - Tampa (105-2142)

TNG:mac
(7)

NOTE:

REC-104 105-82555-3904

19 JUN 1 1964

Liebeler of the President's Commission talked with Supervisor Schutz on 5/25/64 and made the request for further investigation regarding the cartoon in question. The allegation about the cartoon was made by one Fernando Penabaz on a television taped interview made by WESH-TV, Orlando, Florida, who stated that about a week before the assassination a cartoon appeared in "Revolucion" depicting a coffin bearing the name of John F. Kennedy with Castro standing by laughing.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

61 JUN 2, 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FBI

Date: 5/28/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL - REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, SAN ANTONIO (105-2909) (P)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

WEEKLY AIRTEL

OSCAR FERRINO, St. Anthony Hotel; BUCK WEST, INS; and A. R. VELA, Laredo National Bank, all Laredo, Texas, recontacted and daily liaison maintained for any information relative to current location of ALBERT OSBORNE, aka JOHN HOWARD BOWEN.

Bureau will be advised immediately of any positive information obtained.

(3) Bureau (AM RM)
2-San Antonio

RLC/dnb
(5)

3905

4 MAY 30 1964

L. G. Wick

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M

Special Agent in Charge

SOVIET SECTION

FBI

Date: 5/27/64

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

REC-104

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)
(ATT: SECTION CHIEF W. BRANNIGAN)
FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (105-38431)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS-R-CUBA

Enclosed for the information of the Bureau is a clipping from the 5/26/64, second edition, page 23, column 1, "NY World Telegram" captioned "HARRIET VAN HORNE - Doubts About Dallas", in which she makes some critical statements concerning this Bureau.

NY

For the further information of the Bureau, HARRIET VAN HORNE for many years wrote a daily column on television and radio for the "NY World Telegram" but during the recent past her column was placed in the general section of the newspaper and she writes on general topics.

105-82555-3906

(2) - Bureau (Encls. 1) (RM)
1 - New York

REC-104

MAY 28 1964

SOVIET SECTION

JAH:and
(3)

ENCLOSURE

E.S. Wire

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

61 JUN 2 1964

Doubts About Dallas

IT HAS always seemed to be that the conspiracy theory of history makes its strongest appeal to the weak-minded. I refuse to believe that some plumed and belted earl wrote Shakespeare's plays. I decline to accept that gypsy crone, who calls herself Anastasia, as the daughter of the Czar.

Such notions are, of course, revealed truth to people who know there are hordes of Communists in the State Department and armadas of flying saucers Out There. I sit in the skeptic's corner. That's why I am astonished to find myself somewhat troubled by the recent spate of writings, here and abroad, suggesting that Lee Harvey Oswald may not have been the assassin of President Kennedy.

These writings, let me say quickly, are not conclusive in any sense. But they do cast certain doubts on the official case against Oswald.

A dramatic piece of evidence—again, inconclusive—was the photograph reproduced in the weekend papers. Taken at the very instant the President lurched forward in his car, the photo showed a dimly familiar figure in the doorway of the Texas Schoolbook Depository. Enlarged several times, the figure bears a marked resemblance to Oswald. Was it he? If so, how could he have been, at the same moment, six flights above the street firing a rifle?

If we are to believe the FBI, the man in the doorway was another employee of the depository, a man who rejoices in the name Billy Lovelady.

From the day of the assassination, a considerable body of opinion in Europe has inclined toward the conspiracy theory. One of the most talked-about books in England is "Who killed Kennedy?" by an American expatriate, Thomas Buchanan.

Buchanan's main theses are not new. But they remind one again of how very touchy the FBI has been in its brief, almost noncommittal replies to the inevitable questions.

Because there were five bullets (Buchanan insists) and because one apparently entered Kennedy's throat from the front, he feels there must have been two assassins.

Buchanan's conclusion: Right-wing, oil-rich Dallas hired left-wing, dirt-poor Oswald to do the awful deed, then supplied a second killer in case Oswald weakened or missed the target.

A more scholarly case has been marshalled by a Canadian, a former Rhodes scholar now teaching sociology at Berkeley. Prof. Mordecai Brienberg says in The Spectator (a slim but influential British weekly), that District Attorney Wade changed his statements on half a dozen crucial points. He takes the official version of Oswald's movements after leaving the warehouse and demolishes it, step by step.

Brienberg also finds it odd that the doctors who worked so valiantly on Kennedy have now been forbidden to discuss the case, particularly since, he says, their report cannot be reconciled with police reports.

In his meticulous way, the professor finds it significant that Oswald had in his possession the private phone number of the FBI official in charge of "subversives" in Dallas. "This information is not obtainable from the Dallas phone directory," he writes. "Moreover, the agent had contacted Oswald several times before the assassination." Could Oswald, he seems to be asking, have worked as an informer for the FBI?

Whatever the merits of these writings, the question of who killed Kennedy will doubtless be argued by historians still unborn. As citizens, the aspects of the case we should find most troubling are the ineptitudes of the Dallas police, the carelessness of the Secret Service and the arrogant, above-the-fray attitude of the FBI. In a democracy there is no place for "secret police," however holy their reputation.

1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Branigan
1 - Malley
1 - Curran

5-27-64

1 - Lenihan

airtel

To: SAC, New York (97-34325)

From: Director, FBI (97-73718)

CHARLES WILLIAM DEATON, aka
Edward Arthur Johnson
ITSP-FBW

Reairtel 5-21-64 enclosing five copies of a letterhead memorandum concerning captioned subject dated 5-21-64.

Your attention is directed to page one, paragraph 2 of your instant letterhead memorandum indicating Deaton is currently being held in $20,000 bond. Your teletype of 5-18-64 indicated subject was being held in $50,000 bond. Please clarify.

Your attention is also directed to page 2, paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 of your letterhead memorandum. The grammar in each of these 3 paragraphs is poor and it is most difficult to comprehend what is involved in each of the 3 agreements mentioned. These 3 paragraphs should be rewritten to make this data completely clear. In addition, in setting forth identities of Lasator, Bell, Howard and Funderburgh, set forth identifying data concerning these individuals, if available. This would include place of employment and residence address.

This matter should be given the immediate attention of your office and an amended page 2 of your letterhead memorandum submitted immediately to the Bureau. Form errors should be charged to responsible personnel who initially prepared the instant letterhead memorandum.

NOTE: SEE PAGE 2

REL:mhw (11)

1 - 105-82555 (Oswald)

105-82555-
NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 1

DUPLICATE YELLOW

79 JUN 17 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 97-73718-220

Airtel to SAC, New York (87-34325)
re: CHARLES WILLIAM DEATON, aka
ITSP-FBW
(87-73718)

NOTE: Subject is a confidence man who was arrested in New York 5-13-64. In search incidental to arrest, copies of correspondence were found which would indicate a number of individuals (Lasater, Deaton, Bell, Howard, Funderburgh and James H. Martin, former business manager of Marina Oswald) were involved in negoations to exploit Marina Oswald. Upon receipt of the amended data from NYO, details concerning this matter will be disseminated to the President's Commission.

FBI

Date: 5/28/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, SAN ANTONIO (105-2909)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Re Bureau airtel to San Antonio and Legat, Mexico, dated 5/20/64, which set forth a lead to contact EULALIO RODRIGUEZ.

It is to be noted that referenced airtel pointed out that this individual (RODRIGUEZ) sat next to RUIZ MEZA on Transportes Del Norte buses from Mexico City to Laredo, October 2-3, 1963. RODRIGUEZ was described as tall, heavy, age about 54 and of Mexican extraction. He was traveling to Houston. Referenced Bureau airtel furnished address of EULALIO RODRIGUEZ PERALES at McAllen, Texas.

On 5/25/64, SA HAROLD H. CROSSETT interviewed EULALIO R. PERALES, McAllen, Texas, who denies having been on the bus and whose description definitely does not fit that furnished by RUIZ MEZA.

For the information of the Houston Division, Legat letterhead memorandum dated 4/7/64 reflects that Mr. EULALIO RODRIGUEZ was listed on the Passenger-Reservations list of Transportes Del Norte 8:30 a.m. bus, 10/2/63. His destination was reflected as Houston, Texas, and his ticket number was reflected as 13742. This letterhead memorandum further notes that RUIZ MEZA described the man seated next to him on above mentioned bus as being tall, heavy and about 54 years of age.

(3) - Bureau
2 - Dallas (100-10461)
2 - Houston
2 - San Antonio
JMK/cas
(9)

REC-107 105-3907

4 MAY 30 1964

C C Wick

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

SOVIET SECTION

61 JUN 2 1964

This individual was of Mexican extraction and was traveling to Houston, Texas. RUIZ MEZA could not recall this person's name, but believed he might be a resident of Mexico. He also believed this individual may have had a U.S. Border Crossing card in his possession. This person sat on the bus next to RUIZ MEZA to San Antonio, Texas, where he departed the bus.

LEAD

HOUSTON

AT HOUSTON, TEXAS

If this has not already been done by Houston, will attempt to locate the EULALIO RODRIGUEZ mentioned above as being listed on the Passenger-Reservations List for the above mentioned bus.

FBI

Date: 5/21/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: --SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS - R - CUBA

Re Dallas airtel to Bureau, 5/12/64, enclosing a letterhead memorandum reflecting information furnished by the mother of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, Mrs. MARGUERITE C. OSWALD.

Enclosed are 10 copies of a letterhead memorandum reflecting additional information furnished by Mrs. MARGUERITE C. OSWALD, who had telephonically requested she be contacted.

Prior to contact with Mrs. MARGUERITE C. OSWALD on May 18, 1964, Bureau clearance for Agents to contact her was obtained from Mr. OTHO A. EZELL, Number One Man to Section Chief WILLIAM BRANIGAN, at approximately 2:00 P.M., May 18, 1964.

No local dissemination to U. S. Secret Service at Dallas is being made, UACB. It is pointed out, however, that the letterhead memorandum submitted with referenced airtel was disseminated locally and, in the event the Bureau feels the enclosed letterhead memorandum should be disseminated to U. S. Secret Service at Dallas, it is requested the Bureau so advise.

Enc. (10) ENCLOSURE
RPG:ds
(5)

REC-104
cc - Secret Service
P/S 5/26/64
REL Litt
cc - Wick
MAY 25 1964

SOVIET SECTION

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

The results of the investigation set forth in the enclosed letterhead memorandum will be included in the next report submitted in captioned matter.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas, Texas
May 21, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

On May 18, 1964, Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD, 2220 Thomas Place, Fort Worth, Texas, telephonically advised that she would like to present new evidence in the case of her son, LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

She stated she had received in today's mail a letter which she would like to turn over to the two Special Agents of the Dallas Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation who interviewed her recently at her residence. She inquired as to the names of these two Agents, and she was informed of the identities of the two Agents. She then requested these two Agents to come out to her residence and pick up this evidence, as she was afraid to give this information over the telephone as her telephone is being "bugged". She further stated that she had reported this to the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, but they had done nothing about it, and there was nothing else she could do. She stated that she knew the Federal Bureau of Investigation was not "tapping" her telephone line. She was assured that the Federal Bureau of Investigation was not "tapping" her telephone line.

On May 18, 1964, Mrs. MARGUERITE C. OSWALD, 2220 Thomas Place, Fort Worth, Texas, mother of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, furnished the following oral information:

Mrs. OSWALD stated that it is her belief that there is "someone in this town with a badge thwarting my moves." Mrs. OSWALD said she says this because she believes that Fort Worth Police Car Number 338 is near her all the time and, as a matter of fact, for the past two months, she has observed

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21 MAR 1 1973

this particular car on the west side of Fort Worth, on the east side of Fort Worth, and points in between, and believes that the car surely must be following her.

Mrs. OSWALD said, further, that it is her belief someone is listening in on her telephone. She said she has called this to the attention of officials of the telephone company and they have assured her there is no one listening on her telephone; however, Mrs. OSWALD said she intends to again call this to the attention of high officials at the telephone company and request they send a personal representative out to look at her telephone lines.

Mrs. OSWALD said, further, that it is her belief her mail is being opened before she receives it. Mrs. OSWALD said she now has a Post Office Box, which is 9578, and is located at the Arlington Heights Substation at Fort Worth. She said she receives all her mail at this Post Office now and does not have a home delivery, even though letters come to her addressed to her street address on Thomas Place.

Mrs. OSWALD exhibited a letter and envelope, which envelope was postmarked May 16, 1964, at Fort Worth, Texas, and the letter within was signed by an ALTA WHITLOCK, 309 Grace Street, Fort Worth, Texas. The letter, in substance, was that WHITLOCK told Mrs. OSWALD, "It's too bad about you having to drive a ten-year-old car and now have a new car." The letter continued by saying that she and her eighty-five-year-old mother had sent two $5.00 checks to Mrs. OSWALD during the first period of her troubles, that the checks were cashed, and Mrs. OSWALD had not even thanked them for the checks.

Mrs. OSWALD further stated the letter had been opened when she received it from her Post Office Box and the end opened had been stapled closed. She said she immediately called this to the attention of Mr. REDDING, Superintendent of Mails, at the Arlington Heights Post Office Substation, and Mr. REDDING had given her a typewritten memorandum to the effect that the letter had been cut open and stapled. Mrs. OSWALD said it is

possible this letter could have been opened for some reason by WHITLOCK prior to WHITLOCK's mailing the letter and that she, Mrs. OSWALD, was attempting to telephonically contact WHITLOCK in order to ascertain this, but, to-date, had been unable to contact this person. Mrs. OSWALD said that, if WHITLOCK did not open this letter herself prior to mailing, that this is another example of her being "thwarted".

Mrs. OSWALD said, further, she believes her son is innocent of the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY and she is continuing her investigation into the matter. She said the President's Commission in Washington, D. C., apparently "can't do anything" because there is a "Red" working on the Commission. Mrs. OSWALD exhibited a newspaper story datelined Washington, D. C., May 11, 1964, by United Press, to the effect that Senator KARL MUNDT, South Dakota, said in the article that a "Red front man had been hired as a hundred-dollar-a-day consultant for the Warren Commission," and described this man as NORMAN REDLICH. The article continued by saying that MUNDT told the Senate he understood that "possibly a second representative" from a communist-front organization is employed by the Commission. Mrs. OSWALD stated she intends to write Senator MUNDT and obtain the name of the second individual with whom he is concerned who is working on the President's Commission in Washington, D. C. Mrs. OSWALD said this is one reason she is continuing her private investigation into the matter, as she does not feel "justice" will be done.

Mrs. OSWALD said NORMAN REDLICH is Mr. RANKIN's right-hand man on the Commission. Mrs. OSWALD said she knows this from having testified before this Commission.

Mrs. OSWALD stated she had made charges against two Secret Service Agents to the President's Commission at the time she testified and that these two men are MIKE HOWARD and CHARLES KUNKEL. She said she first met both of them at the Inn of the Six Flags, at which time KUNKEL appeared to be "very upset". She said this was shortly after the assassination, at which time she, her daughter-in-law, MARINA OSWALD, and MARINA's two

children were taken to the Inn of the Six Flags. Mrs. OSWALD said she asked MIKE HOWARD, "What is wrong with him?", pointing to KUNKEL, and said HOWARD told her KUNKEL was upset because he had guarded JACQUELINE KENNEDY for two years.

Mrs. OSWALD said she is actually "afraid" of HOWARD and KUNKEL and does not want anything to do with either person. Mrs. OSWALD said about two weeks ago KUNKEL called her on the telephone, wanting to make an appointment concerning a letter Secret Service had, and she refused to allow him to come to her home.

Mrs. OSWALD said, further, she believes that PETER GREGORY, a person who was interpreting for the Secret Service at the Inn of the Six Flags, MIKE HOWARD and CHARLES KUNKEL were the ones who influenced MARINA OSWALD not to live with her or to have anything to do with her. Mrs. OSWALD said at that time ROBERT OSWALD, her son, told her that MARINA did not want to have anything to do with her and the reason MARINA would not talk to her was because of "just the way you're acting now, Mother." Mrs. OSWALD said she was acting no more than a mother would under the circumstances. Mrs. OSWALD said that ROBERT will not have anything to do with her at the present time and does not contact her. She said MARINA OSWALD does not contact her.

Mrs. OSWALD said, further, it is her opinion MIKE HOWARD and CHARLES KUNKEL influenced MARINA to sign a contract with a man named MARTIN and an attorney named THORNE, and it is her belief these two would be cheating her two grandchildren out of money.

Mrs. OSWALD said, further, that when MARINA OSWALD went to Washington, D. C., to appear before the President's Commission that she left the small child in Dallas, and Mrs. OSWALD said she believes MIKE HOWARD made MARINA do this on a threat that the child would be harmed if MARINA did not do what HOWARD told her to do. Mrs. OSWALD said she knows MARINA well enough that she does not believe MARINA would have ever left her

child in Dallas and gone to Washington, D. C., alone, unless she had left the child due to a threat from MIKE HOWARD.

Mrs. OSWALD said that all the information concerning KUNKEL and HOWARD had been given by her to the President's Commission at the time she testified before them. Mrs. OSWALD said, "I fully expect to be recalled by the Commission in the future to give more evidence."

Mrs. OSWALD stated she trusts no one any longer in this matter but the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and she does not desire to give any information to anyone. Mrs. OSWALD said, "We are on the same team," because the Federal Bureau of Investigation is investigating and "so am I." Mrs. OSWALD said she was going to continue her investigation into the assassination of President KENNEDY.

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 105-82555

SERIAL NO. NOT RECORDED 5/22/64 & 5/28/64

PAGE NO. 1,2

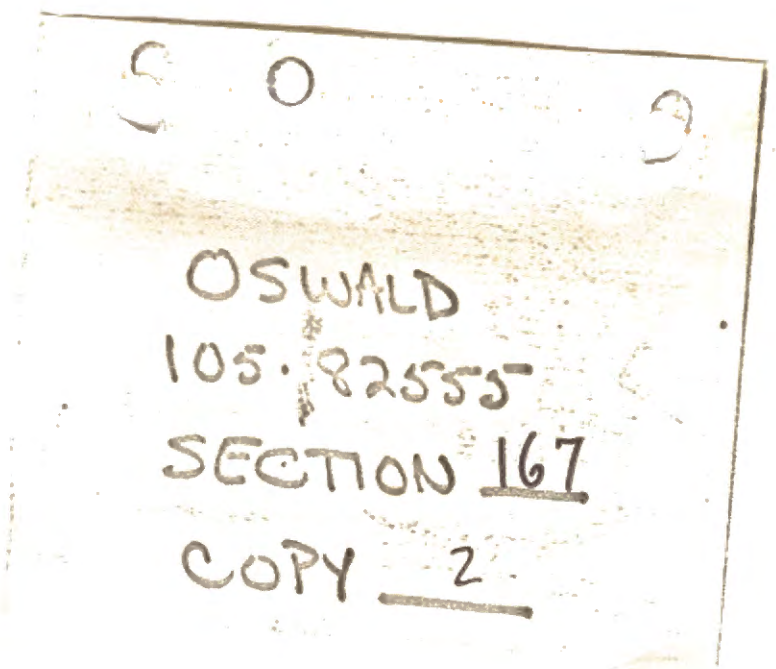
NO. OF PAGES 2

SECTION NO.

166

STATE

REFERRAL


OSWALD
105-82555
SECTION 167
COPY 2

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (105-82555) DATE: 5/18/64

CONFIDENTIAL

all unclassified except this note HJ/mc

FROM : Legat, Mexico (105-3702) (P)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

15143

Classified by 2040
Exempt from GDS, Category 2 3
Date of Declassification Indefinite 7/1/77 HJ/mc

ENCLOSURES

Enclosed herewith to the Bureau are twelve (12) copies of a summary letterhead memorandum, including Table of Contents and Index, dated and captioned as above.

REFERENCES

Bureau cable No. 59, dated 4/22/64; Mexico City cable No. 416, dated 2/28/64.

ADMINISTRATIVE

Joint Report

The enclosed summary letterhead memorandum constitutes joint reporting efforts of [redacted] and [redacted] Investigation in connection therewith was conducted by [redacted] of the Mexico City Office as reflected in connection with the "SOURCES" Section hereof.

No Bulky Original in file 5/21/64

Description of Contents of Letterhead Memorandum

The enclosed summary letterhead memorandum was prepared in an effort to compile and summarize investigation conducted in Mexico with respect to the travel and activities

5 - Bureau (Encs. 12)
(1 - Liaison Section)
(2 - Dallas, 100-10461)
2 - Mexico City
RLL:jhk
(7)

REC-1 105-82555-3909

REC-61

17 MAY 22 1964

X cc Comm Bag
1 cc CIA
1 cc Dallas

ENCLOSURE

MAY 19 1964

CONFIDENTIAL

in Mexico of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and a large number of allegations which developed in this country in connection with OSWALD and the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY. While an effort has been made to document as fully as possible the sources of information relating to the report, in several instances this office received information from the Bureau or a domestic field office by telephone or cable, with respect to which it was not possible to establish full and complete documentation as to sources of that information; however, in order to make the summary complete, more readable and more congruous, some items of information were utilized in the summary without the usual documentation thereof. In those instances, the information, as summarized, was attributed to the Mexico City Legal Attache's files.

All the information of substance appearing in the enclosed letterhead memorandum has been reported previously to the Bureau in form suitable for dissemination.

[redacted]

Investigation by Bureau Agents

As the Bureau is aware, early phases of the investigation in Mexico of the travel and activities of OSWALD were handled by various agencies of the Mexican Government and also by symbol informants of this office. Since Mexican Government investigators were contacting numerous sources of

data in connection with OSWALD's travel, hotel accommodations, etc., it became delicate and difficult for symbol informants to follow in their footsteps without considerable risk to their status as informants and the security of this office.

[redacted]

[redacted]

SOURCES

[redacted]

The identities of those sources are as follows:

Source	Identity
First Confidential Source Abroad	Mexico City Legal Attache Office and Legat file
T-1	[redacted] (concealed because initial information furnished unofficially and on a confidential basis).
T-2	[redacted]
T-3	[redacted]

Source	Identity
T-4	[redacted] who furnished information to [redacted]
T-5	[redacted] who furnished information to [redacted]
T-6	[redacted] (concealed because information furnished on a confidential basis).
T-7	[redacted]
T-8	[redacted]
T-9	[redacted] who furnished information to [redacted] and [redacted]
T-10	[redacted]
T-11	[redacted]
T-12	[redacted] and [redacted]
T-13	[redacted]
T-14	[redacted] who furnished information to [redacted]
T-15	[redacted] who furnished information to [redacted]

Source	Identity
T-16	[redacted]
T-17	[redacted] Mexico City
T-18	[redacted]
T-19	[redacted] and
T-20	[redacted]
T-21	[redacted]
T-22	[redacted] and [redacted] who furnished information to [redacted]
T-23	[redacted] and [redacted] who furnished information to [redacted]
T-24	[redacted] and [redacted] who furnished information to [redacted]
T-25	[redacted] who furnished information to [redacted]
T-26	[redacted] who furnished information to [redacted]
T-27	[redacted] and
T-28	[redacted] and

Source	Identity
T-29	[redacted]
T-30	[redacted]
T-31	[redacted]

CLASSIFICATION

The enclosed letterhead memorandum has been classified "SECRET" in order to protect the Bureau's [redacted], and to protect highly sensitive security informants, who are providing information on a continuing basis, involving possible espionage activities against and other information vital to the internal security of the United States. Inasmuch as some of the information obtained by these security informants and recorded therein is known only to those informants, improper dissemination or utilization of that information could result in the loss of these valuable informants, whose continued operation in behalf of the Bureau is of paramount interest [redacted]

COPIES

[redacted]

For this reason, two extra copies of the letterhead memorandum have been prepared and are being held by this office pending advice from the Bureau concerning the dissemination proposed above.

REQUEST OF BUREAU

CONFIDENTIAL

[redacted]

LEADS

[redacted]

Will continue to pursue vigorously all outstanding leads and new leads which develop in connection with this case, reporting promptly in form suitable for dissemination the results thereof.

CONFIDENTIAL

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

SECRET

MAY 18 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

all paragraphs are unclassified except those noted
HJM
7/14/77
2040

file copy

SECRET

Group I

Excluded from Automatic
Downgrading and Declassification

SECRET

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I. INTRODUCTION

The information recorded herein was furnished by a confidential source abroad, who on November 22, 1963, was advised of the assassination at Dallas, Texas, of President JOHN F. KENNEDY of the United States of America and was instructed to institute investigation for the purpose of explaining all aspects of LEE HARVEY OSWALD's connections and contacts in Mexico, possibly with any enemies of the United States of America, and to evaluate the possibility of any foreign direction in the assassination of President KENNEDY.

II. TRAVEL TO MEXICO BY LEE HARVEY OSWALD (September 26-27, 1963)

(A) OSWALD's Application for United States Passport, June 24, 1963

United States State Department records disclose that on June 24, 1963, OSWALD applied for a United States passport at New Orleans, Louisiana, stating that he intended to depart from New Orleans during the period from October to December, 1963, for proposed travel as a tourist of three months to a year's duration to England, France, Germany, Holland, Russia, Finland, Italy and Portugal. He was issued United States Passport No. DO 92526 at New Orleans on June 25, 1963.

This passport was valid for three years for travel to all countries except Albania, Cuba and those portions of China, Korea and Vietnam under communist control.

This passport was found among OSWALD's effects following his arrest at Dallas, Texas, on November 22, 1963.

(B) OSWALD's Mexican Tourist Visa

Oh November 23, 1963, T-1, a confidential source abroad, advised that the official records of the Mexican Government reflected that one LEE, HARVEY OSWALD had entered

Mexico on September 26, 1963, at Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, and had departed Mexico at the same place on October 3, 1963.

On November 24, 1963, source made available a copy of the Mexican form FM-8 (tourist card) used for the entry of this person into Mexico. The FM-8 is reproduced on the following page.

The FM-8 bears No. 24085 and was issued on September 17, 1963, by the Mexican Consulate General in New Orleans, Louisiana. As noted above, it was issued in the name of LEE, HARVEY OSWALD. It would appear that the comma was placed on the card in error inasmuch as the signature appearing on the original and duplicate portions of the FM-8 is LEE H. OSWALD. OSWALD listed his profession as "photographer," stated that he was 23 years of age and married, and presented a birth certificate as proof of his citizenship. The FM-8 was valid for a single journey to Mexico for a period of fifteen days.

According to the rubber stamp impression appearing on both the original and the duplicate copy of the FM-8, OSWALD was admitted at Nuevo Laredo on September 26, 1963, by Mexican Immigration Service employee HELIO TUEXI MAYDON. A rubber-stamp impression on the original of the FM-8 indicated that he departed Mexico at Nuevo Laredo on October 3, 1963, his departure having been handled by Mexican Immigration Service employee ALBERTO ARZAMENDI CHAPA.

By way of general information, T-1 has stated that Mexican tourist cards are issued in duplicate. The duplicate copy of the card is picked up at the time of entry into Mexico of the bearer of the card. The latter retains the original of the card until departure from Mexico, at which time the original is picked up at the port of departure. Both the original and the duplicate copies of the card are date-stamped at the port of entry and, in addition, the original is date-stamped at the port of departure.

F.M.-8

ESTADOS UNIDOS MEXICANOS
SECRETARIA DE GOBERNACION

ORIGINAL Nº 24085

VALIDA POR 15 DIAS

BUENA PARA UN SOLO VIAJE POR ~~SEIS~~ QUINCE DIAS

Apellidos y nombre LEE, HARVEY OSWALD

FOTOGRAFO

Sexo H ☒ M ☐ Edad 23 AÑOS Estado Civil S ☐ C ☒

Documento con el que acredita su nacionalidad:
ACTA NACIMIENTO

Menores que lo acompañan:

MEXICO, D. F.
NUEVA ORLEANS, LA., EUA.,
17 SEPTIEMBRE DE 1963.
Lugar y fecha

ENTRADA
SET 26 1963
NUEVO LAREDO, TAMPS.

SALIDA
ALBERTO ARZAMENDI CHAPA
Nuevo Laredo, Tamps
OCT.

Reproduced above is the original portion of the Mexican FM-8 with which LEE HARVEY OSWALD entered Mexico on September 26, 1963, and departed therefrom on October 3, 1963. Although he is known to have traveled by bus from Nuevo Laredo to Mexico City, his mode of travel is not recorded on the FM-8, which was retrieved and cancelled by ALBERTO ARZAMENDI CHAPA at the time of his departure. No space is provided on the card for recording means of travel upon departure, and no such information appears on the above card. The back of the FM-8 contains no information other than printed instructions and warnings to the traveler in Spanish, English and French.

On November 27, 1963, Father ANTONIO MORENO, Sacred Heart Catholic Church, 215 North 16th Street, Edinburg, Texas, advised in Edinburg, Texas, that Father RICHARD LAWRENCE PHILION, who formerly resided at this address, obtained a Mexican tourist card on about September 17, 1963, with which to enter Mexico. He added that Father RICHARD LAWRENCE PHILION is now assigned to the Santa Maria Magdalena Church in Tequixistlan, Oaxaca, Mexico, and that his mailing address is Apartado Postal No. 93, Salina Cruz, Oaxaca, Mexico.

T-2, a confidential source abroad, advised that Father PHILION stated at Salina Cruz, Oaxaca, Mexico, on December 13, 1963, that he had obtained his Mexican tourist card, form FM-5 No. 4373765, at the Mexican Consulate in New Orleans, Louisiana, on September 17, 1963.

Father PHILION examined various photographs of OSWALD, and he could not recall any person of OSWALD's description being present at the Mexican Consulate in New Orleans when he obtained his Mexican tourist card.

Father PHILION advised that it was his best recollection that he was in the Mexican Consulate in New Orleans at about 1:30 p.m. on September 17, 1963, and that he arrived shortly before the Mexican Consulate was scheduled to close. He recalled that his tourist card was the last one issued on the day of September 17, 1963, and that one man and a woman were present at the Mexican Consulate when he was securing his tourist card. He did not recall any individual resembling OSWALD while he was at the Mexican Consulate in New Orleans.

(C) Results of FBI Laboratory Examination of OSWALD's Tourist Card

Mexican tourist card, FM-8 No. 24085, issued on September 17, 1963, by the Mexican Consulate General in New Orleans, Louisiana, was forwarded to the FBI Laboratory, Washington, D. C., for examination, and on December 6, 1963, the FBI Laboratory concluded the following, after examination of the tourist card issued to OSWALD:

"It was concluded that handwritten OSWALD signatures on the two portions of the tourist card, FM-8 No. 24085, issued to OSWALD by the Mexican Consulate General at New Orleans, Louisiana, on September 17, 1963, were written by LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

"No latent fingerprint impressions of value were developed on OSWALD's Mexican tourist card."

(D) Closing of United States-Mexican Border

Immediately upon receipt of information of the assassination of President KENNEDY, the Mexican Government closed all border traffic between the United States and Mexico for the specific purpose of forestalling the escape of the assassin.

The Mexican border was reopened following the apprehension of OSWALD.

(E) Mexican Newspaper, "Excelsior," November 25, 1963, Issue re: OSWALD's Trip to Mexico

On November 25, 1963, Mexican newspaper "Excelsior" published at Mexico, D. F., Mexico (Federal District of Mexico which encompasses Mexico City), contained on page 1-A an article in the Spanish language, a translation of which is as follows:

"THE APPARENT ASSASSIN OF KENNEDY SOLICITED VISAS HERE (MEXICO, D. F., MEXICO) IN ORDER TO GO TO MOSCOW VIA HAVANA.

"LEE HARVEY OSWALD, alleged murderer of President KENNEDY and who was assassinated by JACK RUBINSTEIN, entered Mexico on September 26, last, with a tourist card which our Consul in New Orleans issued him on the seventeenth of the same month, with his birth certificate, which he presented, accrediting him as an American citizen.

"Excelsior has confirmed that on September 26, 1963, he crossed the border at Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, and the following day arrived at this capital by vehicle highway.

"According to inquiries made, on the same September 27, OSWALD went to the Consul General of Cuba in Mexico in order to obtain a transit visa because he was thinking of traveling to Moscow via Havana.

"The Consul, EUSEBIO AZCUE, indicated to him that in order to issue him the visa which he was soliciting, he had to consult directly with his own government. The operation, therefore, would require from ten to twelve days.

"LEE HARVEY OSWALD, because of his irritable temperament, had an argument with Consul AZCUE and departed from his office giving a hard slam to the door as he left.

"The following day, or on the 28th of September, OSWALD interviewed the Consul General of the Soviet Union, accredited in Mexico, in order to solicit his corresponding visa for entry into the USSR.

"He supported his petition with the fact that his wife was a Soviet citizen; that he was a militant communist; and that he had lived for three years in Russia.

"OSWALD told the Consul of the Soviet Union in Mexico that they could easily verify his words by communicating telephonically with his wife, who could be found lodging in a hotel in New Orleans.

"Following the normal procedure carried out in these cases, the Soviet Consul indicated to him that he would first have to consult with his own government and that the lapse of time for obtaining an answer was from three to four months.

"The apparent murderer of President KENNEDY again became angry and repeated the scene which he had made the day before at the Cuban Embassy, arguing with the Soviet Consul, and departing highly disgusted from his office.

"OSWALD returned to Texas on the third day of October through the border at Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas.

"The inquiries which have been made to the present in Mexico apparently indicate that LEE HARVEY OSWALD had no interviews with highly placed officials at the Soviet Embassy or at the Cuban Embassy accredited to our government."

(F) Checks Made on Compania de Aviacion Passenger Manifests for September 26-27, 1963

T-3, a confidential source abroad, advised that on November 25, 1963, FERNANDO FARIAS, Assistant Sales Manager for Compania Mexicana de Aviacion (CMA), Balderas 36, Mexico, D. F., stated that he had caused a careful check to be made of all CMA passenger manifests for CMA flights between Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, Mexico, and Mexico, D. F., and for all CMA flights between Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, Mexico, and Mexico, D. F., for September 26 and 27, 1963.

FERNANDO FARIAS stated that there were no passengers listed on these manifests using the name LEE HARVEY OSWALD or any name variation thereof.

(G) Check at OSWALD's Port of Entry into Mexico

On November 25, 1963, HELIO TUEXI MAYDON, Mexican Immigration Service employee, advised at Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, that OSWALD entered Mexico at Nuevo Laredo on September 26, 1963, using a fifteen-day tourist card issued September 17, 1963, by the Mexican Consulate General at New Orleans, Louisiana.

TUEXI MAYDON had no independent recollection of OSWALD but considered that OSWALD may have been in the company of a young American couple.

An exhaustive search was made of Mexican Immigration records at Nuevo Laredo, which disclosed that there was only one young American couple whose entry into Mexico may have coincided with that of OSWALD. This couple was named BILL and ELAINE ALLEN of Miami, Florida.

On November 27, 1963, TUEXI MAYDON advised that no information had been developed regarding the exact time or specific mode of travel of OSWALD at the time he entered Mexico. He stated that OSWALD's entry into Mexico on September 26, 1963, took place between 6:00 a.m. and 2:00 p.m. as he had handled OSWALD's entry and he worked this shift at the border port of entry at Nuevo Laredo. He added that OSWALD's departure from Mexico was at Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, on October 3, 1963, between 12:01 a.m. and 8:00 a.m. and that this shift was supervised by ALBERTO ARZAMENDI CHAPA, Mexican Immigration Service employee.

On November 27, 1963, MARIO DEL VALLE PLATA, Mexican Immigration Service employee, Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, advised that no Mexican Immigration Service employee who was on duty at Nuevo Laredo when OSWALD entered or departed from Mexico had any independent recollection of OSWALD by photograph or otherwise with regard to his entry or departure from Mexico.

(H) Check of Flecha Roja (Red Arrow) Baggage List for Passengers for September 26, 1963, Trip from Nuevo Laredo to Mexico, D. F.

The baggage list for passengers for September 26, 1963, of the Mexican bus line Flecha Roja (Red Arrow) for the bus which left Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, Mexico, at 2:00 p.m. on this same date, reflects that there was a total of 18 pieces of baggage. The baggage list reflects the following:

1. PABLO VASQUEZ
2. Second piece of luggage attributed to PABLO VASQUEZ
3. S. MOROU
4. ALFREDO BRISENO
5. ROIG SORQUIS
6. T. GONZALEZ
7. ANDRES MORALES
8. Second piece of luggage attributed to ANDRES MORALES
9. Gpe. MARTINEZ (possibly GUADALUPE or Capt. MARTINEZ)
10. (FNU) ROWEN
11. HARRY J. MITCHELL
12. Second piece of luggage attributed to HARRY J. MITCHELL
13. Third piece of luggage attributed to HARRY J. MITCHELL
14. LEE H. OSWALD
15. (FNU) BOWEN (believed identical with JOHN H. BOWEN)
16. Second piece of luggage attributed to BOWEN
17. JOHN McFARLAND
18. Second piece of luggage attributed to JOHN McFARLAND

The driver of this bus was listed as ROBERTO MORALES.

The baggage list has the number "18" at the bottom, which, according to the Mexico City terminal manager of Flecha Roja, signifies that 18 pieces of luggage had been checked and ticketed on that bus.

T-4, a confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on December 16, 1963, that he had talked to ROBERTO MORALES, driver of the Flecha Roja bus No. 516 on September 26, 1963, and MORALES stated he could not recall the passengers on the trip of September 26, 1963, because so much time had elapsed; and since he makes two round trips between Nuevo Laredo and Mexico, D. F., each week, he could not recall any information regarding OSWALD or any other passengers who were on the bus.

JOHN H. BOWEN was identified from Mexican Immigration records as 30 years of age, born Houston, Texas, a United States citizen, residence Houston, Texas. Mexican tourist card was issued to him at Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, on September 26, 1963, upon presentation of his birth certificate.

HARRY J. MITCHELL was identified as 41 years of age, a United States citizen, a lawyer, residence Palmyra, Missouri. Mexican tourist card was issued to him at Nuevo Laredo on September 26, 1963.

ANNIE MARIE MITCHELL was identified as apparently being the wife of HARRY J. MITCHELL, above, 22 years of age, a United States citizen, residence same as husband, above.

Dr. JOHN BRYAN McFARLAND and his wife, Mrs. ANNA MERYLE REID McFARLAND, 10 Fulwood Park, Liverpool, England, were interviewed in England and advised they were on the Flecha Roja bus from Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, Mexico, to Mexico, D. F., September 26-27, 1963. They stated that they observed the following during this trip:

> OSWALD was on this bus trip traveling alone and he sat next to an 80-year-old man, described as a United States citizen, who appeared to be 60 years of age and who resides in Cuernavaca, State of Morelos, Mexico, and in the State of Tennessee in the United States. This individual was identified further as a school teacher who taught in India and Arabia and currently was writing a book on the Lisbon, Portugal, earthquake of 1775.

During this trip, OSWALD spoke to two Australian girls in their mid-twenties who boarded this bus in Monterrey, State of Nuevo Leon, Mexico, and these two girls got off at Mexico, D. F., Mexico.

OSWALD left the bus alone at Mexico, D. F.

With regard to the first individual described by the McFARLANDs, JOHN HOWARD BOWEN, listed above with tourist card FM-5 No. 4329926, was considered possibly to be the elderly United States citizen who sat next to OSWALD, and he could be contacted in care of Calle Carranza No. 4-A, San Martin de Texmelucan, State of Puebla, Mexico. Extensive investigation to locate JOHN HOWARD BOWEN was made, and the results are set forth hereinafter.

With regard to the two Australian girls in their mid-twenties, these girls were considered identical with PATRICIA CLARE ROSHLEIGH WINSTON, 22 years of age, Australian citizen, native of Fiji Islands, bearer of Mexican tourist card FM-5 No. 4225835, issued August 24, 1963, by the Mexican Consulate in New York, New York, home address listed as 222 West 23rd Street, New York, New York, and PAMELA LILLIAN MUMFORD, 21 years of age, English citizen, born Fiji Islands, bearer of Mexican tourist card FM-5 No. 4225836, issued the same date and place as that of WINSTON. According to Mexican Immigration records, WINSTON and MUMFORD entered Mexico at Nuevo Laredo on September 25, 1963, one day before OSWALD entered Mexico.

PATRICIA WINSTON and PAMELA MUMFORD advised the following on December 17, 1963, when interviewed in the United States:

WINSTON and MUMFORD boarded a bus at Monterrey, State of Nuevo Leon, Mexico, on September 26, 1963, at 7:30 p.m., en route to Mexico, D. F. Both identified OSWALD as a passenger on this bus and both observed him sitting next to an Englishman who had lived in Mexico for thirty years. This latter individual was described as being in his late sixties, heavy build, gray hair - balding, with a distinctive English accent, and both believed him to be retired from business.

WINSTON and MUMFORD recalled that OSWALD introduced himself and exhibited to them his United States passport. OSWALD advised WINSTON and MUMFORD that he had lived in Russia for two years and that he had had a hard time getting out of Russia. OSWALD stated that he had been in Japan.

OSWALD made no comment concerning communism or Cuba. He did not state why he was traveling to Mexico, where he was going, and he did not advise concerning his occupation or future plans.

OSWALD stated that he was from Fort Worth or Dallas, Texas. He was observed to be traveling alone. He had only one piece of luggage and a small zipper bag. He wore a gold wedding ring.

OSWALD recommended that WINSTON and MUNFORD stay at the Hotel Cuba, Mexico, D. F., where he claimed that he had stayed several times before. He pointed out that this hotel was inexpensive but that he was not staying at the Hotel Cuba on this trip.

WINSTON and MUMFORD recalled an English couple aboard the bus. This couple is considered identical with Dr. JOHN BRYAN McFARLAND and his wife, Mrs. ANNA MERYLE REID McFARLAND, mentioned above.

JOHN HOWARD BOWEN, who has been known as Reverend ALBERT OSBORNE and has resided at Calle Emilio Carranza No. 4-A, San Martin de Texmelucan, State of Puebla, Mexico, and 4114 Drummond Street, Montreal, Canada, was determined to be the holder of Canadian Passport No. 5-605377. T-2 advised on January 7, 1964, that BOWEN, while posing as Reverend ALBERT OSBORNE, stated in Mexico that he was acquainted with Reverend JOHN HOWARD BOWEN and furnished misleading information concerning the alleged whereabouts of BOWEN.

On January 28, 1964, T-5, a confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised the records at the Mexican Ministry of Gobernacion (Ministry of the Interior) reflect that ALBERT OSBORNE was ordered deported from Mexico on April 5, 1958, through Laredo, Texas. OSBORNE had been charged with selling an automobile in the Oaxaca, Mexico, area without paying the import duties. These records reflect also that, in 1958, OSBORNE was known as JOHN HOWARD BOWEN and was located in Mexico and determined to be without proper Mexican immigration papers.

On January 30, 1964, T-6, a confidential source abroad, advised that inasmuch as ALBERT OSBORNE had been illegally in Mexico, he would be detained for deportation if located in Mexico.

BOWEN was interviewed at Florence, Alabama, on February 8, 1964, and advised that he recalled making a bus trip from Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, to Mexico, D. F., on September 26-27, 1963, and sitting next to a young man whom he described as 29 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches tall, 150 pounds in weight, with thin, blond hair and a dark complexion, who appeared to be of Mexican or Puerto Rican descent. This individual went to sleep soon after boarding the bus, and, after a lunch stop at Sabinas Hidalgo, Mexico, this person moved to the back of the bus where he reclined on a seat and went to sleep. BOWEN claimed that he did not talk to the above person and was unable to identify press photographs of OSWALD.

BOWEN stated that he is acquainted with an ALBERT OSBORNE, described as a Baptist preacher or missionary from Canada, and while in Oaxaca, Mexico, in 1958, BOWEN misplaced his identification papers and during a census taken at Oaxaca he borrowed OSBORNE's identification papers. BOWEN claimed that he had never before or afterward used the name of OSBORNE.

Interviewed further at Nashville, Tennessee, on March 3, 1964, OSBORNE admitted that he had used dual identities as OSBORNE and JOHN H. BOWEN for many years in Mexico and the United States. He continued to deny any knowledge of OSWALD, however.

(I) List Obtained of Entry of All Non-Mexican Citizens on September 26, 1963, at Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, Mexico

T-1, who is thoroughly familiar with the workings of the Mexican Ministry of Gobernacion (Interior), furnished the following information concerning the procedures utilized by the Mexican Immigration Service in connection with the entry and departure of non-Mexican citizens into and out of Mexico. It is to be noted that the Mexican Immigration Service is a part of the Mexican Ministry of Gobernacion.

Tourists usually enter Mexico on a Mexican tourist card. There are two types of such cards, one being called the FM-8, which is valid for a stay in the country of only 15 days, and one designated as FM-5, which has validity for a 180 days' stay in Mexico. Both types are issued at Mexican Consulates throughout the world and can also be obtained from the Mexican Immigration Service at border ports of entry. FM-8 tourist cards also are available at airlines ticket offices and tourist agencies.

At the time of entry into Mexico, the traveler surrenders the duplicate portion of the tourist card, and both the duplicate and the original, which remains in the possession of the traveler, are stamped with a rubber stamp which shows the name of the Mexican representative handling the entry, the date of the entry and the locality of the port of entry. When the traveler leaves Mexico, he surrenders the original portion of the tourist card and it is stamped with a rubber stamp which carries the name of the Mexican representative, the date of the departure and the locality of the port of departure.

Each Mexican port of entry is required on a continuing basis to prepare a form called form FM-11. The FM-11 for both entries and departures is prepared each "quincena" (fifteen-day period). Entries and departures are set up on the FM-11 in chronological order and thereafter, within each date, the names of the tourists are listed in alphabetical order. Basic information appearing on the FM-11 is taken from the tourist card presented by the traveler. At the time the FM-11 is prepared, a number is placed on the tourist card, these

numbers being in sequence according to the alphabetical order of the names within each date and thereafter by date. By way of example, the first traveler in alphabetical order entering at a port of entry on the first day of the month or a "quincena" is assigned number 1. Thereafter, all travelers entering that port on that date are assigned numbers in sequence, according to alphabetical order. This sequence continues on the second day of the month and throughout the remaining 15 days of the "quincena."

T-1 made available for examination the forms FM-5 and FM-8 for all non-Mexican citizens entering Mexico at Nuevo Laredo as tourists on September 26, 1963, as well as the copies of forms FM-11 containing the recapitulation of the entries to Mexico at Nuevo Laredo on this date.

From the tourist cards (FM-5 and FM-8) and the copies of the forms FM-11, the following summary of information concerning each person who entered Mexico at Nuevo Laredo on September 26, 1963, has been obtained. The summaries have been divided into those persons traveling on form FM-5 and those traveling on form FM-8, since the forms FM-11 are so set up. The number appearing before each name is the number which appears on form FM-11. The following is a brief resume regarding each person who entered Mexico on September 26, 1963. Information was available regarding the mode of transportation on entry, a brief description of the person, the residence listed, proof of citizenship was shown and the Mexican Immigration Service employee who handled the entry, and this information was set out in detail in memorandum dated March 16, 1964.

368. MARGARITA ALANIS, FM-5 No. 4329957, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.

369. JOSE R. ALFARO, FM-5 No. 4496450, issued by Mexican Consulate, Dallas, Texas, September 19, 1963.

370. NORBERTA AVILA, FM-5 No. 4329958, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.

371. WINFRED BARNES, FM-5 No. 4516631, issued by Pan American Airways, Miami, Florida, September 5, 1963.

372. JOHN H. BOWEN, FM-5 No. 4329926, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.

373. SARA MARQUELA YANIS DE CHAMPSAUR, FM-5 No. 4212610, issued by Mexican Embassy, Panama, Republic of Panama, August 14, 1963.

374. MARJORIE FERN CHARLES, FM-5 No. 4234731, issued by Mexican Consulate, Kansas City, Missouri, September 19, 1963.

375. ANDREW WEBSTER CHRISTOPHER, FM-5 No. 4052670, issued by Mexican Consulate, Laredo, Texas, September 25, 1963.

376. SAMUEL ESTRADA, FM-5 No. 4329955, issued by Mexican Immigration Service, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.

377. BENNIE H. FABER, FM-5 No. 4329980, issued by Mexican Immigration Service, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.

378. OSCAR ENRIQUE GALLARDO, FM-5 No. 4363772, issued by Mexican Consulate General, New Orleans, Louisiana, September 9 (possibly 19), 1963.

379. ELSIE GIBBS, FM-5 No. 4329708, issued by Mexican Immigration Service, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.

380. LUISA MAGUER, FM-5 No. 4153246, issued by Mexican Consulate General, San Antonio, Texas, September 24, 1963.

381. Miss J. M. HENDRICKSE, FM-5 No. 4359974, issued by Mexican Consulate, Toronto, Canada, August 19, 1963.

382. MARIA CONSUELO MATA GONZALEZ, FM-5 No. 4329707, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.

383. JOHN BRYAN McFARLAND, FM-5 No. 4363754, issued by Mexican Consulate General, New Orleans, Louisiana, September 14, 1963.

384. ANNA MERYL REID McFARLAND, FM-5 No. 4363755, issued by Mexican Consulate General, New Orleans, Louisiana, September 14, 1963.

385. MICHAEL A. NOVOA, FM-5 No. 4351992, issued by Honorary Mexican Consulate, Newark, New Jersey, September 18, 1963.

386. TOMAS JERIEL OWENS, FM-5 No. 4329625, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.

387. JUANITA A. PEREZ, FM-5 No. 4496449, issued by Mexican Consulate, Dallas, Texas, September 19, 1963.

388. ANIBAL PLEITEZ, FM-5 No. 4363773, issued by Mexican Consulate General, New Orleans, Louisiana, September 9 (possibly 19), 1963.

389. JOSE HUMBERTO PLEITEZ, FM-5 No. 4363774, issued by Mexican Consulate General, New Orleans, Louisiana, September 19, 1963.

390. EMIL SAINZ, FM-5 No. 4455632, issued by Mexican Tourism Department, New York, New York, September 20, 1963.

391. TERESA CACCIATORE SAINZ, FM-5 No. 4455631, issued by Mexican Tourism Department, New York, New York, September 20, 1963.

392. MATTHEW SCHILLER, FM-5 No. 4329324, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.

393. RICHARD RALPH SCHWARZE, FM-5 No. 4381251, issued by Mexican Consulate, Detroit, Michigan, September 23, 1963.

394. CHESTER STANLEY STEMP, FM-5 No. 4449875, issued by Mexican Tourism Department, Houston, Texas, September 25, 1963.

395. TEODORO OSCAR TREVINO, FM-5 No. 4329956, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.

396. VIOLA MARIA YANIS DE VIGGIANO, FM-5 No. 4212612, issued by Consular Section of Mexican Embassy, Panama, Republic of Panama, August 14, 1963.

397. ANTONY S. WATNE, FM-5 No. 4404229, issued by Mexican Consulate, Phoenix, Arizona, September 23, 1963.

398. FLOR DE MARIA SUCRE DE YANIS, FM-5 No. 4212611, issued by Consular Section of Mexican Embassy, Panama, Republic of Panama, August 14, 1963.

399. TOBIAS ROZENZEW ZAREMBER, FM-5 No. 4052668, issued by Mexican Consulate, Laredo, Texas, September 25, 1963.

762. FELIX ALONZO, FM-8 No. 626144, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.

763. APOLONIO ALVARES, FM-8 No. 626133, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.

764. CAMILA ALVARES, FM-8 No. 626134, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.

765. JUAN ALVARES, FM-8 No. 626135, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.

766. BERTHA AVILA, FM-8 No. 626242, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963. AVILA's tourist card was cancelled at her request and was not utilized.

767. BERTHA AVILA, FM-8 No. 626242. It is noted that this listing carries identical information as set forth under No. 766. It appears that the two listings of this individual on the FM-11 were done in error since she apparently did not enter Mexico.

768. TED C. BLAND, FM-8 No. 624673, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.

769. STEPHEN ALAN BRILL, FM-8 No. 47905, issued by Miami Office of Mexican Tourism Department, August 13, 1963.

770. ELAINE ESTERMAN BRILL, FM-8 No. 47906, issued by the Miami Office of the Mexican Tourism Department, August 13, 1963.

771. HARVEY M. CAMPBELL, FM-8 No. 626139, issued, by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.

772. FRANK CANTERBURY, FM-8 No. 624669, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.

773. FERNANDO CARRILLO, FM-8 No. 626230, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.

774. R. ALECOR CAVAZOS (possibly ALECOR CAVAZOS R.), FM-8 No. 626140, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.

775. N. ARNALDO CAVAZOS (possibly ARNALDO CAVAZOS N.), FM-8 No. 626141, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.

776. TIM PRADO CHAPA, FM-8 No. 626365, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.

777. CHARLES DEWWEY, FM-8 No. 626231, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.

778. ROBERT V. DUBLIN, JR., FM-8 No. 133158, issued by Mexican Consulate, Laredo, Texas, September 26, 1963.

779. JOSE BENITO ESCOBAR, FM-8 No. 133155, issued by Mexican Consulate, Laredo, Texas, September 26, 1963.

780. OLIMPIA BENITEZ DE ESCOBAR, FM-8 No. 133154, issued by Mexican Consulate, Laredo, Texas, September 26, 1963.

781. REINA ESCOBAR, FM-8 No. 133153, issued by Mexican Consulate, Laredo, Texas, September 26, 1963.

782. JENNIFER JULIA FELLOWES, FM-8 No. 624676, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.

783. SUSANA SELINA FOSTER, FM-8 No. 624677, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.

784. LUCIANO G. GARCIA, FM-8 No. 626229, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.

785. AGAPITO GONZALEZ, FM-8 No. 626234, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.

786. ELVIRA GONZALEZ, FM-8 No. 626235, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.

787. ROBERTO GONZALEZ, FM-8 No. 626238, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.

788. DOLORES GUARDIOLA, FM-8 No. 626241, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.

789. H. ARTURO GUERRA, FM-8 No. 624668, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963..

790. JODEYE (last three letters questionable) BRANS HANDS, FM-8 No. 626138, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963. Instant individual appeared to sign her name as Mrs. JODENE HANDS.

791. ERNESTINE WHITE HANDS, FM-8 No. 626137, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.

792. NELLIE L. HARDIN, FM-8 No. 626364, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.

793. BRIAN JAQUES, FM-8 No. 330187, issued by Mexican Consulate, San Diego, California, September 18, 1963.

794. FRANK JIMENEZ, FM-8 No. 626233, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.

795. ABRAHAM KAPLAN, FM-8 No. 626226, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.

796. RENATE KRAMER, FM-8 No. 447251, bearing the stamp of Mexican Consulate General, San Francisco, California, but no date indicated. This form bears a typed date of September 26, 1963, apparently inserted upon bearer's arrival Nuevo Laredo.

797. DIETRICH KRAMER, FM-8 No. 447250, bearing stamp of Mexican Consulate General, San Francisco, California, but no date indicated. This form bears a typed date of September 26, 1963, apparently inserted upon bearer's arrival Nuevo Laredo.

798. EDITH W. KUNTZ, FM-3 No. 510259, issued at San Antonio, Texas (issuing office not identified), September 26, 1963.

799. FERNANDO LOZANO GARCIA, FM-8 No. 626132, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.

800. WILLIAM HENRY MASON, FM-8 No. 626232, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.

801. ANGELINA MA. GONZALEZ MENDEZ, FM-8 No. 626037, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.

802. HARRY J. MITCHELL, FM-8 No. 624674, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.

803. ANN MARIE MITCHELL, FM-8 No. 624675, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.

804. ADOLIO MORALES, FM-8 No. 626145, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.

805. MARTINA MORENO, FM-8 No. 626236, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.

806. BUELL MOORE, FM-8 No. 625566, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.

807. HARVEY OSWALD LEE, FM-8 No. 24085, issued by Mexican Consulate General, New Orleans, Louisiana, September 17, 1963.

808 MAURICE OUELLET, FM-8 No. 32060/196, issued by Mexican Consulate General, Montreal, Que., Canada, September 19, 1963.

809. KENNETH GRENIER PECK, FM-8 No. 625567, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.

810. YOLANDA A. DE RAMOS, FM-8 No. 623793, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.

811. ROESLY ROBERT, FM-8 No. 623924, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.

812. FLORENCE S. ROCLEVITCH, FM-8 No. 623795, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.

813. ANTHONY PAUL ROCLEVITCH, FM-8 No. 623794, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.

814. RAFAEL RUBEN RODRIGUEZ, FM-8 No. 625625, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.

815. ROBERTO GONZALO RODRIGUEZ ESPINOSA (carried on FM-11 as ROBERTO GONZALO ESPINOZA RODRIGUEZ), FM-8 No. 133156, issued by Mexican Consulate, Laredo, Texas, September 26, 1963.

816. JORGE ANTONIO RODRIGUEZ ESPINOSA, FM-8 No. 133157, issued by Mexican Consulate, Laredo, Texas, September 26, 1963.

817. JOSEFA RODRIGUEZ INMAN, FM-8 No. 626131, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.

818. MINO ROMERO CRUZ, FM-8 No. 626143, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.

819. RICARDO SANDOVAL, FM-8 No. 626363, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.

820. GEORGES ALBERT SPINNER, FM-8 No. 626362, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.

821. RICHARD STRETTON, FM-8 No. 626239, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.

822. NANCY STREETT (tourist card signed as NANCY C. STRETTON), FM-8 No. 626240, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.

823. M. JOHN SZUCHY, JR., FM-8 No. 625632, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963. (This individual appeared to sign his name as JOHN M. SZUCHY, JR., on instant tourist card.)

824. THOMAS J. ROGER, FM-8 No. 626142, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.

825. MAURICIA VALLE DE TORRES, FM-8 No. 510398, issued by Mexican Tourism Department, San Antonio, Texas, September 25, 1963.

826. VICENTE V. TORRES, FM-8 No. 510399, issued by Mexican Tourism Department, San Antonio, Texas, September 25, 1963.

827. JUSTINO TREVINO, FM-8 No. 626227, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.

828. ABELINA P. DE TREVINO, FM-8 No. 626228, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.

829. ALFREDO TREVINO, FM-8 No. 626554, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.

830. ESTELA S. TREVINO, FM-8 No. 626555, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.

831. ESPERANZA DE VALDEZ S., FM-8 No. 624671, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.

832. BENITO TOMAS VALDEZ, FM-8 No. 624670, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.

833. JUANA VALDEZ, FM-8 No. 626136, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.

834. MARIA ELSA VALDEZ, FM-8 No. 624672, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.

835. OLIVIA VILLARREAL, FM-8 No. 626237, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.

(J) Persons Interviewed in Mexico Who Entered Mexico September 26, 1963, at Nuevo Laredo

T-7, a confidential source abroad, advised that SOLOMON BANDECK, residence 18652 Kelly Road, Detroit, Michigan, stated at Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, Mexico, on December 11, 1963, that he is a retired jeweler and he traveled from Monterrey to Nuevo Laredo on September 26, 1963, in his personally-owned automobile. He again entered Mexico at Nuevo Laredo on September 26, 1963, and returned to Monterrey.

He had no contact with OSWALD and he could not furnish any information concerning him.

T-8, a confidential source abroad, advised that ANDREW WEBSTER CHRISTOPHER, residence Lerdo de Tejada 320-A, Guadalajara, State of Jalisco, Mexico, stated on December 16, 1963, that he entered Mexico at Nuevo Laredo, on September 26, 1963, in his personally-owned automobile.

He was unable to identify photographs of OSWALD and stated he had not observed OSWALD in Nuevo Laredo at the time he entered Mexico.

T-9, a confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on December 13, 1963, that CARLOS ALMAGUER ECHARTEA, residence Calle Lic. Jose

Maria Bocanegra No. 1105, Colonia Industrial, Monterrey, Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, had stated that he and his wife entered Mexico at Nuevo Laredo on September 26, 1963, in their personally-owned automobile and that they had not seen or heard anything about OSWALD until November 22, 1963.

T-4 advised on December 18, 1963, that GUILLERMO HEVIA VILLAR, residence 217 West Johnson Street, San Antonio, Texas, and Mrs. MARIA OTERO PABLOS, residence 1101 Pecan Street, McAllen, Texas, who had entered Mexico by automobile on September 26, 1963, at Nuevo Laredo, had no pertinent information concerning OSWALD and they had not observed him.

T-8 advised that HARVEY TUTTLE, residence Calle 6 No. 208, Atemajac, State of Jalisco, Mexico, stated on January 4, 1964, that he entered Mexico at Nuevo Laredo by bus on or about September 26, 1963, which exact date he could not recall because he did not have in his immediate possession his tourist card.

He could not recall anyone resembling OSWALD at Nuevo Laredo or on the bus on which he traveled.

T-10, a confidential source abroad, advised that CHESTER STANLEY STEMP, residence 7223 Jarnecke Avenue, Hammond, Indiana; employed as a mathematics teacher, American High School, San Salvador, El Salvador, stated in San Salvador, El Salvador, on January 14, 1964, that he entered Mexico at Nuevo Laredo, on September 26, 1963, on the first bus which crossed the border on this date at about 6:00 a.m. He traveled to Laredo, Texas, by Greyhound bus from San Antonio, Texas, and boarded a Transportes del Norte bus in Nuevo Laredo, Mexico. He traveled from Nuevo Laredo to Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, by bus, arriving at the latter place at about noon on September 26, 1963. He took a train from Monterrey to San Luis Potosi, State of San Luis Potosi, Mexico, and Mexico, D. F., arriving at noon on September 28, 1963.

He could not identify a photograph of OSWALD and stated that he had not seen him.

(K) Interview of ROBERTO MORALES, Driver of Flecha Roja (Red Arrow) Bus No. 516 from Nuevo Laredo to Mexico City on trip for September 26 and 27, 1963.

T-11, a confidential source abroad, advised as follows:

On March 14, 1964, ROBERTO MORALES, driver of Flecha Roja bus No. 516 on September 26-27, 1963, from Nuevo Laredo to Mexico, D. F., Mexico, furnished the following information:

He could not recall specifically the trip which he made on September 26-27, 1963, from Nuevo Laredo to Mexico City, because he has made numerous trips and seen a large number of passengers since that time. He was shown the baggage list recording the names of some of the passengers on that trip and stated he is not acquainted with any of the names and does not know any of the persons listed. He was unable to identify photographs of OSWALD and of JOHN HOWARD BOWEN, true name ALBERT OSBORNE. MORALES stated that his co-driver from Monterrey to Mexico City usually is ALFREDO GARCIA CERVANTES, who resides in Mexico City, address unknown to him.

On May 14, 1964, ALEJANDRO SAUCEDO, manager of the Mexico City terminal of "Servicios Unidos Autobuses Blancos Flecha Roja, S. A. de C. V." (The Unified Services of White Autobuses Red Arrow, Incorporated), Calle Heroes Ferrocarrileros 45, provided the following information with respect to the Flecha Roja baggage manifest mentioned above:

The baggage list reflects it was prepared for bus No. 516, which departed from Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, at 2:00 p.m., September 26, 1963, driven by ROBERTO MORALES. The number "18" encircled at the bottom of the list indicates that 18 pieces of baggage were checked and baggage claim checks issued for storage and handling in the baggage compartment of the bus and revision by Mexican Customs.

SAUCEDO affirmed that the number of passengers departing on the bus from Nuevo Laredo is not specified on the baggage list and that only the persons who check and become responsible for one or more articles of baggage are listed thereon. He pointed out that unaccompanied baggage also may be sent in this manner and the presence of a name on the baggage list does not insure that the person actually traveled on the bus.

(L) Interview of ERNESTO HERNANDEZ, co-driver of Flecha Roja (Red Arrow) Bus No. 516 from Nuevo Laredo to Mexico City on September 26 to 27, 1963

T-12, a confidential source abroad, advised on April 21, 1964, that ERNESTO HERNANDEZ, co-driver of Flecha Roja (Red Arrow) bus No. 516 on September 26 to 27, 1963, from Nuevo Laredo to Mexico, D. F., Mexico, furnished the following:

He resides at Aldama No. 4, Tizayuca, Hidalgo, Mexico, and for the past nine years he has been employed as a bus driver for the Flecha Roja bus company.

He has no independent recollection of having been the co-driver of bus No. 516 on September 26 to 27, 1963, but when his recollection was refreshed, he stated that for the first and only time he had been the co-driver for ROBERTO MORALES on bus No. 516 on the trip from Nuevo Laredo to Mexico, D. F., on September 26 to 27, 1963. He normally does not work as a co-driver with MORALES but did recall having substituted for MORALES' regular partner, ALFREDO GARCIA CERVANTES.

He was unable to identify the photographs of OSWALD and JOHN HOWARD BOWEN. He could not associate OSWALD with anyone he might have seen in the past. He had seen photographs of OSWALD in the newspapers following the assassination of President KENNEDY but he did not associate OSWALD with anyone he has seen.

He was shown the baggage list for passengers for the above trip and he did not know any of the names on this list. He advised that it was difficult for him to distinguish one trip from another or to recall individual passengers in the absence of a particular incident which might occur on a trip. He could not recall the above-mentioned trip made by bus No. 516, the portions of the trip during which MORALES had operated the bus or between what points he, HERNANDEZ, had driven the bus.

He could not furnish any data to assist in identifying OSWALD as being a passenger aboard Flecha Roja bus No. 516 on September 26 to 27, 1963.

III. OSWALD IN MEXICO CITY

(A) "New York Times" Newspaper Account

The Western Edition of the "New York Times," dated December 3, 1963, carried an article by Correspondent PETER KIHSS, which is reproduced hereinunder and reports information purportedly gleaned by the correspondent in Mexico City:

"OSWALD FOLLOWED LONELY PATH DURING RECENT VISIT TO MEXICO

"Inquiry Finds $30 Could Have Covered All Expenses of Month-Long Trip

-- His Travels Are Detailed

"By PETER KIHSS

"Special to The New York Times

"MEXICO CITY, Dec. 2--More lonely steps along the trail of LEE H. OSWALD in the last autumn of his life came to light today.

"Evidence turned up concerning the trip that OSWALD made here in late September and early October presented a picture consistent with that pertaining to other periods in the life of the accused assassin of President KENNEDY.

"The Mexican Ministry of the Interior disclosed that the results of its intensive police investigation had indicated that OSWALD was alone here. The ministry's findings have been transmitted to United States authorities.

"Indeed few mysteries remained as to OSWALD's trip here, following painstaking inquiry. The investigation disclosed that the often impecunious OSWALD could have financed his entire trip to Mexico Sept. 26 to Oct. 23 with less than $30--

thus apparently disposing of the question of where he could have obtained substantial funds for the trip.

"Newsmen identified the bus line on which OSWALD traveled from Nuevo Laredo, across the (border) to this capital and back. It was Transportes Frontera.

"At its office on Buenavista Street, a clerk, LUCIO LOPEZ, said the Mexican police had been given the lists of passengers on that run that the line keeps.

"Investigators were understood also to have checked a number of the guests who were at the Hotel Comercio, the hotel where OSWALD stayed. He was the only American among a clientele composed mostly of Mexicans and a few Cubans, the latter apparently exiles.

"The Cuban Foreign Ministry has confirmed that OSWALD, while in Mexico City, sought a Cuban visa on Sept. 27 as a transit traveler to the Soviet Union. The ministry said that when OSWALD was told the consulate could not issue such a visa without Havana authorization, he left 'visibly displeased.' The ministry also said such a visa would not be granted unless a visa had been previously issued by the country of destination.

"Met Delay on Soviet Visa

"The Mexican Interior Ministry said OSWALD's effort later to get a Soviet visa had also been met with a consular statement that there would have to be a delay. A Mexican official said OSWALD told the Cubans and the Russians he was a Communist who had lived two years in the Soviet Union and had married a Russian woman.

"The police investigation was reported to have found no indication that OSWALD had visited anyone else of political interest.

"Cuban exiles opposed to the regime of Premier FIDEL CASTRO have been trying to check on OSWALD's activities here. So far they have not turned up anything of consequence. This is a sprawling city of nearly five million inhabitants but even in this multitude OSWALD's tracks have been uncovered.

"OSWALD took a 2:30 P.M. bus Thursday, Sept. 26, from Nueva Laredo for the 750-mile trip scheduled to end here Friday, Sept. 27, at 8:30 P.M. The one-way fare on the Frontera line is $5.71 at the exchange rate of 12½ Mexican pesos a dollar.

"There are at least two-score of what Mexicans call humble hotels within a radius of five blocks of the bus terminal. OSWALD appears to have been fortunate to have found the well-kept Comercio on block-long Bernardo de Sahaguan Street, named for a Spanish colonial missionary who befriended Indians.

"For 16 pesos a day--$1.28--he got room No. 18, with private bath, in the four-story glazed red brick hotel.

"SEBASTIAN PEREZ HERNANDEZ, desk clerk, said OSWALD had arrived alone and had left early in the morning and come back late at night. He had no visitors.

"The hotel proprietor, GUILLERMO GARCIA, was shocked when investigators found OSWALD's signature on the registry. Mr. GARCIA admired President KENNEDY as a friend of Mexico and a Roman Catholic. He had never connected the name of his guest with the assassination.

"OSWALD had one leather suitcase, about two feet long. He wore short-sleeved shirts. He talked only briefly with the night watchman and the chambermaid, in Spanish.

"Next to the hotel is the lunchroom La Esperanza. Mrs. DOLORES RAMIREZ DE BARRERO, a widow who has run the neat eating place for six months, remembered having seen OSWALD three or four days. She said he had eaten there only once.

"A Chop for 21 Cents

"He had a lunch of steak and rice, which came to about 26 cents. The costliest item on the bill of fare is a chop, cooked to taste, for about 21 cents.

"Mrs. BARRERO said OSWALD's Spanish had been hard to understand and he had eaten alone, in silence.

"Newsmen calculated that OSWALD could have stayed within $8 for meals in Mexico for eight days. He paid $11.42 for bus fare, $6.40 for five days' rent and 50 cents for a special 15-day tourist card he got in New Orleans Sept. 17. These figures add up to $26.32.

"On the same block with the hotel are a number of modest apartment houses. Across the way is a parking lot. At the end of the street is a typical little park, with stone benches. The neighborhood is the Guerrero District, largely commercial.

"OSWALD left Mexico City on Wednesday, Oct. 2, on a Frontera bus that was scheduled to depart at 1 P.M. and arrive at Nueva Laredo at 6:30 A.M. Thursday, Oct. 3.

"A Mexican Interior Ministry official suggested that OSWALD might have spent most of his time

here, which included a weekend, as a tourist, perhaps also taking in some movies.

"It is believed OSWALD left New Orleans on Sept. 24, after having sent his wife to Dallas the previous day with a friend. He vanished from his cheap apartment there on that day without having paid his rent.

"He is believed to have hitchhiked to Laredo on the American side of the border, where he arrived Sept. 26. It was his custom to travel by hitchhiking wherever possible.

"It was presumed that he probably hitchhiked north to Dallas from Laredo on his return from Mexico City. He arrived in Dallas the evening of Oct. 3 and checked into the Dallas YMCA. The distance from Laredo to Dallas is 475 miles."

(B) OSWALD's Visits to Cuban and Soviet Diplomatic Establishments - Investigation by Mexican Authorities

On March 24, 1964, Captain [redacted] made available a copy of a signed statement which had been made by SILVIA DURAN to the Federal Security Police on November 23, 1963. A translation from Spanish of that statement is recorded hereinunder:

"At the City of Mexico, Federal District, at 6:00 p.m. of November 23, 1963, the undersigned, Captain FERNANDO GUTIERREZ BARRIOS, Assistant Director of the Federal Security (Police), proceeding legally with witnesses present, makes record: that with the presentation in this office of Mrs. SILVIA TIRADO DE DURAN for the purpose of being interrogated concerning the matters which are herein set forth, this document was prepared:

"Promptly upon the presentation of the person who under normal conditions is called SILVIA TIRADO DE DURAN, having been warned to tell the truth and advised of the penalties which are incurred by those who furnish false testimony, described herself as follows: that her name is as recorded, 25 years of age, married, without religious preference, an employee, literate, a native and resident of this city, with domicile at Constituyentes #143, Apartment #3, with respect to the matters under investigation declares: that she has been legally married to Mr. HORACIO DURAN NAVARRO since November 5, 1958, and is the mother of a child named PATRICIA, who, at the present time, is three and one-half years of age; that in the month of July or August of 1961 the deponent was invited to join the Mexican-Cuban Institute of Cultural Relations, which, at that

time, was directed by Attorney AGUSTIN CUE CANOVAS, as a Coordinator, and, although she does not recall specifically who it was that recommended her, she can clarify that for some time previously she was friendly and visited with frequency the employees of the Cuban Embassy, being a personal friend of Ambassador PORTUONDO, as well as the Cultural Attaches, TERESA PROENZA and LUIS ALVERU, as well as with the female employees, but principally with the secretary of Consul EUSEBIO ASCUE, Miss MARICARMEN OLAVARRI, of Spanish nationality but a relative of ASCUE; that at the Institute the activities were exclusively of a cultural nature and were attended on occasions by the afore-mentioned Cultural Attaches and some Cubans, but in a greater number by Mexicans, always artists and intellectuals, without any political discussions, although she recalls that at the time of the October Cuban crisis in connection with the threatened invasion of Cuba and the subsequent blockade of the island by the North American Government, they listened by shortwave radio to the news from the 'Prensa Latina' (Latin Press), on the basis of which they made up a bulletin which was read of the news that they had listened to directly from Havana, agreeing also to the effect that Cubans and Mexicans attending said meetings discussed the political problem of Cuba on a private basis without doing so in any official character; that the declarant was receiving a salary of 500 pesos ($40 U.S.) monthly in her capacity as Coordinator at the Institute, with her work schedule being from 4:00 to 8:00 p.m. daily, and the money for the maintenance of the Institute itself coming from a monthly subsidy from the Cuban Embassy, the amount of which she is not aware, but also with each one of the members paying a quota, and also contributions were received from persons whose names she does not recall because usually they were made anonymously,

being unable to fix the monthly receipts, although she was the person who personally received all of the funds received at the Institute; that in addition to the speaker, only Mr. FELIPE ROJAS, who worked as a secretary at the Institute during the mornings, received any monthly salary in the same amount of 500 pesos ($40 U.S.), with the remainder of the money which was received being used for the payment of rent and other expenses connected with its operation. That in the month of December of 1961, the declarant and her husband made a trip by air to Havana, Cuba, paying for their own transportation, but all of their expenses of their visit to that city and the greater number of the cities of the island being paid by the Cuban Institute of Friendship with the People and the House of Culture, so-called, 'of the Americas,' the trip having lasted fifteen days without their having any contact or connection during this trip with officials of the Cuban Government. That as the speaker has already stated, she has been a sympathizer of socialism and Marxist doctrine for several years, having studied philosophy and existentialism, and particularly she has sympathized since its inception and sympathizes with the Cuban Revolution. That approximately three months ago she began to occupy the position of Secretary to the Cuban Consul in this city, Mr. EUSEBIO ASCUE, who ceased to function in that capacity some five days ago on Monday, the 18th of this month, having been substituted by Mr. ALFREDO MIRAVAL Y DIAZ, clarifying at this time that from the beginning she began to work in that capacity as a temporary measure as a result of the death in a traffic accident of her friend, MARICARMEN OLAVARRI, who had been occupying that position, until some person should arrive from Cuba who would assume the same, having had under her responsibility the administrative operation and preparing the visas which are issued, as well as handling the applications for such visas which invariably are sent to the

Ministry of Foreign Relations, Government of Cuba, for its approval, having obtained this position directly from former Consul ASCUE, with whom she is very friendly, and for whom the speaker even organized a farewell party in her home, which was attended by almost all of the officials and employees of the Embassy and the Consulate, except the Ambassador. That the speaker does not belong to any political party and never has attended manifestations or meetings, nor has she given lectures or speeches, which her husband has done, since he has written several articles for the newspaper 'El Dia' (The Day) (pro-Communist Spanish language newspaper published in Mexico City); that she has never been arrested for any reason, nor even on the occasion of the visit to Mexico of Mr. JOHN F. KENNEDY, which caused her a great deal of personal satisfaction because of the benefits which it would represent to the country. That yesterday while she was working at the Cuban Consulate, where she is employed from 10:00 to 2:00 and from 4:00 to 6:00 p.m. daily and where she receives a salary of 1,500 pesos ($120 U.S.) monthly, just before their time of departure at noon, a friend commented to her that she had been listening to the radio and heard a news item to the effect that President KENNEDY had suffered an attack in which they had fired three shots at him, as a result of which she called her husband on the telephone and they discussed this news, and he advised her that he already knew about it and referred to said attack as 'monstrous,' and they agreed that upon meeting at their home they would discuss the matter, which they did during their dinner hour, but in a very brief manner since they did not know all the circumstances of the attack and the name and description of the presumed author of the same, its having been only that night that they read in the extra (edition) the news relating thereto, and subsequently on the radio at her residence she heard the name of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, which caused her to remember that this name refers to a North

American who in the last days of September or the first days of the month of October of the present year appeared at the Cuban Consulate and applied for a visa to Cuba in transit to Russia and based his application on his presentation of his passport in which it was recorded that he had been living in the latter country for a period of three years, his work permit from that same country written in the Russian language and letters in the same language, as well as proof of his being married to a woman of Russian nationality and being the apparent Director in the city of New Orleans of the organization called 'Fair Play for Cuba' with the desire that he should be accepted as a 'friend' of the Cuban Revolution, as a result of which the speaker, in compliance with her duties, received all of his data and filled out the appropriate application, and he left to return in the afternoon, this time with his photographs, and the speaker, recognizing that she exceeded her duties, semi-officially called the Russian Consulate by telephone because of her interest in facilitating the handling of the Russian visa for LEE HARVEY OSWALD, but from there they answered her that the operation would require approximately four months, which annoyed the applicant, since as he affirmed he was in a great hurry to obtain the visas which would permit him to travel to Russia, insisting that he was entitled to them because of his background and his partisanship and personal activities in favor of the Cuban movement, the declarant's not being able to specify because she does not remember whether or not he said that he was a member of the Communist Party, but that his wife, of Russian nationality, was at that time in the city of New York from where she would follow him, although his place of origin was the afore-mentioned city of New Orleans; that as soon as OSWALD understood that it was not possible to give him a Cuban visa without his previously obtaining a Russian one, because the former was for transit, he became highly agitated and angry, as a result of which the speaker called Consul ASCUE, who, at that time, was

in his private office in company of his ultimate replacement, MIRAVAL, but came out and began to argue in English with OSWALD in a very angry manner and ASCUE concluded by saying to him that, 'As far as he was concerned, he would not give him a visa,' and that 'A person like him, in place of aiding the Cuban Revolution, was doing it harm,' its being noted that in their discussion they had been referring to the Russian socialist revolution and not the Cuban, its being stated by OSWALD that he had two reasons to request the visa with urgency, which were, one, that his permit to be in Mexico was expiring and the other that he had urgent necessity of reaching Russia; that in spite of the argument the speaker handed to OSWALD a piece of paper similar to that which she writes at this time in which she recorded her name, 'SILVIA DURAN,' and the telephone number of the Consulate, which is '11-28-47,' and, at any rate, she initiated the handling of his visa application by sending it to the Cuban Ministry of (Foreign) Affairs, from which a reply was received in the normal manner some fifteen to thirty days later approving the issuance of a visa, but conditioning it on his previously obtaining the Russian (one), although she does not recall whether OSWALD subsequently called her or not on the telephone for the Consulate which she had given him; that all of the conversation which the speaker had with OSWALD, as well as that of Consul ASCUE with him, was in the English language since he did not speak any Spanish, and that upon seeing his photograph which appears in today's newspapers, specifically in the newspaper 'El Dia,' she immediately recognized and identified it as being the same person that she has been referring to as LEE HARVEY OSWALD. That on only one occasion the declarant attended a reception ceremony at the Russian Embassy which was given on the occasion of the visit of the astronauts, GAGARIN and TERESHKOVA, on the personal invitation which the

speaker received from the Russian Consul YACKSOV when the latter visited ASCUE and MIRAVAL and delivered to them their respective invitations at the Cuban Consulate. That with respect to her in-laws, LIDIA and RUBEN DURAN NAVARRO, the former on various occasions attended with the declarant the meetings which were being held at the Institute, whereas the latter only did so on one or two occasions in connection with exhibits of paintings and with respect to BETY SERRATO AZUCAR, the wife of RUBEN, she has always remained aloof from these activities, although all of them are of leftist ideology but do not actively participate in any activities; that BARBARA ANN BLITS TRESMOND ESQUIVEL and AGATA ROSENO GARCIA are friends of BETY and the speaker has known them very little and superficially, as a result of which she knows nothing about their activities and ideologies, and in connection with the gentleman who she now knows is named BENTLEY, she had never seen him before and supposes that he is a friend of BARBARA, since she noticed that he was talking to BARBARA when they were dining at the home of the deponent, being present her husband, AGATA and LIDIA, whereas the others were at the home of her brother-in-law, RUBEN. That she has nothing further to declare and after reading the above, she ratifies and signs the margins in evidence thereof. The above document is closed authorized and witnessed.

Signed, Assistant Director of Federal Security,
Captain FERNANDO GUTIERREZ BARRIOS.
Witnesses: Lic. (Atty.) FERNANDO ORTIZ DE LA PENA;
Lic. CARLOS DURAN LANZ."

(C) Other Inquiries by Mexican Federal Security Police

On November 29, 1963, the [redacted] made available a copy of a report dated November 25, 1963, recording the results of investigation by Agents of the Mexican Federal Security Police (Direccion Federal de Investigaciones - DFS). A translation from Spanish of that report follows hereinunder:

"In connection with the assassination of the President of the United States, JOHN F. KENNEDY, it was reported that LEE HARVEY OSWALD had previously been in Mexico, as a consequence of which appropriate investigation was conducted, the results of which are as follows:

"1. LEE HARVEY OSWALD was in Mexico, having entered at Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas (State), on September 26 last, as a tourist, proceeding from New Orleans and departing at the same place on last October 3rd.

"2. It was confirmed that he had come to Mexico to apply for a visa at the Cuban Embassy, for transit enroute to Moscow.

"3. Toward this objective, he established contact with SILVIA TIRADO DE DURAN, a Mexican 'SILVIA DURAN,' whom he interviewed on two occasions, since she is an employee of the Consulate, responsible for making the arrangements necessary for this type of visa and completing the cards with data concerning the applicant, an indispensable requisite for obtaining a Cuban visa.

"4. Through her, he made contact with the Russian Consulate for the same purpose.

"When it was learned that the above-mentioned SILVIA DURAN had been one of the contacts made by LEE HARVEY OSWALD in Mexico, said lady and her husband were arrested in order that they

might be interrogated, advising in their statements as follows:

"INTERVIEW OF HORACIO DURAN NAVARRO: Mexican by birth, son of a Chilean father and Mexican mother. He said that his occupation is that of Industrial Designer, holding a teaching position on this subject in the National School of Plastic Arts, a dependency of the UNAM (Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico - National Autonomous University of Mexico), where he receives a salary of 1,400 pesos ($112 U.S.) monthly; 40 years of age, married, without religious preference, domiciled at Constituyentes (street) #143, Apartment #3, in this city; that the first eight years of his life were spent in Los Angeles, California, and subsequently he came to this capital with his parents, RUFINO DURAN and LIDIA NAVARRO DE DURAN, and later they went to Santiago, Chile, to live, remaining there for a period of a year and one-half, later returning with his brother, RUBEN, to Mexico, being followed later by his sister, LIDIA, and his mother; that he entered the National Agricultural School at Chapingo, where he studied for five years for a career as an Agronomist and as he had learned drawing in the San Carlos Academy, he chose to continue studying that art, which served him as a basis for specializing in Industrial Designing, which he now follows, being a teacher in that subject in the School of Fine Arts of the UNAM, spending his free time in private work as a Designer, for which he receives an income of approximately 5,000 pesos ($400 U.S.) monthly; that in 1950 he was married to a French woman, LUCILLE DEJARDIN, with whom he fathered a son named PAUL DURAN DEJARDIN, who at the present time is 10 years of age, and with that marriage having lasted more or less six years, and with the breaking up of that matrimony, on November 5, 1958, he entered into a new marriage contract with his present wife, SILVIA TIRADO DE DURAN, with whom he fathered a

girl named PATRICIA, now 3½ years of age; that when he became acquainted with his present wife, she was working as a Secretary in the Proteo Gallery and later she and other persons, among them Prof. AGUSTIN CUE CANOVAS, the Cultural Attache of the Cuban Embassy, and others, began to organize the Mexican Cuban Institute of Cultural Relations 'Jose Marti,' in which she served as a Coordinator, and for about the last four months, she has been employed as a Secretary in the Consulate General of Cuba in this city, first having worked with the Consul, EUSEBIO AZCUE, and now with MIRABAL, receiving a monthly salary of 1,500 pesos. He acknowledged that his ideology is leftist and in sympathy with the Cuban Revolution, adding that this is the reason why he permits his wife to work and engage in her present activities. He stated that when he discussed with his wife the assassination of President KENNEDY, having heard the name of the presumed perpetrator, LEE HARVEY OSWALD, she immediately told him that she believed that he was the same individual who in the latter part of September or early October had been in the Cuban Consulate applying for a Cuban visa in transit to Russia; that she had attended him herself and handled his visa application papers, but when she notified him that he would first need a Russian visa and that his application would have to be sent to the Cuban Ministry of Foreign Relations, which, of course, would require several days, OSWALD became angry and lost his self control, as a result of which SILVIA called the Consul AZCUE, with whom the applicant had a violent argument. He added that he had not seen nor had he personally known LEE HARVEY OSWALD, and in December of 1961 he (DURAN) made a trip to Cuba, accompanied by his wife, paying for their tickets himself.

"It is pointed out that at the home where the DURAN couple was detained at Herodoto #14, Apartment A, the home of the brother-in-law of SILVIA DURAN, named RUBEN DURAN NAVARRO, the

persons who were visiting at that residence were arrested and their background data is recorded below:"

(None of the individuals listed below as having been interviewed admitted knowing OSWALD or having any information concerning him. Therefore, the data concerning them is being summarized rather than recorded in full.)

RUBEN DURAN NAVARRO advised that he was born in Los Angeles, California, is married to BETTY SERRATOS, is 38 years of age, a decorator by profession, and has applied for Mexican citizenship. He related that Calle Herodoto #14, Apartment A, is his residence.

BETTY SERRATOS DE DURAN related that she was born in the Republic of Honduras and has resided in Mexico for the past ten years, is 33 years of age, and has never belonged to any political party or entertained leftist ideas. She explained that she resides with her husband, RUBEN DURAN NAVARRO, at Herodoto #14, Apartment A.

LIDIA DURAN NAVARRO VDA. (widow) DE FLORES advised that she is 35 years of age, having been born in Chihuahua, Chihuahua; that she resides at Luz Savinon Street No. 1211, Apartment 2, and is employed in the Tourism Department and the Mexican Sports Federation. She denied having political affiliations or sympathies. She explained that she is the sister of RUBEN DURAN NAVARRO and had been visiting them at the time the investigators arrived at their apartment.

AGATA ROSENA GARCIA related that she was born in the Capital (of Mexico) and resides at Rivera Street No. 63, Colonia Las Aguilas. She denied having any political affiliations or being of leftist ideology and explained that she is a friend of the DURANs and visits them frequently at their home.

BARBARA ANN BLISS stated that she was in Mexico as a tourist and has been living in the country for the past eight years, and resides at Bahia de Magdalena #125; that she is divorced from JUAN ESQUIVEL, a Costa Rican citizen

who presently lives in the United States, and has a monthly income of $800 per month from the estate of her father, which is administered by a firm in Washington, D. C. She explained that her father, ALONSO BLISS, formerly owned a sugar plantation on Trinidad, but presently resides at 2585 Bayshore Drive, Coconut Grove, Miami, Florida. She explained that she had become acquainted with BETTY SERRATOS some three months earlier at the apartment of CARMEN PINO, and they had exchanged visits with each other thereafter because of their mutual liking for recorded music. She also stated that she had met SILVIA TIRADO DE DURAN at a concert, but had no friendship with her.

CHARLES E. BENTLEY explained that he is 27 years of age and was in Mexico as a tourist, having resided for the previous three months at Palermo Street No. 9, Colonia Hipodromo, in Mexico City; that he had been trying to obtain employment as a salesman for the Sonora Cattle Company; that he had served in the United States Marine Corps from 1954 to 1957 and had no political affiliations or leftist ideas. He explained that he had met BARBARA ANN BLISS and BETTY SERRATOS some two months earlier and was visiting at Herodoto No. 14-7 because of his friendship with them.

The signed statement of SILVIA TIRADO DE DURAN and data connected therewith, which is recorded above, was obtained and the translation thereof from Spanish prepared by T-13, a confidential source abroad.

(D) Hotel Accommodations of LEE HARVEY OSWALD in Mexico City

On November 26, 1963, T-14, a confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that, following a check of the registration records of numerous middle and lower class hotels in the downtown area of Mexico City, he had ascertained that on September 27, 1963, LEE HARVEY OSWALD had registered at the Hotel del Comercio, located at Calle (Street) Bernardino de Sahagun No. 19 and approximately eight blocks from the commercial heart of the Mexican capital. The records disclosed that OSWALD was registered as the occupant of room No. 18 until October 1, 1963, and was deleted from the hotel guest list on October 2, 1963.

According to source, there were only three employees at the hotel, and some of them were able to recognize OSWALD's photograph as having been a guest at that establishment but could recall virtually no information concerning the circumstances relating thereto.

1. OSWALD's Registration at Hotel

T-1 made available photocopies of the registration records of the Hotel del Comercio, Calle Bernardino de Sahagun No. 19, Mexico, D. F., which reflect that on September 27, 1963, OSWALD registered at that hotel as "LEE, HARVEY OSWALD, USA, Texas, PHOTO, US citizen" and was assigned room No. 18.

The owner and manager of the hotel, GUILLERMO GARCIA LUNA, explained on March 3, 1964, that upon arrival a guest is required to register in his own handwriting; however, as long as he remains at the hotel thereafter, the name is transferred to the registration list for subsequent days by the manager or his assistant.

2. Examination of Handwriting on Hotel Register by FBI Laboratory

On December 11, 1963, a photocopy of the above-described page of the Hotel del Comercio registration book was submitted to the FBI Laboratory for examination of the "LEE, HARVEY OSWALD" signature appearing thereon.

In a laboratory report dated December 18, 1963, the FBI Laboratory stated that examination of "Qc333, photocopy of page of registry book of Hotel del Comercio, Calle Sahagun 19, Mexico City, with signatures of guests registering on September 27, 1963, Line 18, bearing signature 'Lee Harvey Oswald'" had been made with the following result:

"It was concluded that the LEE HARVEY OSWALD signature on Line 18 of Qc333 was written by LEE HARVEY OSWALD, whose known writing appears as K4 and K5 in this case."

The information recorded hereinunder was furnished by T-13.

3. Identities of Persons at Hotel During Same Period as OSWALD

A review of copies of the pages of the Hotel del Comercio registration book for individuals who registered or remained at the hotel from September 26, 1963, through the night of October 1-2, 1963, revealed the following with respect to their names, city and state of origin, room or rooms occupied, and date or dates of occupancy.

Because of the fact that some of the names were abbreviated and others not decipherable, Hotel del Comercio owner, GUILLERMO GARCIA LUNA, assisted in clarifying those names.

Name and Residence	Room No.	Dates of Occupancy
ISABEL SALAZAR y comp. Durango, Durango	1	September 26 and 27, 1963
J. ASCENCION HERRERA Durango, Durango	2	September 26 and 27, 1963
POLO DUENAS Aguascalientes, Ags.	3	September 26 and 27, 1963
ANTONIO OLIVA y Sra. Mexico, D. F., Mex. (Musician)	4	September 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30, and October 1, 1963
POLO DUENAS Aguascalientes, Ags.	5	September 26, 1963
FERNANDO VALENZUELA Chihuahua, Chihuahua	6	September 26 through October 1, 1963
ANGELICA PEREYRA Torreon, Coahuila (Housewife)	7	September 26 through October 1, 1963
ERNESTO LIMA JUAREZ Reynosa, Tamaulipas	8	September 26, 1963

Name and Residence	Room No.	Dates of Occupancy
MARTIN GUERRERO San Luis Potosi, S.L.P.	9	September 26 through October 1, 1963
JOSE LUIS MACIAS Chihuahua, Chihuahua	10	September 26 through October 1, 1963
PEDRO QUIJANO Torreon, Coahuila	11	September 26 through October 1, 1963
MANUEL SANTOS Saltillo, Coahuila (Farmer)	12	September 26, 27, 28 and 30, and October 1, 1963
URBANO TORRES Guanajuato, Guanajuato	13, 22	September 26 and October 1, 1963
GABRIEL CONTRERAS Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua	14	September 26 through October 1, 1963
JULIO LINAN San Luis Potosi, S.L.P.	15	September 26 through October 1, 1963
POLO DUENAS Aguascalientes, Ags.	16	September 26, 1963
RODOLFO RODRIGUEZ Chihuahua, Chihuahua	17, 16 and 17	September 26 through October 1, 1963
POLO DUENAS Aguascalientes, Ags.	18	September 26, 1963
PEREZ PLIEGO San Luis Potosi, S.L.P.	19	September 26, 27 and 28, 1963
SANTOS PEDROZA Leon, Guanajuato	20	September 26 through October 1, 1963
MARIO RESENDIZ Saltillo, Coahuila (Businessman)	21	September 26 through October 1, 1963

Name and Residence	Room No.	Dates of Occupancy
POLO DUENAS Aguascalientes, Ags.	22	September 26, 1963
ENRIQUE GARZAT Monterrey, Nuevo Leon	23	September 26, 1963
OSCAR LOZA	25	September 26, 1963
POLO DUENAS	26	September 26, 1963
ARTURO CHAVEZ Ciudad del Maiz, S.L.P.	27	September 26, 1963
POLO DUENAS	28	September 26, 1963
MANUEL SERRALDE Monterrey, Nuevo Leon	29	September 26 through October 1, 1963
LEOPOLDO DIAZ Guadalupe, Guanajuato	30	September 26, 1963
MARTIN SUMAYA Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas	5	September 27, 1963
FRANCISCO MORALES Reynosa, Tamaulipas	8	September 27 through October 1, 1963
RAFAEL ROCHA Torreon, Coahuila	13	September 27, 1963
LEE, HARVEY OSWALD (Photo.)	18	September 27 through October 1, 1963
ROBERTO LOPEZ Mexico, D. F., Mexico	22	September 27, 1963
JUAN FCO. ROCHA Durango, Durango	24	September 27, 1963
OSCAR SANCHEZ DE LA ROSA Monterrey, Nuevo Leon	25	September 27 through 30, 1963

Name and Residence	Room No.	Dates of Occupancy
ALFREDO GARCIA Guadalajara, Jalisco	26	September 27 through 29, 1963
JOSE GAMES Aguascalientes, Ags. (Chauffeur)	23, 30 and 24	September 27 and 30 and October 1, 1963
ALICIA PLAZA Aguascalientes, Ags. (Housewife)	1, 23	September 28, 29 and 30, 1963
JORGE ROQUE Puebla, Puebla	2	September 28, 1963
Sr. VILLA Puebla, Puebla	3	September 28, 1963
Sr. RAMOS y Sra. Queretaro, Queretaro	5	September 28, 1963
FIDENCIO GARCIA San Luis Potosi, S.L.P.	13	September 28, 1963
CARLOS MARQUES Veracruz, Veracruz	16	September 28, 1963
Sr. PEREZ y fam. Chihuahua, Chihuahua (Businessman)	22, 19	September 28 and October 1, 1963
Sr. RAMIREZ Torreon, Coahuila	23	September 28, 1963
SILVINO MARTINEZ Queretaro, Queretaro	24	September 28, 1963
MARIO ALATORRE Puebla, Puebla (Businessman)	28, 3	September 28 and 29, 1963

Name and Residence	Room No.	Dates of Occupancy
LEONARDO BEZERRA Guanajuato, Guanajuato (Businessman)	2	September 29 and 30 and October 1, 1963
RAUL RAMIREZ Veracruz, Veracruz	12	September 29, 1963
RAUL RAMIREZ Veracruz, Veracruz	13	September 29 and 30 and October 1, 1963
FERNANDO MARTINEZ Guadalajara, Jalisco	16	September 29, 1963
ALFONSO BELTRAN Chihuahua, Chihuahua	19	September 29, 1963
TOMAS GALVAN Queretaro, Queretaro	24	September 29, 1963
JESUS GOMEZ y fam.	1	September 30, 1963
JUAN PEDRAZA (JULIAN PEDRAZA) San Luis Potosi, S.L.P.	3	September 30 through October 1, 1963
JESUS GOMEZ	5	September 30, 1963
MANUEL SANTOS Saltillo, Coahuila	12	September 30 through October 1, 1963
SALVADOR HERNANDEZ Puebla, Puebla	16	September 30, 1963
Cap. ESQUIVEL Veracruz, Veracruz (Military)	19	September 30, 1963
GUILLERMO FLORES Queretaro, Queretaro	22	September 30, 1933
TEOFIL, (TEOFILO) VELAZQUEZ Irapuato, Guanajuato	24	September 30, 1963

Name and Residence	Room No.	Dates of Occupancy
ARMANDO RODRIGUEZ San Luis, Guanajuato (San Luis de la Paz)	26	September 30, 1963
GREGORIO PEREZ Puebla, Puebla	28	September 30 through October 1, 1963
RAMIREZ Monterrey, Nuevo Leon	1	October 1, 1963
Cap. DOMINGUEZ Guadalajara, Jalisco	5	October 1, 1963
ROSAS RAMIREZ Celaya, Guanajuato	16	October 1, 1963
Sr. MONTOYA Puebla, Puebla	23	October 1, 1963
FRANCISCO GUTIERREZ Puebla, Puebla (Chauffeur)	25	October 1, 1963
FELIPE ESCOBEDO	26	October 1, 1963
ALFONSO GARCIA Monterrey, Nuevo Leon	27	October 1, 1963

4. Interview of Manager and Other Personnel at Hotel

GUILLERMO GARCIA LUNA advised on March 3, 1964, that he is the owner and manager of the Hotel del Comercio, which is located approximately five blocks north of the main east-west thoroughfare of Mexico City, Paseo de la Reforma, and two blocks east of the principal north-south artery, Avenida Insurgentes. He explained that his hotel caters to commercial travelers, most of whom are Mexican citizens; that it has a total of thirty rooms, most of which are equipped with a private bath; that for a single room the minimum rate, without bath, is 13.00 pesos ($1.04 U.S.) and the maximum, with bath,

is 20.00 pesos ($1.60 U.S.). He added that the hotel is in the heart of the area of many of the bus terminals in Mexico City and also is only a few blocks from the passenger railroad station.

GARCIA LUNA furnished the following observations concerning the stay of LEE HARVEY OSWALD at the Hotel del Comercio. He received OSWALD and caused him to sign the hotel registration book, which is utilized in place of registration cards. He believed OSWALD's arrival had occurred between 10:00 and 11:00 a.m. The guest makes the initial entry in the registration book with data which includes his name, place of origin, occupation, and nationality; thereafter, so long as the guest remains at the hotel, his name and identifying data are transferred to the registration book page for the current date, after he has made payment in advance for his room for the ensuing night. Inasmuch as payment is made in advance, no effort is made to obtain an exact home address for the registrant.

The hotel has four floors, and OSWALD was assigned room No. 18 (with bath) on the third floor at a daily rate of 16.00 pesos ($1.28 U.S.) The rooms on the latter floor are numbered from 18 through 23. The hotel registration book reflects that OSWALD paid for his room on October 1, 1963, which, according to GARCIA LUNA, indicates he was entitled to and probably slept at the hotel the night of October 1-2, 1963, and departed therefrom during the day of October 2, 1963. GARCIA LUNA stated he could not recall the circumstances of OSWALD's departure nor the hour thereof, but merely was judging normal procedure on the basis of information in his record.

GARCIA LUNA advised that he speaks a few words of English and received the impression that OSWALD neither spoke nor understood any Spanish. He had not observed OSWALD in the hotel during the day nor had he ever seen him accompanied by any individual or individuals. He recalled that OSWALD had been carrying a medium-size, brown handbag, which he believed had a zipper and was either of Naugahyde or canvas material. He did not remember that OSWALD had ever worn a coat and believed he usually appeared in a short-sleeved shirt of a knit variety.

Inquiry was made of GARCIA LUNA as to other personnel at the hotel who might recall OSWALD on the basis of having any reason to notice or contact him, and he stated that those persons would be his assistant, SEBASTIAN PEREZ, and the maid who cleans the rooms on the upper two floors, MATILDE GARNICA.

GARCIA LUNA stated that he was acquainted with a few of the guests who were at the hotel during the same period as OSWALD but did not have home addresses for any of them. He mentioned that several of the guests of that period are commercial travelers and return to the hotel from time to time.

MATILDE GARNICA, maid at the Hotel del Comercio, advised on March 3, 1964, that she recognized the photographs of OSWALD as being of the young American who had occupied room No. 18 for almost a week during the latter part of last year. She explained that she handles the daily housekeeping duties for the third and fourth floors of the hotel, comprising rooms numbered 18 through 30, and ordinarily arrives at work between 9:00 a.m. and 10:00 a.m., leaving at 9:00 p.m., upon completion of her working day.

Mrs. GARNICA related that she clearly recalls OSWALD, as few Americans stay at the hotel, and was somewhat intrigued by his presence there. He had very few personal effects, which he carried in what she described as a "small, brown, zippered handbag," which was either of canvas or imitation leather material. She did not believe she had seen OSWALD in the hotel on more than two occasions, the day of his arrival and the following Saturday as he was still in his room when she checked to determine which rooms were available for cleaning. She remembered that when she saw him in the room on the Saturday morning in question, he said "good morning" to her in English, and a short time later left the hotel.

She never saw him with any other person and had no conversation with him, having received the impression that he neither spoke nor understood Spanish.

SEBASTIAN PEREZ HERNANDEZ, desk clerk and assistant to the owner of the Hotel del Comercio, advised on March 10, 1964, that he had not conversed with OSWALD but remembered him clearly inasmuch as very few Americans have stayed at

the hotel. To the best of his recollection, OSWALD left the hotel each morning and did not return until evening, possibly after PEREZ HERNANDEZ had completed his working day and left the hotel. He stated OSWALD was alone whenever he noticed him at the hotel and usually wore a knit, short-sleeved sport shirt and no coat or jacket.

PEREZ HERNANDEZ advised that since OSWALD paid his rent in advance for the night of October 1, 1963, there would have been little reason for contact with him on the presumed date of his departure, October 2, 1963, and he was unable to remember any details in this connection.

On April 18, 1964, PEDRO RODRIGUEZ LEDESMA advised that he resides at Santa Clara, State of México, and for many years has been the night watchman at the Hotel del Comercio, his working hours being from 9:00 p.m. to 9:00 a.m. He explained, however, that he often is able to leave the hotel by 8:00 a.m. or earlier if the owner and manager, GUILLERMO GARCIA LUNA, has arrived to relieve him and handle reception duties. With respect to LEE HARVEY OSWALD's stay at the hotel, he furnished the following information.

He clearly recalls the young American whom he later identified in his mind as OSWALD and remembers that on the date of the latter's departure from the hotel and on the basis of sign language and the word "taxi," which he interpreted to indicate that OSWALD wanted a taxicab, RODRIGUEZ walked around the corner from the Hotel del Comercio to Orozco y Berra and Bernal Diaz Streets where he obtained a taxicab which had just left a passenger at the "Estrella Blanca" (White Star) bus terminal. He stated definitely that he did not know the taxi driver and had not known or discussed with the driver or OSWALD the latter's intended destination. He said OSWALD carried his own luggage downstairs and waited in front of the hotel with the luggage until RODRIGUEZ returned with the taxicab.

He believed OSWALD left the hotel between 6:30 and 7:00 a.m., since it was getting light when he went in search of the taxicab. He could not be more precise concerning the time. He believed that OSWALD gave him a small tip of one or two pesos ($.08 or $.16 U.S.) for his assistance in calling

a taxi, RODRIGUEZ commented that while he had little difficulty obtaining a taxi at the early hour, it becomes very difficult to secure taxi transportation between 7:30 and 8:30 a.m. because of the heavy traffic at that time.

RODRIGUEZ related that to the best of his recollection OSWALD always arrived at the hotel late at night, "midnight or thereafter," but he never noticed any indication that OSWALD had been drinking. He never observed OSWALD in the company of any person and did not recall his ever using the only telephone at the hotel, which is located at the reception desk.

5. Other Inquiries in the Area of the Hotel del Comercio, Taxi Stands, and Bus Terminals

On March 4 and again on April 10, 1964, DOLORES RAMIREZ DE BARREIRO advised that she is the owner, manager and sometimes cook at the small restaurant on Calle Bernardino de Sahagun (no number) immediately adjacent to the Hotel del Comercio. She explained that there is no commercial connection between the hotel and her restaurant, but because of its proximity many hotel guests eat some meals at the restaurant.

Upon viewing photographs of OSWALD, Mrs. BARREIRO affirmed that she remembered him as a young American who had eaten several meals at the restaurant in the late afternoon over a period of approximately one week. She said he appeared at the restaurant after the noon rush hour or some time after 2:00 p.m., always alone, and ordered his food by pointing on the menu, apparently with some consideration of costs. He always ate the soup of the day, rice, and either meat or eggs, but always rejected dessert and coffee. She thought this unusual, as the dessert and coffee ordinarily are included in the price of the daily lunch, but he did not appear to understand this and always waved the waitress away if she tried to serve those items. She recalled that he also rejected any efforts to sell him soft drinks, which she described as an important item in her business. She estimated that OSWALD spent from five to six pesos ($.40 to $.48 U.S.) for his meals. She had assumed he was a guest at the hotel but never observed

him contact or talk to anyone while at the restaurant.

6. Inquiries in Neighborhood of Hotel del Comercio

T-15, a confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that he had interviewed a large number of persons in the area of the Hotel del Comercio, among them car watchers, taxi drivers, restaurant operators, ambulatory salesman, shoeshine boys, newspaper vendors, and others, displaying to them a photograph of OSWALD. According to source, he had been unable to locate anyone who recalled OSWALD.

7. Interviews of Guests at Hotel del Comercio

T-2 and T-13 advised that interviews of the following persons, who were guests at the Hotel del Comercio during the same period as OSWALD, had failed to identify anyone who was able to remember him:

ALFONSO PEREZ PLIEGO
Captain SALVADOR ESQUIVEL SEGURA
URBANO TORRES MENDOZA
MARTIN GUERRERO
JULIO LINAN
MANUEL SERRALDE

Sources advised that GUILLERMO GARCIA LUNA, owner of the Hotel del Comercio, had been able to furnish some identifying data concerning hotel guests ANTONIO OLIVA, FERNANDO VALENZUELA, ANGELICA PEREYRA, PEDRO QUIJANO, GABRIEL CONTRERAS, RODOLFO RODRIGUEZ, MARTIN SUMAYA, RAFAEL ROCHA, JOSE GAMES, FIDENCIO GARCIA, Captain CARLOS DOMINGUEZ, and MARIO RESENDIZ, and efforts are being made to locate those individuals as well as identify and locate others who were guests at the Hotel del Comercio during the same period as OSWALD.

8. Reputation of Hotel del Comercio

On April 22, 1964, inquiry was made of GUILLERMO GARCIA LUNA by T-13 as to his opinion of how OSWALD had selected and appeared at his hotel, and he stated that even though the hotel is three blocks and "around three corners" from the Red Arrow bus terminal, he considers his hotel to have the best general aspect and appearance of any of several in the area; furthermore, it is known by personnel in other hotels that GARCIA LUNA can understand and speak a little English. He also mentioned that his hotel is filled to approximately ninety per cent of capacity at all times because he makes every effort to provide superior accommodations to commercial travelers at competitive prices.

On April 17, 1964, T-16, a confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past and is in a position to be informed with respect to the activities in Mexico of Cubans and individuals of other nationalities who are sympathetic to the Castro revolutionary regime in Cuba, advised that the Hotel del Comercio is not known to him as being frequented by pro-Castro Cubans.

On April 23, 1964, T-14, who is well acquainted with hotel operations in Mexico City, reported that he knows nothing unfavorable with respect to the character and reputation of GUILLERMO GARCIA LUNA or the Hotel del Comercio and considers the latter to be a reputable establishment usually frequented by commercial travelers and individuals of modest means.

IV. OSWALD'S DEPARTURE FROM MEXICO

The information recorded below was made available by T-17, a confidential source abroad.

Licenciado (Attorney) RAFAEL HERNANDEZ OCHOA, Assistant Director of the Department of Immigration, Mexican Ministry of "Gobernacion" (Interior or Government), advised that the files of that department reflect that LEE HARVEY OSWALD departed from Mexico on October 3, 1963, at Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas. He stated that the personnel records of the Mexican Immigration Office at Nuevo Laredo reflect that

on October 3, 1963, from 12:00 midnight until 8:00 a.m., Immigration official ALBERTO ARZAMENDI CHAPA was in charge of the "Kilometer 26" highway checking station, where tourist cards are picked up from aliens leaving Mexico by highway travel through Nuevo Laredo. The name and date stamp of ARZAMENDI CHAPA on the original tourist card surrendered by OSWALD upon his departure from Mexico on that date were evidence of the fact that his exit from Mexico occurred during those hours.

Lic. HERNANDEZ OCHOA and the Acting Minister of Government, Lic. LUIS ECHEVERRIA, both had advised that considerable investigation had been conducted by several different agencies of the Mexican Government for the purpose of ascertaining subject's method of travel on departure and that, in view of the fact the name "OSWLD" had been located on a passenger list for the 1:00 p.m. trip of the Transportes Frontera bus line from Mexico City to Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, on October 2, 1963, it was considered that OSWALD had traveled thereon.

Considerable investigation with respect to the passenger list mentioned above, including a check of the ticket stubs at the Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, headquarters of the company, interviews of bus drivers and passengers, and numerous interviews of employees of the Mexico City terminal of the bus line, failed to confirm that OSWALD, in fact, had been a passenger on the Transportes Frontera bus in question.

(A) Interview of HERBERT ROBERT VOORHEES, Passenger on Transportes del Norte Bus Traveling from San Luis Potosi to Nuevo Laredo on October 2 to 3, 1963

T-11 advised on March 26, 1964, that HERBERT ROBERT VOORHEES, true name HERBERT FRANCIS VOORHEES, who resides at Calle Masones No. 19, Apartment 10, San Miguel de Allende, Guanajuato, Mexico, furnished the following:

On October 2, 1963, he left San Miguel de Allende, Guanajuato, at 7:30 a.m. by a "second-class yellow bus" for San Luis Potosi, San Luis Potosi, Mexico, where at about 2:40 p.m. on the same date he departed for Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, Mexico, via a Transportes del Norte bus.

His bus arrived at Laredo, Texas, at approximately 2:00 a.m. on October 3, 1963, and following his going through United States Customs and United States Immigration at Laredo, Texas, he disembarked from the bus in Laredo, rested at the Southland Hotel, and thereafter proceeded to San Antonio, Texas, via Greyhound bus.

He was certain that the Transportes del Norte bus, while en route to Laredo, Texas, stopped in Mexico at about 1:00 a.m. on October 3, 1963, at the "Mexican Immigration check station about twelve miles from the Mexican-American border," where the lights were turned on and a Mexican Immigration official boarded the bus to check each passenger's identification and travel documents.

At this point, the Mexican Immigration official ushered off the bus a young American, whom he described as about 20 years of age, five feet nine inches tall, of medium build, clean-shaven, bareheaded, coatless, and cleanly attired in shirt, slacks and shoes. The young American, who had carried one small bag, had been sitting at the back of the bus. Upon his return to the bus, after apparently being questioned for a few minutes, he walked again to the back of the bus. As he passed VOORHEES, he mumbled in good English, in a grumbling manner, something like, "My papers were in order before and I don't know why they bother me now -- they took my pass before."

He clearly recalled seeing the American at the United States Customs checking station in Laredo, Texas, at about 1:30 a.m. on October 3, 1963, when a Mexican woman's luggage was being examined and the young American was standing by. The American was trying to dispose of a banana by eating it hurriedly, "gulping it down," and he was told by a Customs officer that he could carry the banana into the United States and did not have to gulp it down so fast.

He recalled talking with a "Mexican-American" man who sat across the aisle from him. This man was traveling with his wife and spoke English and Spanish. He could recall neither his name nor his destination.

He furnished as many other details about the above-described trip as he could recall and claimed he could not

definitely state that the young American was identical with OSWALD; however, he considered photographs of OSWALD to be similar in every detail with the young American who was on the bus.

(B) Checks of Records of Other Bus Lines

T-13 provided the following information:

On March 30, 1964, officials of the Autobuses Blancos Flecha Roja, S. A. bus line made available passenger lists for the four scheduled trips of that company from Mexico City to Nuevo Laredo of October 2, 1963, and no information identifiable with OSWALD by any of the names he was known to have used was located on those lists. It was determined, however, that if the time schedules of that company are maintained, none of its trips to Nuevo Laredo would arrive at the "Kilometer 26" highway checking station between midnight and 8:00 a.m.

On the basis of several contacts with Mr. RICARDO MEDINA BELTRAN, manager of the Mexico City terminal of the Autobuses Transportes del Norte bus line (hereinafter referred to as Transportes del Norte), information was received from him to the effect that "Secret Service agents, Presidential investigators, Federal Security agents, and others" had reviewed the passenger lists maintained by his company for its service between Mexico City and Laredo, Texas, and that he had assisted in those checks, which failed to disclose any information identifiable with OSWALD.

MEDINA explained that the passenger list actually is a card form on which reservations and ticket sales are recorded and that after the particular trip for which it was prepared has left the terminal, it is cancelled to avoid further confusion, as the reverse side of the form is utilized for a similar record at a later date. He stated that the cancelled lists are not a permanent record and are maintained only for a short period of time following their use. He stated that he had set aside the lists for early October, 1963, in the event there should be further need for them; nevertheless, he was unable to locate them. He pointed out that apparently they had been placed inadvertently in a storeroom where tires, spare parts, boxes of obsolete files and records, and other materials

are maintained and that only a thorough review of all material in the storeroom would reveal whether or not the list for October 2, 1963, was still in existence. He related that his company has two direct trips daily to Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, and Laredo, Texas, and that the bus which departs from Mexico City at 8:30 a.m. is scheduled to arrive in Nuevo Laredo at 2:00 a.m. the following morning and would arrive at the "Kilometer 26" checking station at approximately 1:00 a.m.

(C) Transportes del Norte Passenger List for October 2, 1963

On March 30, 1964, Mr. MEDINA advised that he had located the passenger-reservations list for the 8:30 a.m. bus of October 2, 1963, and on the basis of consultation with him and with several reservations and ticket clerks who recognized their handwriting thereon, the following data was obtained therefrom as translated from Spanish:

TRANSPORTES DEL NORTE

Wednesday Wednesday

MEXICO TO LAREDO

Bus No. 332 October 2, 1963 8:30

Drivers R. (ROGELIO) CUEVAS - R. (RAMON) GONZALEZ

Seat No.	Name of Passenger	Destination	Ticket No.
2	Miss COSIO	S.A.	13920
3	Mr. A. MARTINEZ	N. Ldo.	12619
4	MARGARET A. WOLFF	Ldo.	61840 exchange
5	ROBERTO P. GONZALEZ	Mty.	7915
6	M. H. VILLANUEVA	Mty.	99232
7	PAULA RUSIONI	Ldo.	9511
8	J. M. DE CUBA	Ldo.	8940
9	" "	"	41
10	Operator		
11	AUGUSTO AGUILAR	Houston	13742

Seat No.	Name of Passenger	Destination	Ticket No.
12	Chihuahuenses	Laredo, Tex.	13688
13			
14	Mr. EULALIO RODRIGUEZ	Houston	13921
15	A Viajes	Ldo.	13619
16	PH. VAN DER VORM	Laredo, Tex.	13927
17	JORGE DAVILA	Mty.	716
18	JOSE BARRIGA	Dallas	13740
19	and wife	"	741
20			
21	Mr. or Miss AGAPITO DEL RIO	S.A.	13928
22	Guadalajara	Laredo	
23	"		
24	"		
25	"		
26	"		
27	"		
28	"		
29	"		

MEDINA explained that seats No. 12 and No. 15 had been reserved for another bus line or travel agency and that the company would have no record with respect to the identities of the occupants of those seats.

On March 31, 1964, Miss ROSA MARIA OROZCO, auditor of the Auto Viajes Internacionales, S. A, travel agency (International Auto Travels, Inc.), Lafragua No. 4, Mexico, D. F., advised that she had located a record of the sale by that firm of a ticket for travel on seat No. 15 of the 8:30 a.m., October 2, 1963, bus of Transportes del Norte to Laredo to ANASTACIO RUIZ MEZA. She stated that the company had sold this transportation to RUIZ MEZA for travel via the Transportes del Norte bus line to Laredo and from Laredo to Chicago, Illinois, by Greyhound Line.

(D) Record of Location of Transportation Sold to H. O. LEE

T-11 provided the information recorded hereinunder:

On April 1, 1964, MACLOVIO PORTILLO G., Superintendent of the Mexico City terminal of the bus line Transportes Chihuahuenses, S. A. de C. V. (Chihuahuenses Transportation, Incorporated with Variable Capital), Bernal Diaz No. 5, Mexico, D. F., and his clerk, MARIA TERESA CASARES, caused the records of that bus line to be searched for all tickets issued for travel on October 2, 1963, in an effort to locate the names LEE HARVEY OSWALD, O. H. LEE, ALEK JAMES HIDELL, and V. L. LEE, with particular attention to ticket No. 13688.

PORTILLO advised that no information had been located which could be identified with the foregoing, explaining that tickets sold by his company during that period were in the eighty and ninety thousand series, eliminating the possibility that ticket No. 13688 might have been sold at that office.

PORTILLO suggested that the transportation concerning which inquiry was being made might have been sold at the Agencia de Viajes, Transportes Chihuahuenses, S. A. de C. V. (Chihuahuenses Transportation Travel Agency, Inc.), with offices at Paseo de la Reforma No. 52, Room 5. He telephoned to that agency and was advised by a clerk, ALEJANDRINA M. DE BUTCHER, that the reservation order under No. 13688 was available at that office.

On April 1, 1964, Miss TERESA SCHAEFFER BEQUERISSE, manager of the above-mentioned travel agency, located the reservation and purchase order No. 13688, and it was determined to be in blank, never having been utilized. She reviewed the Transportes del Norte passenger list for bus No. 332 for October 2, 1963, considering that the order number might be 12688, and this order No. 12688 was located and also found to be blank. She insisted that her office had not handled the reservation noted on the Transportes del Norte passenger list shown her for October 2, 1963. She was requested to review all reservation and purchase orders issued for October, 1963, by her office.

A review of the carbon copies of these reservation and purchase orders was made by the confidential source abroad in the presence of Miss SCHAEFFER, which revealed that reservation and purchase order No. 14618 was issued to Transportes del Norte in Mexico City for Mr. H. O. LEE for seat No. 12 from

Mexico City to Laredo, Texas, on Wednesday, October 2, 1963, at 8:30 a.m. This information was printed in Spanish, and the reservation was confirmed by a Mr. SAUCEDO. At the bottom of this printed order the date was indicated to be September 30, 1963, and the cost was listed as 93.75 "moneda nacional" (national money or Mexican pesos comparable to $7.50 U.S.) Also at the bottom of this printed order was the printed notice that the Agencia de Viajes, Transportes Chihuahuenses, is an agent for the Greyhound Bus Line.

Miss SCHAEFFER advised that former employee ROLANDO BARRIOS had signed the reservation and purchase order and apparently made the sale to Mr. H. O. LEE. She stated the original of this form was given to the purchaser in order that he could then obtain his ticket at Transportes del Norte, explaining that an original and two copies of the reservation and purchase order are made and the original is given to the purchaser, one copy is kept at her office, and the third copy is forwarded to the main office of the travel agency, which is Transportes Chihuahuenses, S. A. de C. V., Avenida 16 de Septiembre No. 274, Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua, Mexico. She made available the carbon copy of the above-mentioned purchase order and stated she would search her files for any other pertinent records.

Subsequently she advised on the same date by telephone that she had located Greyhound International Exchange Order No. 43599 for presentation to the Greyhound agent at Laredo, Texas, and issued to Mr. H. O. LEE. This order was issued against the Western Greyhound Lines, 371 Market Street, San Francisco 5, California, for travel from Laredo, Texas, to Dallas, Texas, via San Antonio, Texas.

T-12 advised that on April 1, 1964, Miss SCHAEFFER made available a copy of the Greyhound International Exchange Order mentioned above, which noted that Mr. H. O. LEE was traveling to the port of exit via Transportes del Norte. The order reflected it was issued on October 1, 1963, for $12.80 U. S. by the Agencia de Viajes, T. Ch. S. A. de C. V., Reforma 52-5, Mexico City. According to Miss SCHAEFFER, the signature of the issuing agent on this order form was that of ROLANDO BARRIOS.

Miss SCHAEFFER's bookkeeper, Miss NORMA ROMAN, made available the agency's cash receipt and disbursement ledger which Miss SCHAEFFER described as a record of cash receipts and disbursements of the business on a daily basis. These records disclosed that on October 1, 1963, an entry was made in the ledger reflecting receipt of 253.75 pesos ($20.30 U.S.) from Mr. H. O. LEE which was paid to cover the cost of a bus trip from Mexico City to Dallas via Laredo. Miss SCHAEFFER explained that the entry reflecting receipt of cash is made in the cash receipt and disbursement ledger on the day following the actual transaction. She added that of the total 253.75 peso amount, 93.75 pesos ($7.50 U.S.) applied to the portion of the trip from Mexico City to Laredo and 160.00 pesos ($12.80 U.S.) applied to the travel from Laredo to Dallas.

The above record reflected that the total amount of 253.75 pesos was paid on Agencia de Viajes T. Ch. reservation and purchase order No. 14618 and that H. O. LEE was also issued Greyhound International Exchange Order No. 43599 to cover the trip from Laredo to Dallas.

The above-mentioned cash ledger reflected that the letter "B" appeared beside the name of H. O. LEE, and Miss SCHAEFFER explained that the letter "B" represents the surname initial of ROLANDO BARRIOS, the former employee of the firm who handled the transaction with H. O. LEE.

The cash ledger also revealed that under the figure of 253.75 pesos, the amount of the cash transaction, were illegible handwritten initials, and Miss SCHAEFFER stated that those are the initials of ELSA MAYNEZ, another former employee of the firm, acknowledging receipt of the 253.75 pesos by MAYNEZ from BARRIOS for entry in the cash ledger book.

Miss SCHAEFFER advised that ROLANDO BARRIOS was involved in a financial problem with her agency for which she discontinued his services. She furnished his home address as Bahia de Santa Barbara No. 20-209, Mexico, D. F., and stated he was last known to be employed at the Mauna Loa Restaurant in Mexico City.

On April 1, 1964, Miss SCHAEFFER made available a copy of a form captioned: "Western Greyhound Lines (Division

of the Greyhound Corporation), 371 Market Street, San Francisco, California, International Sales Report." This sales report covers the period from October 1, 1963, to October 31, 1963, and Miss SCHAEFFER advised that recorded on this form is a recapitulation of travel sales during the month of October, 1963, made by the agency as agents for the Western Greyhound Lines in connection with which Greyhound International Exchange Orders were issued to the travelers. There were twelve such sales recorded on the above-mentioned sales report, which reflects that the second entry or sale made involved the issuance of Greyhound International Exchange Order No. 43599 to one passenger, Mr. H. O. LEE, for travel from Laredo, Texas, to Dallas, Texas, total fare for that portion of the trip being recorded as $12.80 U. S.

Miss SCHAEFFER advised that the foregoing must be maintained as a matter of permanent record in her office because of Mexican Government regulations.

On April 2, 1964, T-11 was advised by Miss SCHAEFFER that MARGARITA LABASTIBA, who also worked in the front office while BARRIOS was present, had informed her that she remembered an American who purchased a travel order but could not recall the date nor could she state it was OSWALD. Upon interview, Miss LABASTIBA could only recall that the American was tall, wore disheveled clothing, and had a great deal of hair. She could not be more specific about the date or the description of the American.

Photographs of LEE HARVEY OSWALD were exhibited to TERESA SCHAEFFER BEQUERISSE, ALEJANDRINA M. DE BUTCHER, NORMA ROMAN and MARGARITA LABASTIBA at the Agencia de Viajes, Transportes Chihuahuenses, S. A. de C. V. offices and these persons were unable to identify OSWALD.

(E) Interview of ROLANDO BARRIOS RAMIREZ

On April 2, 1964, the following information was furnished to T-13.

ROLANDO BARRIOS RAMIREZ, Bahia de Santa Barbara No. 20, Apartment 209, Mexico, D. F., advised that formerly he was

employed at the Chihuahuenses Travel Agency and now is employed as a cashier at the Mauna Loa Restaurant in Mexico City. BARRIOS reviewed the copy of the reservation and purchase order No. 14618 of the travel agency reflecting the sale on September 30, 1963, of seat No. 12 on the 8:30 a.m. trip of Transportes del Norte from Mexico City to Laredo, Texas, on October 2, 1963, and definitely identified the handprinting and signature thereon as his own. He also viewed a copy of International Exchange Order No. 43599 dated October 1, 1963, recording the sale to Mr. H. O. LEE of transportation by Greyhound Lines from Laredo, Texas, to Dallas, Texas. He stated that the handprinting and signature on this document were his and that undoubtedly he had handled the transaction represented by the two documents.

BARRIOS viewed photographs of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and advised that he was unable to affirm positively that he recalled OSWALD in connection with the travel agency. He related that at the time OSWALD's photographs were being published widely in newspapers and magazines he was impressed by the feeling that he had known or met OSWALD at some time, but had been unable to associate the feeling with any particular incident or time.

(F) Interview of Personnel at Transportes del Norte Terminal, Mexico City

On April 3, 1964, the Mexico City Terminal Manager for Transportes del Norte, RICARDO MEDINA BELTRAN, reiterated that he had no recollection whatsoever with respect to OSWALD and explained that he has no contact with passengers except under unusual circumstances since his office is removed from the passenger area of the terminal.

On the same date, bus drivers ROGELIO CUEVAS and RAMON GONZALEZ were contacted upon their arrival at the Mexico City terminal and advised that they reside in Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, Mexico, at Magna Vista No. 232 and at Juan Mendez No. 1407 Altos, respectively. Although they had no independent recollection in connection therewith, they were aware of the fact that the company's records reflect that they were the drivers of bus No. 332 between Mexico City and Monterrey on

October 2, 1963. They stated that they usually leave the bus at Monterrey, and it was their understanding that on October 2, 1963, all passengers from bus No. 332 were transferred to another unit which transported them to Nuevo Laredo with a relief driver. They viewed all available photographs of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and stated they were unable to recall his having been a passenger. They pointed out that they rarely notice the passengers and would not remember one of them unless an incident or special circumstance created a special reason for noticing and recalling them.

On April 2, 1964, ANGEL CURIEL informed that he is a ticket salesman at the Mexico City terminal of Transportes del Norte and that he recognized his handwriting on the October 2, 1963, passenger list for bus No. 332 in connection with the items listed under "destination" and "ticket number." He explained that he undoubtedly exchanged ticket No. 13688 for the travel agency purchase order and recorded the number of the ticket before delivering it to the passenger. CURIEL viewed available photographs of OSWALD and stated he could not recall him in connection with his duties at the bus line.

On the same date, salesman MIGUEL SAUCEDO advised that the handwriting on the passenger list under "name of passenger" of the word "Chihuahuenses" opposite seat No. 12 indicated that he received the telephonic reservation of the space by the travel agency. SAUCEDO did not recall the matter and was unable to identify photographs of OSWALD in connection therewith.

Ticket salesmen CANUTO S. ROJAS and JUAN GASCON advised that they recognized their handwriting on the October 2, 1963, manifest in connection with some of the reservations and ticket sales, but upon viewing photographs of OSWALD could not recall having seen him at the Mexico City terminal of Transportes del Norte.

MEDINA and the four ticket salesmen mentioned above explained that the diversity of serial numbers for tickets sold on the passenger list in question is occasioned by the fact that they each sell from different blocks of tickets for the various destinations involved.

(G) Interviews of Personnel at Transportes del Norte Bus Terminal Restaurant, Monterrey, Nuevo Leon

On April 6, 1964, T-7 interviewed the following personnel of the restaurant located in the Transportes del Norte terminal at Monterrey, Nuevo Leon:

DAVID SANCHEZ GONZALEZ, manager and cashier
MARIA OTILLA TOVAR, waitress
RAFAEL ZAVALA CASTILLO, counterman
MANUEL CUELLAS GARCIA, counterman

All four of these persons advised that they work a 2:00 p.m. to 2:00 a.m. shift and that all were on duty during that shift on October 2-3, 1963. No one else worked during this shift.

Upon being shown various photographs of OSWALD, none was able to recall having seen him in the restaurant at any time.

According to T-7, the restaurant is located within the Transportes del Norte terminal in Monterrey, there being a ticket counter at one end of the terminal, a waiting room in the center, and the restaurant at the opposite end of the waiting room from the ticket counter.

(H) Inquiry at Monterrey, Nuevo Leon Main Offices of Transportes del Norte

T-18, a confidential source abroad, provided the following information:

On April 2, 1964, RAMON TREVINO QUEZADA, Vice President and General Manager of Transportes del Norte at Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, caused a search to be made for and succeeded in locating an envelope containing the tickets surrendered by the passengers to the bus drivers for the Mexico City-Monterrey travel in bus No. 332 on October 2, 1963. Among those tickets was No. 13688 which reflected thereon that it had been used for seat No. 12 on that trip.

TREVINO advised that the company records reflect that following the arrival of bus No. 332 in Monterrey at 9:15 p.m., October 2, 1963, all passengers destined for Nuevo Laredo or beyond were transferred to bus No. 373, which was driven by ALVARO IBARRA and departed from Monterrey at 9:50 p.m. He explained further that because the company has thirteen trips daily between Monterrey and Nuevo Laredo, no effort is made to maintain a record of the passengers who board the bus at Monterrey in connection therewith. Mr. TREVINO explained that IBARRA recently married and resides at Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas.

On April 3, 1964, Mr. TREVINO stated he had located the portion of ticket No. 13688 for travel from Monterrey to Laredo and that its presence in the envelope for that trip of October 2-3, 1963, was definite indication that the travel was performed.

(I) Bus Passenger ANASTASIO RUIZ MEZA
Identified Photographs of LEE HARVEY OSWALD

T-13 advised as follows:

On March 30, 1964, RICARDO MEDINA BELTRAN, manager of the Mexico City terminal of the Transportes del Norte bus line, advised that seat No. 15 of Transportes del Norte bus No. 332 for the trip of October 2, 1963, had been reserved for another bus line or travel agency and that the company would have no record with respect to the identity of the occupant of that seat.

On March 31, 1964, Miss ROSA MARIA OROZCO, auditor of the Auto Viajes Internacionales, S. A. (International Auto Travels, Inc.) travel agency, Lafragua No. 4, Mexico, D. F., located a record of the sale by that firm of a ticket for travel in seat No. 15 of the 8:30 a.m., October 2, 1963, bus of Transportes del Norte to Laredo to ANASTACIO RUIZ MEZA. This transportation was sold to RUIZ MEZA for travel via Transportes del Norte bus line to Laredo and from Laredo to Chicago, Illinois, by Greyhound line.

T-19, a confidential source abroad, advised as follows:

On April 5, 1964, ANASTASIO RUIZ MEZA, who resides at Sullana No. 710, Mexico, D. F., and who is employed in the Auditor's Office, Customs Section, Mexican Ministry of the Treasury and Public Credit, advised as follows:

He was a passenger on a Transportes del Norte bus which departed Mexico City at 8:30 a.m., October 2, 1963, en route to Laredo, Texas, and occupied seat No. 15 on that bus. Following his arrival in Laredo, he departed on a Greyhound Line bus with his final destination being Chicago, Illinois.

RUIZ MEZA still had the Transportes del Norte ticket stub for the Mexico City-Laredo, Texas, portion of the trip, the number of the ticket being 13619.

As nearly as he could recall, the bus departed without delay at 8:30 a.m., October 2, 1963. He believed there were about fourteen or fifteen other passengers who boarded the bus with him.

He could not remember whether or not any Americans had boarded the bus in Mexico City but stated that seated next to him on the bus was an individual whom he described as being tall, heavy and about 54 years of age. This individual, whose name he did not know, was of Mexican extraction and was traveling to Houston, Texas. This person sat next to RUIZ MEZA on the several buses from Mexico City to San Antonio, Texas, where he departed the bus. Changes of buses had occurred at Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, Mexico, and at Laredo, Texas on the trip north. (The Transportes del Norte manifest for the trip of October 2, 1963, bus No. 332, lists space for one EULALIO RODRIGUEZ in seat No. 14, which adjoins seat No. 15, with final destination for RODRIGUEZ listed as Houston.)

Directly across the aisle to his rear, the seating arrangements of the bus being staggered on either side, was a young "Ecuadorian" couple, assumed to be man and wife (seats No. 8 and No. 9). He was not certain that this couple was from Ecuador, but believed they were South Americans. RUIZ identified a photograph of JUAN MATEO DE CUBA, as it appears on Mexican Government tourist form FM-5 No. 3625296, as identical

with the above-described "Ecuadorian." RUIZ also viewed a photograph of ADA FRANCISCA BISLIP DE DE CUBA, as it appears on Mexican Government tourist form FM-5 No. 3625295, which depicts Mrs. DE CUBA wearing eyeglasses. RUIZ could not be sure this woman is identical with the woman traveling in the company of the person whom he identified as being JUAN MATEO DE CUBA. He stated that the woman who was seated next to DE CUBA was not wearing eyeglasses.

(The above-described tourist forms describe Mr. and Mrs. DE CUBA as being residents of Aruba, Dutch West Indies. The Transportes del Norte manifest for the above-described trip lists space for J. M. DE CUBA and one other person in seats No. 8 and No. 9.)

After departure from Mexico City at 8:30 a.m. on October 2, 1963, the bus did not stop until its arrival in San Luis Potosi, San Luis Potosi, Mexico, at about 1:00 p.m. the same day. After about a half-hour stop, everyone again boarded the bus for the trip to Monterrey, arriving at the Transportes del Norte terminal there about 9:30 p.m. on October 2, 1963.

RUIZ recalled that upon arrival in the bus terminal in Monterrey, everyone debarked and many of the passengers went to the restaurant located at the Transportes del Norte bus terminal to eat. While RUIZ was eating at one of the tables in the restaurant at the Transportes del Norte bus terminal in Monterrey, a young American was seated alone at a table a few yards away from him to his rear. He advised this was the first time he had noted the presence of this person, whom he described as being about 27 years of age, weighing approximately 130 to 135 pounds, with brown hair, about five feet seven or five feet eight inches in height, and of slender build. He recalled this same individual's boarding the bus in Monterrey a few minutes after him.

RUIZ viewed several photographs of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and positively identified two profile photographs of OSWALD as being of the above-described American youth who was seated to his rear in the restaurant of the Transportes del Norte bus terminal in Monterrey. He advised he had no doubt in his mind with respect to this identification.

One of the photographs identified by RUIZ was a photograph of OSWALD which had appeared in "Life" magazine depicting OSWALD passing out pro-Cuban literature on a street in New Orleans, Louisiana. (This is a profile photograph of OSWALD showing his right arm extended and his torso.)

The other photograph identified by RUIZ was a profile view of OSWALD taken at the New Orleans Police Department on August 9, 1963, under New Orleans Police Department No. 112723.

He had seen front-view photographs of OSWALD in the newspapers following the assassination of President KENNEDY; however, he pointed out that he did not associate the photographs with the above-described American nor did he give any careful or studied thought to their being identical to the American youth.

The American youth, whom he described as being OSWALD, was dressed in a light-colored, perhaps white, open-collared, short-sleeved sport shirt, and was bareheaded. According to RUIZ, this individual was not wearing a coat. He did not recall the color or type of trousers this person was wearing, his shoes, or the luggage he might have been carrying.

After the meal stop in Monterrey, which lasted approximately one-half hour, the passengers boarded a different bus of the Transportes del Norte line, and he observed there also had been a change of bus drivers at that time. He recalled that the individual whom he identified as OSWALD boarded the bus in Monterrey after he did, and after he had taken his seat, No. 15, he noticed the American youth go down the aisle past him. He believed this person had taken a seat in the right rear section of the bus or on the same side of the bus where RUIZ was seated.

He believed the bus arrived at "Kilometer 26," the Immigration and Customs control point located about sixteen miles south of Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, Mexico, at about 1:00 a.m. on October 3, 1963. Upon reaching "Kilometer 26," the bus stopped and an official, whom RUIZ assumed to be a

Mexican Immigration officer, boarded the bus and proceeded to review the travel documents of the passengers on board. He recalled seeing the Immigration official in the aisle on his way from the rear to the front of the bus and hearing him exclaim in English, "Come on with me," apparently directing his remarks to someone in the rear of the bus. He then saw the Mexican Immigration official go to the front of the bus followed by the American identified by him as being OSWALD. He assumed some question had arisen as to the American's travel documents.

The interior lights of the bus were on at the time, and he saw the Immigration official and the American get off the bus and enter the small Immigration office located at the side of the road a few feet from the bus. RUIZ estimated that from the time the American left the bus with the Immigration official until the time he boarded the bus and again went to the rear of the vehicle a period of perhaps three or four minutes may have transpired.

He recalled that after the American again boarded the bus, Mr. DE CUBA left the bus and went to the Immigration office, and he assumed that there was some question with respect to DE CUBA's travel documents. He believed that about one minute later DE CUBA returned and seated himself in the bus. The only two passengers he recalled having left the bus at "Kilometer 26" were the American and Mr. DE CUBA.

He estimated that the entire operation of the Immigration check at "Kilometer 26" lasted from ten to fifteen minutes, and shortly after Mr. DE CUBA boarded the bus, the driver continued the journey to Nuevo Laredo, where the bus arrived at the Transportes del Norte bus terminal about 1:30 a.m., October 3, 1963.

All of the passengers left the bus in Nuevo Laredo, remaining at the bus terminal for a period of from twenty minutes to one-half hour. During the period the passengers were in the Transportes del Norte terminal in Nuevo Laredo, he recalled seeing OSWALD waiting near the bus alone. He did not recall observing the American speaking to anyone.

He recalled that after a short stop in Nuevo Laredo, the passengers boarded the same bus on which they had traveled from Monterrey to Nuevo Laredo. He recalled the American whom he identified as OSWALD boarding the bus at Nuevo Laredo for the trip across the International Bridge to Laredo, Texas, as he remembered seeing the American go down the aisle to the rear of the bus after he, RUIZ, was in his seat. From that point on, he does not recall seeing the American again.

The Transportes del Norte bus proceeded across the International Bridge and in several minutes was in Laredo, Texas, on the United States side of the bridge. The bus stopped on the south side of the United States Government building adjacent to the steps which lead into the offices where, according to RUIZ, he was vaccinated.

All passengers left the bus and proceeded up the stairway leading to what he assumed were Immigration offices. He stated that he and another person, whom he described as a short Mexican male of advanced age and who he believed had boarded the bus at Monterrey, were the only persons who remained behind to be vaccinated.

RUIZ estimated that the entire United States Government processing operation at the port of entry was about one-half hour in duration. Everyone already had boarded the bus by the time he had been processed by United States Immigration, and he was the last of the passengers to board the bus for the short trip to the Laredo bus terminal.

Upon reaching the Laredo bus terminal, everyone again left the bus. After about one-half hour, he boarded a two-tiered Greyhound Line bus in the Laredo bus terminal and automatically seated himself in seat No. 15, since he had been in that seat all the way from Mexico City. He estimated that there might have been a total of from fifteen to twenty passengers who boarded the Greyhound bus at Laredo.

RUIZ estimated the departure from Laredo of the Greyhound bus as being about 3:00 a.m., October 3, 1963, and the arrival in San Antonio, Texas, as about 8:00 a.m. that same morning. He observed that everyone got off the bus at

San Antonio, and he believed the stop in San Antonio lasted about one-half hour, after which the passengers boarded the same bus and proceeded to Dallas, Texas, arriving at about 1:00 p.m. on the same day.

RUIZ recalled that the stop in Dallas lasted about two hours, and it was approximately 3:00 p.m. when the same bus departed Dallas for the journey to Chicago, Illinois, via Tulsa, Oklahoma.

RUIZ recalled seeing for the last time the American whom he identified as OSWALD when the latter boarded the bus at Nuevo Laredo prior to the trip across the International Bridge to Laredo, Texas. RUIZ believed that the American had boarded the same Greyhound bus at Laredo on the morning of October 3, 1963, and continued the trip to Dallas, Texas, but stated he did not notice him nor did he pay particular attention to the other passengers.

RUIZ did not recall having seen the American speak to anyone at any time, and it appeared to RUIZ that the American was traveling alone. He commented that the American had given him the impression of being a quiet individual of a retiring nature.

RUIZ viewed a photograph of PHILIPPE PITER E. VAN DER VORM, as it appears on Mexican Government tourist form FM-8 No. 624820, which VAN DER VORM utilized upon entry to Mexico in September, 1963. RUIZ did not recall having seen this person as a passenger on either of the Transportes del Norte buses on the trip from Mexico City to Laredo in October, 1963.

(J) Interview of Transportes del Norte Passenger JOSE BARRIGA BERNAL

On April 6, 1964, Captain JOSE BARRIGA BERNAL advised T-13 that he is a retired officer of the Mexican Army and resides in Mexico City at Gabino Barreda 104, Apartment No. 3. He recalled that on October 2, 1963, he and his wife had traveled from Mexico City to Laredo on Transportes del Norte, and after entering the United States, had continued to Dallas, Texas, via Greyhound bus. He viewed available photographs of OSWALD and

stated emphatically that he could not recall him as a passenger. He mentioned that the only passenger he could recall was AGAPITO DEL RIO, with whom he conversed while they were passing through United States Customs at Laredo, Texas.

(K) List Obtained of Departure of Non-Mexican Citizens on October 3, 1963, at Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas

T-1, who is familiar with the workings of the Mexican Ministry of Gobernacion (Interior), made available for examination the forms FM-5 and FM-8 for all non-Mexican citizens departing Mexico at Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, as tourists on October 3, 1963, as well as the copies of forms FM-11 containing the recapitulation of the departures from Mexico at Nuevo Laredo on this date.

Investigation in this case disclosed that OSWALD departed from Mexico at Nuevo Laredo on October 3, 1963. OSWALD's departure was handled by Mexican Immigration Service employee ALBERTO ARZAMENDI CHAPA.

According to T-1, ARZAMENDI CHAPA worked the 12:00 midnight to 8:00 a.m. shift on October 3, 1963.

From the tourist cards (forms FM-5 and FM-8) and the copies of the forms FM-11, the following is a list of the individuals who departed Mexico at Nuevo Laredo on October 3, 1963, the list's having been divided into those individuals traveling on forms FM-5 and those traveling on forms FM-8, since the forms FM-11 are so set up.

The number appearing before each name is the number which appears on the form FM-11.

1. Holders of Forms FM-5

79. TEODORA HERRERA ALVAREZ, FM-5 No. 4049060, issued by Mexican Consulate at Lubbock, Texas, September 25, 1963.

80. PABLO CALAMATEO, FM-5 No. 4049059, issued at Mexican Consulate, Lubbock, Texas, September 25, 1963.

81. JUAN CANALES, FM-5 No. 4049058, issued at Mexican Consulate, Lubbock, Texas, September 25, 1963.

82. MANUEL CAPIZ, FM-5 No. 4329753, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 12, 1963.

83. GUADALUPE CAPIZ, FM-5 No. 4329756, issued by Mexican Immigration Service, Nuevo Laredo, September 12, 1963.

84. JUAN MATEO DE CUBA, FM-5 No. 3625296, issued by the Honorary Mexican Consul in Curacao, Dutch West Indies, July 18, 1963.

85. ADA FRANCISCA BISLIP DE DE CUBA, FM-5 No. 3625295, issued by the Honorary Mexican Consul, Curacao, July 18, 1963.

86. IGNACIA CHAVEZ, FM-5 No. 4496345, issued by Mexican Consulate, Dallas, Texas, September 12, 1963.

87. TOMASA GARZA DE ESCAMILLA, FM-5 No. 4329952, issued by Mexican Immigration Service, Nuevo Laredo, September 23, 1963.

88. RAY FOK, FM-5 No. 4326296, issued by Mexican Immigration Service, Nuevo Laredo, June 12, 1963. (It is to be noted that this individual appeared to sign her name on instant form FM-5 as RAY FOX.)

89. EMMA ELISABETH GOERITZ FRANK, FM-5 No. 4307615, issued by Mexican Tourism Department, New York, New York, June 10, 1963.

90. MARCELINO RAMON GARCIA CASTRO, FM-5 No. 4478227, issued by Mexican Consulate General, Chicago, Illinois, September 7, 1963.

91. ERNESTINA A. DE GARZA, FM-5 No. 4327720, issued by Mexican Immigration Service, Nuevo Laredo, July 23, 1963.

92. EUGENE EVERALD HUNTER, FM-5 No. 4193457, issued by Honorary Mexican Consul, Kingston, Jamaica, British West Indies, September 12, 1963.

93. VICTOR JOSEPH KIMM, FM-5 No. 4097447, issued by Mexican Tourism Department, Houston, Texas, April 10, 1963.

94. PATRICIA ANN KIMM, FM-5 No. 4097446, issued by Mexican Tourism Department, Houston, Texas, April 10, 1963. Accompanied by minor children, KEVIN, 3 years of age, and TERRY, 2 years of age.

95. MARIA LUISA CRUZ DE LOPEZ, FM-5 No. 4346726, issued by Mexican Consulate, Corpus Christi, Texas, August 31, 1963.

96. LAWRENCE LOPEZ, FM-5 No. 4381039, issued by Mexican Consulate, Detroit, Michigan, August 8, 1963.

97. CORNELIUS D. LeFEVRE, FM-5 No. 4027798, issued by Mexican Consulate, Fort Worth, Texas, June 4, 1963.

98. JESSIE E. LeFEURE, FM-5 No. 4027799, issued by Mexican Consulate, Fort Worth, Texas, June 4, 1963.

99. WILLIAM G. LOPEZ, FM-5 No. 4381128, issued by Mexican Consulate, Detroit, Michigan, August 27, 1963.

100. MANIE A. MILLER, FM-5 No. 4329147, issued by Mexican Immigration Service, Nuevo Laredo, September 7, 1963.

101. CHARLES L. MILLER, FM-5 No. 4455353, issued by Mexican Tourism Department, New York, New York, September 4, 1963.

102. MA. MAGDALENA MORENO, FM-5 No. 4329635, issued by Mexican Immigration Service, Nuevo Laredo, September 15, 1963.

103. MATILDE MURACCIOLE DAVILA, FM-5 No. 3461434, issued by Mexican Embassy, Caracas, Venezuela, March 4, 1963.

104. JOSE NERI, FM-5 No. 4120593, issued by Mexican Immigration Service, Nuevo Laredo, April 4, 1963.

105. MA. CRISTINA CARACCIOLE DAVILA DE PIEDRA, FM-5 No. 3461432, issued March 4, 1963, at Caracas, Venezuela, by Mexican Embassy.

106. MANUEL VICENTE PORRAS RIVERA, FM-5 No. 4377279, issued by Mexican Embassy, San Jose, Costa Rica, September 13, 1963.

107. AGAPITO DEL RIO, FM-5 No. 4158202, issued by Mexican Consulate General, San Antonio, Texas, September 13, 1963.

108. GLORIA ROMERO, FM-5 No. 4329755, issued by Mexican Immigration Service, Nuevo Laredo, September 12, 1963.

109. FRANCES MAUD ROSS, FM-5 No. 4234718, issued by Mexican Consulate, Kansas City, Missouri, September 11, 1963.

110. RICHARD T. SCHUBERT, FM-5 No. 4496471, issued by Mexican Consulate, Dallas, Texas, September 23, 1963.

111. Mrs. BEATRICE L. SCHUBERT, FM-5 No. 4496472, issued by Mexican Consulate, Dallas, Texas, September 23, 1963.

112. SALVADOR SEGOBIANO, FM-5 No. 4366853, issued by Mexican Consulate, St. Louis, Missouri, September 12, 1963.

113. MARIA SEGOBIANO, FM-5 No. 4366852, issued by Mexican Consulate, St. Louis, Missouri, September 12, 1963.

114. PHILLIP TRITSCHLER STEFFEN, FM-5 No. 4328866, issued by Mexican Immigration Service, Nuevo Laredo, August 7, 1963.

115. OTELLO MERICHI TADDIA, FM-5 No. 4050009/900, issued by Mexican Embassy, Caracas, Venezuela, May 15, 1963.

116. HARVEY H. TUTTLE, FM-5 No. 4121947, issued by Mexican Immigration Service, Nuevo Laredo, April 6, 1963.

117. HERBERT ROBERT VOORHEES, FM-5 No. 4325846, issued by Mexican Immigration Service, Nuevo Laredo, June 5, 1963.

118. ANTONY S. WATNEY, FM-5 No. 4484229, issued by Mexican Consulate, Phoenix, Arizona, September 23, 1963.

2. Holders of Forms FM-8

76. MARIA JUANA ALANIZ, FM-8 No. 626392, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, October 1, 1963.

77. ORALIA GARCIA MARTINEZ AYALA, FM-8 No. 626310, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 28, 1963.

78. ROBERTO BALDAZO, FM-8 No. 623799, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 28, 1963.

79. DOLORES BALDAZO ROMERO, FM-8 No. 626318, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 30, 1963.

80. RALPH A. BANNIGAN, FM-8 No. 667990, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Ciudad Miguel Aleman, Tamaulipas, October 2, 1963.

81. DARLENE L. BANNIGAN, FM-8 No. 667991, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Ciudad Miguel Aleman, Tamaulipas, October 2, 1963.

82. EDUARD BASTIEN, FM-8 No. 362357, issued by Mexican Consulate General, Guatemala City, Guatemala, October 1, 1963.

83. JOHN H. BENNETT. Departed utilizing form FM-17 No. 518151, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, October 3, 1963. The form FM-17 is not used ordinarily by tourists but rather by Mexicans and foreigners having permanent residence in Mexico. Attached to the form FM-17 was an official statement drawn up by the Mexican Immigration Office in Nuevo Laredo which set forth that BENNETT, a resident of 10250 Haitian Drive, Miami, Florida, had been stopped on October 3, 1963, at a Mexican Immigration check station located 26 kilometers south of Nuevo Laredo. At that time BENNETT claimed that he had lost his tourist documentation and stated he had originally entered Mexico at Nuevo Laredo. A check of the Mexican Immigration records at Nuevo Laredo disclosed that BENNETT had entered Mexico at that port of entry on September 8, 1963, on FM-8 No. 625114. From this, it was obvious that BENNETT had overstayed his fifteen-day permission granted by the FM-8 and, accordingly, he was required to deposit 200 pesos to cover any fine that might grow

out of his overstay in Mexico, and he was permitted to depart Mexico using the form FM-17. This form described him as 53 years of age, born in Nutley, New Jersey, married, accountant, and proceeding from Guadalajara, Jalisco, to Houston, Texas, by automobile. The same information appeared on the FM-11. Departure was handled by JOSE REBOLLEDO LARA.

84. ELENA S. DE CORONADO, FM-8 No. 668002, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Ciudad Miguel Aleman, Tamaulipas, October 2, 1963.

85. DALLAS ZELMA CLINE, FM-8 No. 51047, issued by Mexican Tourism Department, San Antonio, Texas, September 27, 1963.

86. PHILIPPE PITER E. VAN DER VORM, FM-8 No. 624820, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 24, 1963.

87. LEO CHRIS EHLINGER, FM-8 No. 609060, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Piedras Negras, Coahuila, September 28, 1963.

88. HENRY OLIVER EMERSON, FM-8 No. 624041, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, October 1, 1963.

89. ADRIENNE M. J. EMERSON, FM-8 No. 624040, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, October 1, 1963.

90. ENRIQUETA GARZA GARZA, FM-8 No. 609132, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Piedras Negras, Coahuila, October 1, 1963.

91. CRISTEL G. DE GONZALEZ, FM-8 No. 624970, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 23, 1963.

92. MA. LUISA DE GUERRERO GARCIA, FM-8 No. 625650, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 28, 1963.

93. LEIGHTON COLIN HINKSON, FM-8 No. 454694, issued by Mexican Consulate, Belize, British Honduras, September 24, 1963.

94. EDUARDO LUIS MARTINEZ, FM-8 No. 510350, issued by Mexican Tourism Department, San Antonio, Texas, September 23, 1963.

95. ILDEFONSO MUNOZ, FM-8 No. 622097, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nueva Ciudad Guerrero, Tamaulipas, September 29, 1963.

96. JOSEPH MICHAEL McDANIEL, FM-8 No. 625603, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 21, 1963.

97. MARY LOUISE McDANIEL, FM-8 No. 625604, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 21, 1963.

98. JOHN O. BRIAN, FM-8 No. 626185, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 30, 1963. (It is to be noted this individual appeared to sign his name as JOHN O'BRIEN.)

99. As has been previously reported, this traveler was OSWALD. He was in possession of Mexican tourist card form FM-8 No. 24085, issued September 17, 1963, by the Mexican Consulate General, New Orleans, Louisiana, under the name of LEE, HARVEY OSWALD. The card was signed LEE H. OSWALD. The card described him as 23 years of age, married and a photographer by profession. It indicated that he presented a birth certificate as proof of citizenship. Entry was at Nuevo Laredo on September 26, 1963, with an announced final destination of Mexico City. No means of travel was shown on the tourist card, either at the time of entry or at departure on October 3, 1963. The FM-11 listed his name as HARVEY OSWALD LEE, showed he was proceeding from Mexico City

with a final destination of New Orleans, Louisiana, and that he was traveling by auto. Records of the Mexican Immigration Service in Mexico City contain no information to substantiate that he actually was traveling by automobile. As has been previously reported, the departure of OSWALD was handled by an employee of the Mexican Immigration Service named ALBERTO ARZAMENDI CHAPA.

100. LUCAS PERALES, JR., FM-8 No. 625584, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, October 2, 1963.

101. MA. LUISA PEREZ, FM-8 No. 626610, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, October 2, 1963.

102. ANTONIO B. QUIMBAR, FM-8 No. 826020, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 21, 1963.

103. BERTA ALICIA RAMOS, FM-8 No. 668003. issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Ciudad Miguel Aleman, Tamaulipas, October 2, 1963.

104. PABLO REYES GONZALEZ, FM-8 No. 626181, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 30, 1963.

105. ARNOLD RIOJAS, FM-8 No. 622168, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nueva Ciudad Guerrero, Tamaulipas, October 2, 1963.

106. RICARDO ROCHA, FM-8 No. 609133, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Piedras Negras, Coahuila, October 2, 1963.

107. CELIA MARTINEZ DE RUMSEY, FM-8 No. 510349, issued by Mexican Tourism Department, San Antonio, Texas, September 23, 1963.

108. CLEMENTE SAENZ, FM-8 No. 625609, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 24, 1963.

109. CHARLES SCHMEDZ, FM-8 No. 626186, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 30, 1963.

110. ROBERT L. TARIN, FM-8 No. 609130, issued by Mexican Immigration Service, Piedras Negras, Coahuila, October 1, 1963.

111. ELISABETH TARIN, FM-8 No. 609129, issued by Mexican Immigration Service, Piedras Negras, Coahuila, October 1, 1963

112. BONIFACIO URDIALES, FM-8 No. 626390, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, October 1, 1963.

113. HOMER VAUHAN (possibly VAUGHAN), FM-8 No. 625158, issued by Mexican Immigration Office Nuevo Laredo, October 2, 1963.

114. MARTIN L. WILSON, FM-8 No. 626019, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 21, 1963.

(L) Additional List of Persons Who Departed on October 3, 1963, and Entered on September 26, 1963, at Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, Mexico

T-20, a confidential source abroad, advised as follows:

In order to ascertain the identities of other persons who entered Mexico at Nuevo Laredo on September 26, 1963, and departed Mexico at Nuevo Laredo on October 3, 1963, utilizing travel documents other than FM-5 and FM-8 tourist cards, the following inquiry was conducted:

On April 20 and 29, 1964, MACLOVIO HERRERA, Chief of the Travel Control Files of the Mexican Immigration Department, Mexico, D. F., made available the original FM-11 forms recording data concerning persons who entered Mexico at Nuevo Laredo on September 26, 1963, and departed from Mexico at Nuevo Laredo on October 3, 1963, with various types of travel documents. The original FM-11 forms relating thereto were reviewed inasmuch as separate lists are maintained for each type of travel document issued to travelers. HERRERA advised that the following is the complete list of persons of record who entered Mexico at Nuevo Laredo on September 26, 1963, and who departed Mexico through that city on October 3, 1963, utilizing travel documents other than FM-5 and FM-8 tourist cards. He explained that these persons and those previously recorded as having entered and departed with forms FM-5 and FM-8 do not include all persons who entered and departed at Nuevo Laredo on September 26, 1963, and October 3, 1963, respectively, as there are numerous individuals who cross the United States-Mexico border daily who are not documented by Mexican authorities, including many Mexican nationals traveling from the interior of Mexico to the United States.

T-21, a confidential source abroad, compiled the following from a review of the forms FM-11 described above:

Departures - October 3, 1963

Departures of October 3, 1963, of Non-Mexican Citizens Traveling on Form FM-6 Tourist Cards

FRANK WOODROW BLADES, FM-6 No. 077307.

Departures of October 3, 1963, of Non-Mexican Citizens (Children Under 15 Years of Age) Traveling on Form FM-7

JESUS DE MARK (this child is listed alphabetically on the FM-11 form to indicate his name is JESUS DE MARK; however, the name could possibly be MARK DE JESUS), FM-7 No. 89790.

MONICA JULIA CASTRO, FM-7 No. 152138.

JUAN JOSE CASTRO, FM-7 No. 152137.

FEDERICO DIAZ, FM-7 No. 94256.

MARGARITA GARZA, FM-7 No. 151335.

FERNANDO GARZA, FM-7 No. 151334.

Departures of October 3, 1963,
of Non-Mexican Citizens
Traveling on Form FM-17

WILLIAM ALBERT SCHMIDT HUSEBO, FM-17 No. 106517.

MARIO CHUCA REYNOSO, FM-17 No. 51325.

WALTER SCOTT TURNPAUGH, FM-17 No. 11019.

LAURA LAUTERBACH DE TURNPAUGH, FM-17 No. 11020.

KEVIN KIMM, FM-17 No. 566256.

TERRY KIM, FM-17 No. 566257.

Departures of October 3, 1963,
of Mexican Nationals,
Traveling on Form FM-17

LEONOR CASTILLO TORROELLA, FM-17 No. 459400.

MARIO DE COTE MUNOZ SOTO, FM-17 No. 693742.

CONCEPCION NUNEZ RODRIGUEZ, FM-17 No. 693743.

FERNANDO BALDAZO FLORES, FM-17 No. 521780.

RAUL DAVILA CHAVARRIA, FM-17 No. 521022.

ARCADIO ESCAMILLA MARTINEZ, FM-17 No. 521647.

GUADALUPE GARZA ARRAMBIDE, FM-17 No. 526583.

ANTONIO GOMEZ GOVEA, FM-17 No. 521638.

RENATO GONZALEZ TALAVERA, FM-17 No. 281694.

CARLOS AMADO MAYAUDON LOPEZ, FM-17 No. 681641.

MICAELA DE JESUS MONTEMAYOR, FM-17 No. 632203.

HECTOR OROZCO ESQUIVEL, FM-17 No. 521758.

HELIODOR PEREZ GUEVARA, FM-17 No. 519391.

SIMON TAPIA, FM-17 No. 521701.

Entries - September 26, 1963

Entries of September 26, 1963,
of Non-Mexican Citizens
Traveling on Form FM-6

NUNO TEOTONIO PEREIRA, FM-6 No. 005361.

Entries of September 26, 1963,
of Non-Mexican Citizens
(Children Under 15 Years of Age)
Traveling on Form FM-7

RICHARD CRUZ, FM-7 No. 96364.

JUANITA PEREZ, FM-7 No. 96363.

Entries of September 26, 1963,
of Non-Mexican Citizens
Traveling on Form FM-14

PAULA MARTA LAWRIE, FM-14 No. 111332.

Entries of September 26, 1963,
of Non-Mexican Citizens
Traveling on Form FM-17

MANUEL FLORES, FM-17 No. 089392.

FRANCISCO MAJEWSKI MADRAK, FM-17 No. 089393.

HOWARD WILLIAM REYNOLDS, FM-17 No. 60079.

LILY DE CHICUREL BEJA, FM-17 No. 74182.

ISAAC LEVY LEON, FM-17 No. 74903.

MARIO Q. MENDIVIL, FM-17 No. 4160.

IRENE ESTELA MENDIVIL, FM-17 No. 4161.

Entries of September 26, 1963,
of Non-Mexican Citizens
Traveling on Form FM-9

LOUISE KNOWLES, FM-9 No. 5844.

ROGER A. KONCZAL, FM-9 No. 5896.

PHYLLIS JEAN JENSK, FM-9 No. 2000.

DONALD CHARLES SOLOMME, FM-9 No. 1752.

Entries of September 26, 1963,
of Mexican Nationals
Traveling on Form FM-17

RODOLFO ACEVEDO GUEVARA, FM-17 No. 521689.

CARLOS ALMAGUER ECHRTEA, FM-17 No. 521687.

AGUSTIN CERDA REYES, FM-17 No. 521685.

MANUEL ESCALANTE GONZALEZ, FM-17 No. 521692.

APOLINAR GARCIA GUARDIOLA, FM-17 No. 521691.

RODOLFO HERNANDEZ MENDIOLA, FM-17 No. 521694.

JOSE MARCOS MATA GALVAN, FM-17 No. 521686.

ANTONIO MORENO GARZA, FM-17 No. 521690.

ALVARO ONTIVEROS CANTU, FM-17 No. 521693.

ELVA VALLE RENDON, FM-17 No. 521677.

JUAN M. SALAZAR ESPINOZA, FM-17 No. 521648.

JUAN RODRIGUEZ SAUCEDO, FM-17 No. 521678.

PABLO SILVA GARZA, FM-17 No. 521679.

PEDRO VILLARREAL GARCIA, FM-17 No. 521688.

ALICIA ARGUELLES ARRATIA, FM-17 No. 651598.

CELIA ALICIA MARQUEZ DE CHAVEZ, FM-17 No. 667155.

ABRAHAM CHERNOVICH, FM-17 No. 655719.

ODETTE CHICUREL Y BEJA, FM-17 No. 669402.

SYLVIA CHICUREL BEJA, FM-17 No. 669401.

CAROLINA GONZALEZ DE ESPARZA, FM-17 No. 693068.

YOLANDA FIGUEROA ARGUELIES, FM-17 No. 651599.

MARIA FELICITAS GALLARDO DE FINLEY, FM-17 No. 693436.

MARGARET YOLANDA FINLEY GALLARDO, FM-17 No. 693423.

DONNA CAROLINA FINLEY GALLARDO, FM-17 No. 693437.

JOSE LUIS LLAMOSAS GUTIERREZ, FM-17 No. 521342.

RICHARD HANS SPECK STHAMER, FM-17 No. 648799.

OLGA RIEFKOHL VIUDA DE STAHMER, FM-17 No. 648800.

LISOLETTE ESTHAMER DE SPECK, FM-17 No. 635119.

FERNANDO ANASTACIO TREVINO GONZALEZ, FM-17 No. 635119.

MARIA OTERO PABLOS, FM-17 No. 521676.

Entries of September 26, 1963, of Non-Mexican Citizens in Miscellaneous Categories

NELSON ULISES ESCOBAR BENITEZ, traveling with special document "Circular No. 1091."

HEINZ KARL TZCHENTKE, traveling with form FM-1. Described as being a returning non-immigrant of German nationality.

CATALINA ADA DEL CARMEN CANIZARES, traveling with document classified as an "Oficio Bueno Para Salir y Regresar al Pais" (Memorandum of Authorization Valid for Exit and Entry into the Country.)

(M) OSWALD's Travel Documents and Mexican Government Records

The following information was furnished by T-13 on March 17, 1964:

The travel document with which LEE HARVEY OSWALD entered Mexico on September 26, 1963, is described as a Mexican Ministry of "Gobernacion" (Interior) FM-8 and is commonly referred to as a tourist card, which consists of two sections, an original and a carbon copy duplicate. At the time of OSWALD's travel to Mexico, the FM-8 was valid for a single entry to the interior of Mexico and residence therein for no longer than fifteen days. The original tourist card utilized by OSWALD records the following data:

FM-8 No.:	24085, valid for 15 days
Full Name:	LEE, HARVEY OSWALD
	Photographer
Sex:	Male
Marital Status:	Married
Document with which nationality was established:	Birth Certificate
Final Destination:	Mexico, D. F.

Date and Place (of issuance): New Orleans, La., USA, September 17, 1963
Signature of Bearer: LEE H. OSWALD

It bears the stamp of the Consulate General of Mexico at New Orleans, Louisiana, indicating issuance by that agency, and the date stamp of Mexican Immigration official HELIO TUEXI MAYDON, reflecting entry into Mexico at Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, September 26, 1963. The stamp for departure is that of Immigration official ALBERTO ARZAMENDI CHAPA and the date shown is October 2, 1963. Under normal procedures, the means of travel of the bearer upon entry to Mexico is recorded with a stamped, typed, or handwritten notation; however, this record does not appear on the FM-8 for OSWALD.

A review of the original tourist cards (FM-5, FM-8, and one FM-17, the latter explained above) in the possession of the Immigration Department of the Mexican Ministry of "Gobernacion" revealed that 79 persons documented with those forms had departed from Mexico at Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, on October 3, 1963, among them LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

On March 23, 1964, Mr. MACLOVIO HERRERA, Chief of the Travel Control Files of the Mexican Immigration Department described the Immigration form "FM-11" as a "statistical record to be prepared every two weeks on nationals and aliens entering and leaving the country." Mr. HERRERA explained that separate FM-11 forms are submitted semimonthly by all Mexican Immigration stations for entries and departures from Mexico. He explained that separate lists are prepared in connection with the various types of travel documents presented and are submitted in duplicate (an original and one carbon copy) to the Travel Control Files for checking and comparison with the tourist cards or other travel documents on which they are based.

Under current procedures, twenty names are placed on each page of the FM-11 in alphabetical order by date, and prior to final filing these are reviewed by a clerk who may make corrections and report possible discrepancies which might require investigation in order to make certain that the immigration laws of Mexico are not being violated. The items of information which are recorded on the FM-11 in horizontal columns are: chronological number (chronological listing number

during fifteen-day period), identification document number, complete name, sex, age, marital status, nationality, occupation, place and country of origin, final destination, date of entry or departure, type of vehicle in which traveling, date of entry, date of departure (latter columns to determine period of residence), and remarks.

A review of the original tourist cards for persons traveling as tourists who departed from Mexico at Nuevo Laredo on October 3, 1963, disclosed that in no instance did any notation appear on the travel documents to indicate the manner of travel of the bearer or the destination in the United States upon departure from Mexico.

It was observed that on the FM-11 forms, the "destination" of the traveler at the time of departure was completed invariably with the same information as appeared on the tourist card as to place of residence, place of issuance thereof, or a notation that the information was not available.

FM-11 Preparation and Utilization by Mexican Immigration

Inspector JOSE MARIO DEL VALLE of the Inspection Department of the Mexican Ministry of "Gobernacion," who conducted investigation at Nuevo Laredo concerning the travel in Mexico of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, advised on March 12, 1964, that the typist who prepares the FM-11 has no information available to her other than that which appears on the tourist cards. He stated the typist prepares the FM-11 for persons entering the country from the duplicate copies of the tourist cards which are surrendered to the Immigration official at the time of entry of the traveler. The duplicate tourist cards are then transmitted to the headquarters of the Immigration Department in Mexico, D. F., with the FM-11 form for the fifteen-day period.

In the same manner, the FM-11 form for departures is prepared on the basis of data taken from the original of the tourist card, which is surrendered by the traveler to the Immigration official upon departure from the country.

DEL VALLE acknowledged that the Mexican Immigration Department does not have any major interest in "method of travel" or "destination" of the departing traveler, other than to make certain that the individual who enters the country with an automobile is removing the vehicle upon departure. He added that the typist who prepares the departure FM-11 usually records the means of travel as being the same as that appearing on the tourist card in connection with the traveler's entry to the country; however, in some instances she may "guess" at the means of travel on the basis of the usual assignment at the airport, railroad station, or highway checking station of the Immigration official whose cancellation stamp appears on the tourist card.

On March 13, 1964, MACLOVIO HERRERA, Chief of the Travel Control Files of the Mexican Department of Immigration, Ministry of "Gobernacion," and his assistant, EDUARDO RIVAS, made the following comments concerning Mexican Immigration records and procedures:

The "means of travel" and "destination" data appearing on the departure FM-11 forms are not information in which the Mexican Immigration Department has any substantive interest and are filled out by the typist only because the same form is used to record both arrival and departure information. This information with respect to "arrivals" is most essential to assist the Immigration Department in maintaining a record and control of aliens who are in Mexico as temporary residents without authorization to be gainfully employed. There is no source of information from which the typist preparing the FM-11 can obtain data for it other than the tourist cards, data provided to her by the Immigration official who may bundle a group of cards together and label them as having been taken up on a departing train or other vehicle, or her own knowledge of the Immigration station where the cancelling official may have been working during a particular period of time.

Inquiry was made of HERRERA with respect to certain horizontal lines which appear on the FM-11, and he explained that such lines are drawn to delineate between different dates on the same page and also to designate an individual concerning whom some research is being done or a report has been submitted to some section or department of the Ministry of "Gobernacion,"

With respect to the fact that on the copies of the FM-11 which were made available for study and review there appeared under the "Remarks" (No. 16) column considerable data concerning the date and place of issuance of the tourist cards, HERRERA advised that this information did not appear on the originals of the FM-11 which were in his possession, and he was certain that this information had been added on the carbon copy in the office of the Assistant Director of the Department of Immigration, Attorney RAFAEL HERNANDEZ OCHOA, as of possible investigative assistance.

On March 23, 1964, Attorney HERNANDEZ OCHOA produced the carbon copies of the FM-11 forms relating to OSWALD's travel in Mexico, and it was observed that column 16 thereof had been completed in original typing with data from the tourist cards as to date and agency where each tourist card had been issued. HERNANDEZ OCHOA explained that he had issued instructions to a typist in his office to complete the foregoing data from the tourist cards as of possible assistance in the investigation with respect to OSWALD.

With regard to the observation that the date of issuance of OSWALD's tourist card was recorded in column 16 as having taken place on "Sept. 16/63," HERNANDEZ OCHOA stated very definitely that this had been a typographical error on the part of the stenographer, who should have copied the information from OSWALD's tourist card to the effect that it had been issued on September 17, 1963.

V. OTHER INQUIRIES CONCERNING OSWALD'S TRAVEL

(A) Transportes Frontera Bus Line

On November 26, 1963, and again on March 6, 1964, T-1 made available the original passenger list or manifest relating to departure No. 2 of bus No. 340 on October 2, 1963, of the Transportes Frontera, S. A. de C. V. bus line, which has its headquarters in Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, Mexico, and its Mexico, D. F. terminal at Calle Buenavista No. 7.

T-1 advised that the above-mentioned passenger list or manifest was evidence that LEE HARVEY OSWALD had departed from Mexico, D. F. on the bus connected therewith, which had left Mexico, D. F. at 1:00 p.m, and was scheduled to arrive at Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas (across the border from Laredo, Texas), at 5:30 a.m., October 3, 1963.

The information recorded on the passenger list is handwritten; the names are not complete; and portions of it are not legible; however, the following constitutes an effort to reproduce as clearly as possible the information which appears on the list.

Seat No.	Ticket No.	Name of Passenger	Destination
1	39633	Fco. Saucedo	Monterrey
2			
3	39634	Fco. Saucedo	Monterrey
4		Oswld	Lared
5	10347	Sra. Landeros	Laredo
6	39648	Adrian Hernandez	Mty.
7	10357	Juana	Laredo
8	39649	Angel Gallegos	Monterrey
9	10348	Sra. Morales	Laredo
10	Pase	Nicolas Gonzalez	Torreon
11	10351	Rafael Flores	Laredo
12	10354	Gautier ? (Ganstine)	Laredo
13		Angel Perez	
14	39650	Antonio Cazarez	Mty.
15	10356	Sra. Aguilar	Laredo

Seat No.	Ticket No.	Name of Passenger	Destination
16	10355	Sra. Franco	Laredo
17	10352	Constantino Garcia	Laredo
18	39659	Eliasar Gonzalez	Monterrey
19	10353	Constantino Garcia	Laredo
20	39661	Ynignes (Inigues ?)	Nty.

At the top of the manifest the name, Transportes Frontera, is handwritten, and in Spanish the following headings are printed:

RESERVATIONS FOR 13 O'CLOCK,

DESTINATION Laredo, DEPARTURE NO. 2,

ON BUS NO. 340, DATE 2, MONTH, October of 1963.

The underlined portions are blanks which had been completed in ink.

Following the list of passengers is the notation: "9 Laredo, 7 Monterrey."

Handprinted at the bottom of the page appears: "DRIVER, DIONISIO REYNA, FCO. SAUCEDO," as well as the numbers "13 - 2."

On the left-hand margin of the manifest are the handwritten figures, "78" and "16." At the top right-hand corner thereof are the numerals "186," "41" and under these "227." On the backside of the document are the numbers "143.30" and "108.80" and thereunder, as though a column of addition, "255.10."

The following information was made available by T-13 on March 9, 1964:

On March 5, 1964, GILBERTO LOZANO GUIZAR advised that he is the manager of the Mexico City terminal of the Transportes Frontera bus company, Calle Buenavista No. 7, which has a franchise for "through service" between Mexico,

D. F., Monterrey, and Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, but is not permitted to sell tickets or pick up passengers at intermediate localities.

LOZANO stated a complete study of Transportes Frontera bus company records and procedures had been made which resulted in the conclusion that the person designated as "OSWLD" on the October 2, 1963, passenger manifest did not purchase a ticket and could not have traveled on the trip to which it relates. He pointed out that the passenger reservations, tickets sold, and passengers actually boarding the bus in Mexico, D. F., are recorded on the form which is provided for that purpose and maintained on a clip board on the counter from which ticket sales normally are made by the ticket salesman and dispatcher, FRANCISCO ALVARADO. He admitted that ALVARADO occasionally is assisted during rush hours or a temporary absence from the counter by the baggage handler, LUCIO LOPEZ MEDINA, who may receive and record reservations on the manifest but does not handle the actual receipt of payment for tickets.

FRANCISCO ALVARADO, ticket salesman and dispatcher for Transportes Frontera, advised that he prepared most of the handwriting on the October 2, 1963, manifest on which the name "OSWLD" and destination "Lared" appear opposite seat No. 4. He stated he did not write the "OSWLD" reservation information and it was his opinion the reservation had been made and the information recorded by the baggage handler, LUCIO LOPEZ. With respect to the manifest for October 2, 1963, ALVARADO furnished the following explanation:

He was quite certain that the individual designated on the list as "OSWLD" did not purchase a ticket and did not travel on the trip relating to that manifest. No ticket number was recorded for that person, and a search of the company's records in Monterrey had failed to locate a ticket stub which was not otherwise accounted for in connection with that particular trip.

ALVARADO and GILBERTO LOZANO stated the notations on the back of the manifest referred to advances of funds made by ALVARADO to LOZANO from the cash for repairs, parts, or other requirements. They related that the passenger lists are not kept as a permanent record, and, when the manifest was located in the "trash" at the request of investigators

of the Mexican Presidential Staff, the blanks at the top of the form had not been filled in as to time, destination, trip number, bus number, and date, but they had completed those blanks from their personal knowledge in order to make that data clear to the investigators. They also had listed the names of the drivers on the form at that time. They affirmed that the handwritten "Transportes Frontera" at the top of the document had been added by some official of the Mexican Government after the document was borrowed from them. Both LOZANO and ALVARADO stated they had no recollection of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, could not recognize his photograph as being of an individual who had been at the terminal or traveled on that bus line, and had no personal knowledge with respect to his contacts and activities in Mexico. They could offer no explanation as to how Mexican authorities had arrived at the conclusion that OSWALD traveled on the Transportes Frontera bus of October 2, 1963, but pointed out that, after the name was located on the manifest, they had not been given an opportunity of reviewing or checking the data thereon.

LUCIO LOPEZ MEDINA, baggage and freight handler at Transportes Frontera, related that he often assists the ticket salesman by recording reservations and is quite certain he wrote "OSWLD" and "Lared" opposite seat No. 4 on the passenger manifest of October 2, 1963. He stated he also recorded the reservations and ticket sales to "FCO. SAUCEDO," one of the drivers, opposite seats Nos. 1 and 3, "ANGEL GALLEGOS," seat No. 8, and possibly other items on the manifest. He had no personal recollection of OSWALD, could not recognize his photograph as being of anyone who had been at the bus terminal, and did not believe OSWALD had embarked on the bus in question.

T-12 furnished the following information:

On March 31, 1964, GILBERTO LOZANO GUIZAR, manager of the Mexico City terminal of the Transportes Frontera bus company, Calle Buenavista No. 7, Mexico, D. F., emphatically advised that the original passenger list or manifest relating to departure No. 2 of bus No. 340 on October 2, 1963, of the Transportes Frontera bus company, is an authentic record of data pertaining to that particular trip.

LOZANO pointed out that a passenger list is compiled at the Mexico City terminal of the company for trips originating in Mexico City and that following the departure of the bus, information relating to the number of passengers destined to particular points, is radioed ahead to one of the main offices located along the point of travel. In case of the above-described trip, the information was reported by radio to their Monterrey office. LOZANO advised that once the information is relayed ahead and the trip is completed, for all practical purposes they have no further need of conserving the passenger lists as a permanent record.

He advised that officers of the Presidential Staff appeared at the bus terminal shortly after the assassination of President KENNEDY, seeking to review passenger lists of the bus company for early October, 1963, and it was found at that time that the completed block of forms for most of the month of October, 1963, which included the above-described passenger list, was still in the baggage room at the terminal prior to being discarded. He stated he had torn the October 2, 1963, manifest from the block of forms and furnished it to one of the officers. LOZANO advised that one Lieutenant ARTURO BOSCH, an investigator of the Presidential Staff, had reviewed the above-described manifest.

LOZANO expressed the opinion that ARTURO BOSCH had filled in the blanks in ink at the top of the form as to the time, destination, trip number, bus number, and date, and had crossed out the date "November 1," replacing it with the notation "October 2" which appeared on the manifest. LOZANO stated BOSCH had done so on the basis of information he and FRANCISCO ALVARADO, the ticket salesman, had furnished to BOSCH as an aid to his investigation of the matter.

LOZANO stated the handprinted notation appearing at the bottom of the manifest, "Driver, DIONISIO REYNA, FCO. SAUCEDO," was also filled in by BOSCH.

LOZANO advised that there definitely was only one section of bus No. 340 which departed Mexico City at 1:00 p.m. on October 2, 1963, en route Monterrey, Mexico, and Nuevo Laredo, Mexico. He explained that the notation "Departure 2" appearing on the top of the manifest, which he believed BOSCH

had filled out, merely indicates the second departure of a Transportes Frontera bus on that particular day, October 2, 1963. The first departure of one of their buses on that day from the Mexico City terminal occurred at 9:00 a.m. with the terminal point being Monterrey, Mexico. He stated the second departure of a Transportes Frontera bus from the Mexico City terminal on October 2, 1963, was the departure at 1:00 p.m. with the terminal point being Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, and the passengers on this bus were recorded on the above-mentioned manifest of October 2, 1963. He stated there were three other departures on that day from the Mexico City terminal, the third departure having occurred at 2:30 p.m. with the terminal point being Matamoros, Tamaulipas, Mexico; the fourth departure having occurred at 9:00 p.m. with terminal point at Nuevo Laredo; and the fifth departure at 10:00 p.m. with terminal point being Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua, Mexico. LOZANO advised the only bus operating on their line which would have arrived at Nuevo Laredo between the hours of 12:00 a.m. and 8:00 a.m. on October 3, 1963, is bus No. 340, which departed from the Mexico City terminal at 1:00 p.m. on October 2, 1963.

T-13 and T-21 furnished the information which follows:

On March 25, 1964, FRANCISCO ALVARADO, ticket salesman and dispatcher for the Transportes Frontera bus company at Mexico City, advised that the above-described manifest is an authentic document. He stated he had prepared most of the handwriting on the manifest. With regard to the notations appearing at the top of the manifest as to time, destination, trip number, bus number, and date, he expressed the opinion that those notations were filled in by one of the Presidential Staff investigators who reviewed the manifest at the bus terminal shortly after President KENNEDY's assassination. He advised that the handprinted notation appearing at the bottom of the page of the manifest, "Driver, DIONISIO REYNA, FCO. SAUCEDO," also was made by one of the President Staff investigators, and he believed this person was Lieutenant ARTURO BOSCH.

On March 25, 1964, FRANCISCO SAUCEDO, bus driver for the Transportes Frontera bus company, advised in Mexico City that he had been one of the bus drivers who had driven the Transportes Frontera bus No. 340 on October 2, 1963,

which departed Mexico City at 1:00 p.m. on that day en route to Monterrey and Nuevo Laredo. He stated seats No. 1 and No. 3 on that bus had been reserved by him under tickets No. 39633 and No. 39634; however, he did not recall for whom he had made the reservations. He said that on occasion he reserves seats in advance for friends or relatives but never does so for anyone with whom he is not acquainted. He could not recall who had utilized those seats on that particular day. He stated he was certain that seats No. 1 and No. 3 were not used by OSWALD or ANGEL PEREZ.

On March 25, 1964, DIONISIO REYNA, who was co-driver with SAUCEDO on Transportes Frontera bus No. 340 of October 2, 1963, advised at Mexico City that he could furnish no information regarding the individuals who had utilized seats No. 1 and No. 3 on the trip in question. REYNA stated he was quite certain that OSWALD did not travel on that particular bus.

(B) Inquiry at Flecha Roja Bus Terminal

On March 7, 1964, JESUS SAUCEDO, comptroller at the terminal of the Flecha Roja (Red Arrow) bus company, Heroes Ferrocarrileros No. 45, Mexico City, advised that the full and complete name of the company is Servicios Unidos Autobuses Blancos, Flecha Roja, S. A. de C. V. (The Unified Services of White Autobuses Red Arrow, Incorporated) and that it provides bus service to numerous localities within Mexico, as well as to Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, and Laredo, Texas. He explained that two trips daily are made to Nuevo Laredo and Laredo, where the line makes connection with the Continental Trailways Bus System of the United States, departures from Mexico City being scheduled for 3:15 p.m. and 7:30 p.m. each day and arrival at Nuevo Laredo 19 hours later.

SAUCEDO advised that a passenger list is prepared in duplicate for reservations and ticket sales for a given trip; the original is carried by the driver, and the carbon copy is transmitted to him for final checking and auditing of the operation in connection with each bus.

With the assistance of SAUCEDO, a search was made of the passenger manifests of the company for all trips to

Laredo for October 1, 2, and 3, 1963, without locating any information identifiable with the name LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

(C) OSWALD's Time of Arrival in Mexico City

T-12 advised as follows:

On April 16, 1964, JULIO CASTRO, employee of the accounting department in the offices of the Flecha Roja bus line, Mexico, D. F., made available the ledger of arrivals at Mexico, D. F., for the Flecha Roja buses. The ledger records separate entries for each day, with the exact time of arrival of each bus in Mexico, D. F., at the terminal.

This ledger disclosed that bus No. 516 of the Flecha Roja bus line, which made the trip from Nuevo Laredo, to Mexico, D. F., on September 26-27, 1963, arrived at the Flecha Roja bus terminal, Heroes Ferrocarrileros No. 45, Mexico, D. F., at 10:00 a.m. on September 27, 1963.

(D) Efforts to Locate Flecha Roja Passenger List

T-12 furnished the following information:

On March 19, 1964, ALEJANDRO SAUCEDO, manager of the Flecha Roja bus terminal, Mexico, D. F., advised that the original passenger manifest of bus No. 516 which had traveled from Nuevo Laredo to Mexico, D. F., on September 26-27, 1963, had been borrowed by investigators of the Mexican Government soon after the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY. He could not recall the identities of the investigators and did not know whether or not they intended to return the list. SAUCEDO stated the duplicate copy of this passenger list was maintained in the office of the Flecha Roja bus line at Nuevo Laredo and he would attempt to obtain this copy.

On March 24, 1964, ALEJANDRO SAUCEDO stated he had determined from the Flecha Roja bus line office in Nuevo Laredo that the duplicate copy of the passenger list for bus No. 516 also had been borrowed by unidentified investigators of the Mexican Government and had not been returned.

SAUCEDO stated he had assisted the Mexican Government investigators in searching for the passenger list relating to the trip of September 26-27, 1963, and was quite certain the name of LEE HARVEY OSWALD did not appear thereon. He added, however, that the Flecha Roja bus line makes connection at Laredo, Texas, with the Continental Trailways bus line in the United States, and if a passenger who had purchased a through ticket to Mexico, D. F., from a point within the United States were to board the Flecha Roja line at Laredo or Nuevo Laredo, no record of that passenger by name would be made on the passenger list. He explained that the passenger list would include a seat designation and ticket number in the name of "Continental."

T-12 advised that on April 2, 1964, and thereafter, ALEJANDRO SAUCEDO furnished the following additional data:

He recalled that shortly after the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY two investigators, whom he described as being with the "Policia Federal Judicial" (Federal Judicial Police), appeared at the Flecha Roja terminal, Mexico, D. F., and requested the original passenger list of bus No. 516 of September 26, 1963, for review. SAUCEDO remembered that the two investigators examined the passenger lists, filed by dates, in a storeroom at the offices of the Flecha Roja bus terminal and found the original copy for the pertinent date and borrowed same. He could not recall the names of the investigators or the exact date they appeared at the office.

SAUCEDO now recalled clearly that these two investigators, whom he could only describe as being "in their thirties," had the duplicate copy of the passenger list which apparently had been at the Flecha Roja bus terminal office in Nuevo Laredo when the trip for September 26, 1963, began. The investigators stated they wanted the original list because the duplicate copy was not completely legible. SAUCEDO stated they had the original and duplicate copy of the passenger manifest for Flecha Roja bus No. 516 for September 26, 1963, when they left.

SAUCEDO stated the investigators did exhibit to him government credentials, agency not recalled, and advised they were interested only in finding the passenger list for the incoming trip of bus No. 516 on September 26, 1963. When

SAUCEDO asked them if they were interested in locating a departure trip, they stated they were not, explaining they had just been at the bus terminal of Transportes Frontera in Mexico, D. F., where they had located the passenger list for OSWALD's departure from Mexico.

On April 9, 1964, JULIO CASTRO, an employee of the accounting department in the offices of the Flecha Roja bus line terminal, Mexico, D. F., made available on instructions of ALEJANDRO SAUCEDO the original passenger lists of the Flecha Roja bus line, which were kept in a storeroom across the hall from the accounting office and were maintained in a disorganized manner, bound with heavy string in bundles and stored in bins.

The available bundles for the period September and October, 1963, were reviewed without locating a passenger list for bus No. 516 relating to September 26, 1963.

During this search and review, an untied, loose bundle dated October 5, 1963, was located thrown aside in a cardboard box on the floor of the storage room outside the bin area. This bundle was reviewed and found to include passenger lists for dates September 21, 1963, to October 5, 1963, but no passenger list for bus No. 516 for September 26, 1963, was found.

The information hereinunder was furnished by T-13:

On March 24, 1963, Captain FERNANDO GUTIERREZ BARRIOS, Assistant Director of the Mexican Federal Security Police (DFS), advised that his agency had conducted no investigation in connection with the travel in Mexico of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and did not have in its possession any passenger lists from any bus lines.

On April 14, 1964, the fact the passenger lists of the September 26, 1963, Flecha Roja trip from Nuevo Laredo to Mexico, D. F., had never appeared and were alleged to be in the hands of an unidentified investigative agency of the Mexican Government was brought to the attention of the Acting Minister of Government, Attorney LUIS ECHEVERRIA, who issued instructions to the Chief of the Inspection Department of the Immigration Service, Attorney SANTIAGO IBANEZ LLAMAS, to make every effort to locate the passenger list described above.

On May 1, 1964, Inspector JOSE MARIO DEL VALLE advised that he had been instructed to attempt to locate the Flecha Roja passenger list and was making every effort to do so.

(E) Transportes del Norte Passengers Originating in Guadalajara

On April 3, 1964, T-8 advised that the Linea Azul (Blue Line) bus company affords service from Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mexico, to San Luis Potosi, State of San Luis Potosi, Mexico, to make connections with Transportes del Norte for possible further travel to Monterrey and Nuevo Laredo, Mexico. According to T-8, a reservations list for the October 2, 1963, 8:00 a.m. departure of the Blue Line bus from Guadalajara with San Luis Potosi as its destination reflects the following information as best the names and other data thereon could be deciphered:

Name of Passenger	Destination	Ticket No.
HILDA QUEZADA	N. Laredo	77898
----- (*)	-----	99
JOSE CRUZ	Monterrey	00751
HILDA QUEZADA	N. Laredo	77900 ½ (**)
CECILIO CARDENAZ	Monterrey	00749
JOSE MAZO	San Luis	14128
VICTORIA MAGALLANES	(apparently did not travel)	
MAXIMINO ESQUIVEL	Monterrey	00752
PEDRO GLEZ. (GONZALEZ)	Monterrey	00753
AURELIO HDEZ. (HERNANDEZ)	San Luis	1362

(* Lines indicate second passenger or seat reserved in name of preceding passenger)
(** ½ indicates half fare paid)

Comprehensive investigation, including a check of the files of the United States Consulate visa records, a check of telephone directories, and numerous interviews of persons listed in the telephone directories with similar names, were conducted at Guadalajara for the above names of persons traveling beyond San Luis Potosi, without identifying anyone who had been a passenger of Transportes del Norte on October 2, 1963.

(F) Transportes del Norte Bus Line Operation, Monterrey

The following information was furnished by T-18.

On April 19, 1964, RAMON TREVINO QUEZADA, vice president and manager of the Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, terminal of Transportes del Norte bus line, advised that tickets are taken up by the driver from passengers at the time they board the bus, and he deposits them in a manila envelope, which is provided for that purpose in connection with each trip of a unit and driver. He stated the driver makes a notation on the outside of the envelope as to the number of passengers traveling over a determined section of the route, and the tickets inside the envelope should coincide or balance with the notation by the driver on the envelope.

With respect to the records of the company for the trip of bus No. 373 on October 2, 1963, from Monterrey to Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, and Laredo, Texas, TREVINO advised that he was unable to explain the fact that the envelope carries the figure of "12" passengers from Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, to Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, and Laredo, Texas, and "1" passenger from Nuevo Laredo to Laredo, although a total of "20" ticket sections were in the envelope for that particular trip. He stated, however, that the notation by the driver is a clerical function which he handles during the trip, often at night and under considerable stress and pressure, and he can only conclude that the driver made an error in writing "12" rather than "19" upon completing his collection of tickets and delivering the envelope at the conclusion of his run.

It was mentioned to TREVINO that the baggage manifest for the bus which arrived at Nuevo Laredo in the early morning of October 3, 1963, had listed the number of that bus as No. 396, and he advised that this notation could only be a clerical error by the baggage handler. He displayed a copy of a document referred to as a "traffic report" for Transportes del Norte at its Nuevo Laredo terminal for October 3, 1963, which recorded that bus No. 373 had arrived at that terminal at 1:35 a.m. with A. IBARRA as the driver. The "traffic report" for October 2, 1963, registered the arrival of bus No. 396

at Nuevo Laredo as having taken place at 15:30 (3:30 p.m.) on that date and its departure from Nuevo Laredo for Monterrey was recorded on the report for the following day as having occurred at 2:30 a.m. He pointed out that on the basis of the foregoing records, bus No. 396 would still have been at the Nuevo Laredo terminal at the time of arrival on October 3, 1963, of bus No. 373, and he assumed the baggage handler had become confused between them when he made the erroneous notation on the baggage manifest.

(G) Ticketing Procedures by Transportes del Norte Bus Line

The following information was furnished by T-13.

On April 20, 1964, RAMON MEDINA BELTRAN, manager of the Mexico City terminal of the Transportes del Norte bus line, advised that this company is affiliated with the Greyhound Lines in the United States and is authorized and in a position to sell transportation to any point in the United States. He stated that until approximately one year ago the sale of bus transportation in the United States in behalf of Greyhound Lines had been effected through a system of exchange or purchase orders; however, in the interest of simplifying the sales and accounting procedures, Transportes del Norte ticket counters are now stocked with Greyhound Lines tickets and make direct sales in behalf of Greyhound, as well as its own facilities. He stated very definitely that the only record as to the identity of any person purchasing Greyhound transportation through a Transportes del Norte ticket counter would be the recording of the seat reservation on a passenger list at the point of origin or purchase of the ticket.

VI. MISCELLANEOUS INQUIRIES AT MEXICO CITY CONCERNING OSWALD

(A) Telephone Numbers in Oswald's Address Book

T-13 advised that the following notations appeared in the personal address book of LEE HARVEY OSWALD (translations of the Spanish language items appear in parentheses):

Mexico City

Consulado de Cuba
(Cuban Consulate)
Zamora y F. Marques
11-28-47
SYLVIA DURAN

Embajada de la Union Sovietica
(Embassy of the Soviet Union)

15-61-55 (15-60-55)

Depto. de Asuntos Consulares
(Department of Consular Affairs)

Cubano Airlines
Paseo de la Reforma 56
35-79-00

T-13 furnished the following information on May 1, 1964:

The directory of the Mexican Telephone Company for the Federal District (Mexican Federal Capital, which includes Mexico City) published in September, 1963, column 2, page 119, records: "CONSULADO de Cuba, Zamora y F. Marquez (names of cross Streets), (telephone) 11-28-47."

Column 1, page 157, of the same directory reflects: "EMBAJADA de la Union de las Republicas Sovieticas Socialistas en Mexico (Embassy of the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics in Mexico), Czda. Tacubaya (Calzada meaning highway

or street) 204, Agregado Militar (Military Attache)...(telephone) 15-69-87, Depto. de Asuntos Consulares (Department of Consular Affairs), C. B. Zetina (street name) 12...(telephone) 15-61-55."

Column 4, page 112, of the above-mentioned directory records the following: "CIA. CUBANA DE AVIACION, S. A., (Cuban Aviation Company, Incorporated) PASEO DE LA REFORMA 56... (telephone) 35-79-00." In addition to the foregoing, which is indicated as being equipped with two direct lines, the following additional telephone numbers are listed: 46-75-04, 46-61-64, 46-61-27, and 35-79-09.

The April 1, 1964, issue of the "Diario Oficial" ("Official Daily"), which states on the cover that it is the "Organ of the Constitutional Government of the United States of Mexico," records as emanating from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs the "List of the Diplomatic Corps Accredited to the Government of the United States of Mexico." On page 15 of the above-described publication under "Union de Republicas Socialistas Sovieticas" (Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics) is recorded the data: "Cancilleria y residencia: (Chancellery and residence) Calzada de Tacubaya 204, Telefonos: (Telephones) 15-60-55 y (and) 15-61-55." The foregoing data is followed by a listing of names and residence addresses of the Soviet diplomatic officials and their wives.

T-16, who is in a position to be well-informed with respect to the day-to-day operations of the Mexico City ticket offices of the "Compania Cubana de Aviacion" (Cuban Aviation Company - commonly referred to as "Cubana Airlines"), furnished the following information on April 18, 1964:

Most of the office employees at the Cubana Airlines ticket office, Paseo de la Reforma 56, Mexico City, are Mexican citizens and are opposed to the present revolutionary regime in Cuba of FIDEL CASTRO. Source advised that he would have an excellent possibility of being informed of any visits or inquiries made at the Cubana Airlines offices by an American, and he is thoroughly convinced that LEE HARVEY OSWALD did not appear at those offices during late September and early October, 1963, within the regular working hours. Source viewed various photographs of OSWALD and also consulted with associates at the Cubana Airlines office and reiterated his conviction that

OSWALD had not been at those offices at any time.

This source confirmed that the published and most used telephone number for the Cubana Airlines office is 35-79-00.

(B) Possibility OSWALD Sent or Received Money

T-11 reported that on January 13, 1964, ALFONSO FRIAS, Assistant Chief of the Bank of Mexico Police at Mexico, D. F., Mexico, advised that a check of the records of "Telegrafos Nacionales" failed to disclose any record of money sent or received by OSWALD during the time he was in Mexico through use of communications channels handled by that telegraph system.

On March 6, 1964, FRIAS advised that all banks in Mexico, including all branch banks, were checked officially for LEE HARVEY OSWALD and his aliases of O. H. LEE and ALEK JAMES HIDELL, and no information was developed that OSWALD had received or sent any money through those banks during the time he was in Mexico.

(C) Inquiries at Hotel Cuba

PATRICIA WINSTON and PAMELA MUMFORD, who were passengers on the same bus with OSWALD from Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, Mexico, to Mexico, D. F., September 26-27, 1963, when interviewed on December 17, 1963, related that during the bus trip OSWALD recommended that they stay at the Hotel Cuba in Mexico City. They related that OSWALD claimed he had stayed at that hotel several times before and pointed out that the hotel was inexpensive, mentioning, however, that he was not staying at the Hotel Cuba during his current trip.

Inquiry was conducted to establish whether OSWALD had, in fact, stayed at the Hotel Cuba during a period following his return to the United States from Russia in June, 1962 to November, 1963.

On December 27, 1963, T-4 advised that an exhaustive search of the records of the Hotel Cuba located at Calle Republica de Cuba No. 69, Mexico City, for the period June, 1962, to October, 1963, failed to disclose any registration

for OSWALD under his name or known aliases,

T-12 advised as follows:

On March 11, 1964, ANGEL CELORIO, manager, Hotel Cuba, made available records of that hotel, which were rechecked for the period June 9, 1962, to November 22, 1963, and no record could be located for the name of LEE HARVEY OSWALD or his known aliases O. H. LEE and ALEK JAMES HIDELL. The records did contain a registration for one ROBERTO LEE, who registered at the hotel on August 11, 1963, was assigned room No. 27, and checked out of the hotel on August 21, 1963. No further identifying data regarding this LEE was contained in the records. (OSWALD had been reported as being at New Orleans, Louisiana, during that period.)

CELORIO advised he has been at the Hotel Cuba only since November 11, 1963, when he became manager, and prior thereto, JOSE SANCHEZ, who is presently associated with another hotel in Mexico City, served as manager for about a four-month period and Mr. RAFAEL AVALOS, also now employed at another hotel in Mexico City, had served as manager for a number of years.

On March 12, 1964, both RAFAEL AVALOS, manager, Hotel Congreso, Calle de Allende No. 18, Mexico, D. F., and JOSE SANCHEZ, manager, Hotel Catedral, Calle Donceles No. 95, Mexico, D. F., viewed a photograph of OSWALD, and both advised they could not recognize the photograph as being of anyone who stayed at the Hotel Cuba during the time they were managing the hotel. Both were of the opinion that if OSWALD had stayed at the Hotel Cuba during the time they were in charge there, they would have recalled him. Neither could furnish any pertinent information regarding the possibility OSWALD may have stayed at the Hotel Cuba in the past.

AVALOS related he had served as manager at the Hotel Cuba for a number of years until July, 1962, and SANCHEZ stated he had managed the Hotel Cuba from June 1, 1963, to November 11, 1963. SANCHEZ stated that during the period July, 1962, to June 1, 1963, when he became manager, the administration of the hotel had been disorganized and there was no permanent

manager. He stated that JESUS HERNANDEZ SANCHEZ and his brother, HIGINIO HERNANDEZ SANCHEZ, both of whom he believed were still employed at the Hotel Cuba, would most logically be the persons in the best position to know whether or not OSWALD stayed at the Hotel Cuba during the period July, 1962, to June 1, 1963.

JESUS HERNANDEZ SANCHEZ, room clerk, Hotel Cuba, advised on March 13, 1964, that he has been employed as room clerk at that hotel for several years. He stated that during the period from July, 1962, to June 1, 1963, when the hotel had no permanent manager, he and his brother, HIGINIO HERNANDEZ SANCHEZ, performed the administrative functions at the hotel and had most contact with the guests.

HERNANDEZ viewed a photograph of OSWALD and stated he could not recall ever seeing him. He further stated he could not recognize the photograph as being of any person who had been at the Hotel Cuba during the time he has been employed there. He advised that several months ago he and his brother, HIGINIO, had been shown a photograph of OSWALD by a local police official, and at that time both he and his brother were unable to recognize the photograph of OSWALD as being of any person who had stayed at the hotel during the period they had been working there. He added that following the publicity arising from the assassination of President KENNEDY, seeing OSWALD's photograph in the newspapers, and after viewing a photograph of OSWALD exhibited by the police official mentioned above, he and his brother had discussed the matter and had agreed they could not recall OSWALD's ever having stayed at the Hotel Cuba.

(D) Jai Alai in Mexico City

T-12 advised in connection with the possibility that OSWALD might have attended a jai alai game in Mexico, D. F., that the "Mexico City Daily Bulletin," a free English publication circulated at hotels, motels, drug stores, and tourist-type stores in Mexico, D. F., lists daily the following as a sport event of interest:

"Jai alai, the ancient game from Spain, can be seen every day but Monday at Fronton Mexico, Plaza de la Republica, at 7:30 p.m. (men players) and every afternoon except Thursday at 4:30 p.m. at Fronton Metropolitano, Bahia Todos Santos 190 (women players). Parimutuel betting at both."

T-12 provided the following data:

On March 19, 1964, GUADALUPE GAYTAN SANCHEZ, caretaker and resident at the Fronton Mexico, Plaza de la Republica No. 3, Mexico, D. F., for thirty years, was unable to identify the photograph of OSWALD. GAYTAN SANCHEZ stated that ENRIQUE MARTINEZ DE VILLAGRAN has been the doorman at the Fronton Mexico for twenty years and, as such, observes every person who enters to determine that this person is properly dressed and not the type who might cause a disturbance at the jai alai game.

On March 19, 1964, ENRIQUE MARTINEZ DE VILLAGRAN was unable to identify OSWALD's photograph, but stated the photograph appeared similar to an American who had entered the Fronton Mexico five or six months previously on several occasions for a period of a week and a day. He was not certain the American could be identical with OSWALD nor did he have any specific information about the American, his whereabouts, or his background.

On March 20, 1964, IGNACIO VADILLO B., the general cashier for the Fronton Metropolitano, Bahia Todos Santos No. 190, Mexico, D. F., stated jai alai is not played at this Fronton. The game played there is Fron-Tenis, which differs from jai alai in that the players do not use a cesta (a basket fastened to the hand of the player), but a racket similar to a tennis racket is used.

VADILLO B. stated few, if any, Americans frequent the Fronton Metropolitano and those who do so are usually remembered. VADILLO B. was unable to identify the photograph of OSWALD as an American who might have been at the Fronton Metropolitano. He suggested that OSWALD's photograph be displayed to ESQUIEL TAPIA ROMERO, an Inspector for the Treasury

Department of the Federal District of Mexico, because TAPIA ROMERO is always on duty at the front door of the Fronton Metropolitano to observe all customers as they enter.

ESQUIEL TAPIA ROMERO viewed the photograph of OSWALD on March 20, 1964, and stated definitely that OSWALD had not been at the Fronton Metropolitano.

(E) OSWALD's Luggage

The following information was furnished by T-13:

On May 4, 1964, JUAN PEREZ GONZALEZ advised that he is the chief of the baggage department at the terminal of the Flecha Roja bus line, Calle Heroes Ferrocarrileros No. 45, Mexico, D. F. PEREZ viewed photographs of an olive-colored, "B-4" bag with yellow chalk or crayon markings on one side which appeared to be "9/26" and possibly an initial, of fragments of stickers and tags thereon, and of a blue, zippered handbag and affirmed that he has no recollection of those pieces of luggage and did not recognize any of the markings, stickers or tags as being in any way connected with the Flecha Roja operations. He stated, however, that he recently entered Mexico at Nuevo Laredo with a small, zippered handbag of canvas material, and when he went through Mexican Customs, the Inspector placed a green chalk or crayon marking on the bag to indicate it had been inspected.

PEREZ displayed the various photographs to the baggage handlers on duty at the terminal, and they stated they were unable to recall the luggage in question or make any explanation of the tags, stickers and inscriptions on them.

On May 8, 1964, the manager of the Mexico City terminal of the Transportes del Norte bus line, Insurgentes Sur No. 137, viewed the photographs mentioned above and advised that he did not have any recollection with respect to the two pieces of luggage described above nor did he believe that any of the fragments of stickers and tags thereon were connected in any way with the Transportes del Norte baggage handling procedures. He expressed the belief that the yellow chalk markings on the olive-colored bag were typical of the method used by Mexican Customs Inspectors at Nuevo Laredo to mark luggage upon completing examination thereof in lieu of a sticker which they sometimes use.

The manager, RICARDO MEDINA BELTRAN, displayed the photographs to the baggage handlers on duty, and they affirmed that they were unable to recognize either piece of luggage in connection with any passenger but stated unanimously that they recognized the crayon or chalk markings on the olive-colored bag as typical of the inspection procedure of Mexican Customs at Nuevo Laredo. MEDINA also displayed the photographs to several Transportes del Norte drivers, and they were of the opinion that the yellow inscriptions on the olive-colored bag had been placed there by the Mexican Customs Inspector at Nuevo Laredo.

On May 4, 1964, SEBASTIAN PEREZ HERNANDEZ, assistant desk clerk at the Hotel del Comercio, Calle Bernardino de Sahagun No. 19, Mexico City, advised that he could not recognize the photographs of either the olive-colored or the blue-colored luggage as having been in the possession of a guest at that hotel.

On May 8, 1964, GUILLERMO GARCIA LUNA, owner of the Hotel del Comercio, affirmed that he was unable to recognize the photographs of the two bags as having any connection with OSWALD or any other guest at the Hotel del Comercio.

MATILDE GARNICA, maid at the Hotel del Comercio, who claimed to remember OSWALD as a guest at the hotel in room No. 18, examined the photographs of the luggage on May 8, 1964, and stated she recognized the small, blue, zippered handbag as the luggage which OSWALD had in his room at the hotel. She pointed out that she had been impressed by the fact that he had very few personal effects, had noticed he did some laundry each day and left the wet articles hanging in the bathroom, and she was quite certain she had not seen the larger, olive-colored bag.

On May 9, 1964, PEDRO RODRIGUEZ LEDESMA, night watchman at the Hotel del Comercio, examined the photographs referred to above and stated he was quite certain OSWALD had been carrying the blue handbag on the morning of his departure from the hotel. He claimed to be unable to definitely affirm that OSWALD had been carrying the olive-colored bag, as he could not remember several of its characteristics, but he expressed the firm conviction that OSWALD had been carrying two pieces of luggage. He related that on the morning of his departure, OSWALD carried his own luggage down the two flights of stairs and waited in the reception area while RODRIGUEZ went in search of a taxi.

When RODRIGUEZ returned with the taxi, he carried the luggage from the reception area to the taxi, but still has the strong impression that he had a bag in each hand. RODRIGUEZ admitted his recollection of the type and color of the luggage is very hazy, and he does not wish to state definitely that he recognizes the photograph of either piece of luggage in connection with OSWALD.

(F) Arrest, Interrogation and Physical Condition of SILVIA DURAN

With respect to the alleged arrest of SILVIA T. DURAN, the Mexico City daily newspaper "Novedades" for November 30, 1963, page 1, published an article, translated from Spanish as follows:

"Gobernacion (Interior) advises concerning case of Mrs. SILVIA T. DURAN

"The Ministry of Gobernacion advised last night that Mrs. SILVIA TIRADO DE DURAN, who was interviewed concerning the possibility that she might have had dealings with LEE HARVEY OSWALD during his stay in our country as a tourist, was not located at the Cuban Consulate, nor did she request authorization to serve a foreign government, and that in view thereof, the investigation which was made was not in respect to her status as an employee of the Cuban Consulate in Mexico.

"It (the announcement) concluded by saying that the woman in question agreed to go to the office to which she was summoned and she was interrogated without any force whatsoever."

On December 9, 1963, DAVID ALKON appeared voluntarily at the United States Embassy, Mexico City, identified himself as an architect residing at Calle Fernandez Gonzalez Roa No. 47, Ciudad Satelite, State of Mexico, and furnished the following information to T-2:

ALKON is a designer of residential homes and has a business arrangement with one HORACIO DURAN for the interior decoration of houses designed by ALKON. DURAN is the husband of SILVIA TIRADO DE DURAN.

ALKON stated he has no social association with DURAN but understands DURAN is procommunist and often holds Marxist discussions in his home. ALKON advised that DURAN had mentioned to him that his wife had been detained and questioned by Mexico City police about her knowledge of LEE HARVEY OSWALD. DURAN told ALKON his wife knew OSWALD because the latter had been to the Cuban Embassy in an attempt to secure a visa for travel to Cuba. ALKON gained the impression that the wife was not well-acquainted with OSWALD, but only recalled he had been at the Cuban Embassy after she read of the assassination of President KENNEDY. ALKON advised that it was his impression that the wife's contact with OSWALD related only to the application for a visa and that her contact with him was very slight.

ALKON said that DURAN commented to him that he thought it was a mistake for Cuba to protest to Mexico about his wife's being questioned by Mexican authorities, since the latter had a perfect right to question her about her knowledge of OSWALD. According to press reports, the Cuban Government presented a very strong note of protest to the Mexican Ambassador in Havana with regard to the detention and questioning of SILVIA TIRADO DE DURAN by Mexican authorities, and this note was rejected by the Mexican Government because of the unacceptable language utilized therein.

On April 4, 1964, the following information was provided by T-13:

WILLIAM D. SHANAHAN, Editor of the Mexico City daily English-language newspaper, "The News," related that on April 3, 1964, DANIEL NAVA RAMOS, reporter for the Mexico City daily, "Novedades," had attempted to contact SILVIA DURAN and her husband, HORACIO DURAN, at their residence in an effort to obtain human interest material for a newspaper article he was writing with respect to the OSWALD case. NAVA had experienced considerable difficulty in seeing the DURANs and was allowed to enter their apartment with the understanding that he remain no longer than fifteen minutes. He was not permitted to speak directly to SILVIA DURAN and was advised

by her husband that she had suffered a nervous breakdown following her interrogation by Mexican authorities and had been prohibited by her physician and DURAN, himself, from discussing the OSWALD matter further.

(G) ELIZABETH CATLETT MORA's Concern About OSWALD's Activities

T-22, a confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised as follows on December 6, 1963:

ELIZABETH CATLETT MORA, also known as BETTY MORA, was very upset and excited over the involvement of LEE HARVEY OSWALD as the reported assassin of President JOHN F. KENNEDY.

MORA had indicated that the Communist Party of Mexico was very interested in obtaining all information available concerning OSWALD's travel to Mexico and particularly data as to how much American authorities knew about this.

MORA had stated also that OSWALD could be linked "to Mexico" only through his activities before his trip to the Soviet Union. She was very interested in obtaining information concerning the date that OSWALD departed for Russia and stated that she considered it "terribly important" to obtain any press references to OSWALD's activities in New Orleans, Louisiana, before he went to Russia. She added that if something regarding OSWALD's activities at that time appeared in the press, it could "blow the lid off and we could all get fried."

MORA stated that she could not understand why the investigation of OSWALD as reported to the present time in the press had not focused on New Orleans, Louisiana, rather than Dallas, Texas.

MORA affirmed that OSWALD was well known in Russia among the Americans who were there at the same time as he and that he was "not that much of a nut," meaning that he could not have undertaken singly to assassinate President KENNEDY.

MORA stated that one MARY LOUISE PATTERSON, also known as MARY LOU PATTERSON, whom she described as presently residing in the Soviet Union and attending the "Friendship School" there, knew OSWALD while he was in Russia. Source advised that MARY LOUISE PATTERSON allegedly is an American from New York, New York, who now is married to a Cuban, name unknown to the source, whom MARY LOUISE PATTERSON met while living at the Friendship House in Moscow. MARY LOUISE PATTERSON is her maiden name and she and her husband reportedly are planning to move from Russia to Cuba.

MARY LOUISE CAMACHO, nee PATTERSON, born March 15, 1943, Chicago, Illinois, is the daughter of WILLIAM L. PATTERSON, Chairman of the New York State Communist Party (CP), and she is presently residing in the Soviet Union with her husband, ROBERTO CAMACHO. Although not known to have been formally a CP member, CAMACHO is apparently accepted as such and is being groomed for Party leadership responsibilities in the future. Her participation in CP sponsored and endorsed Marxist Youth activities, her attendance at and participation in other CP celebrations and activities, her attendance at the Patrice Lumumba University in Moscow, her unauthorized travel to Red China, and other participation in communist-type activities further this conclusion.

Source advised on January 6, 1964, that MORA was ill and would not discuss the OSWALD case with anyone.

On January 13, 1964, source advised that MORA had made a statement that OSWALD "walked in cold" to the Cuban Embassy in Mexico, D. F., Mexico, and the first person he talked to was TERESA PROENZA, Cultural Attache of the Cuban Embassy.

MORA further stated that as PROENZA did not speak English she turned OSWALD over to the nearest person, not identified by MORA, but described as being of higher rank and knowing English. MORA said that PROENZA allegedly made the statement that the purpose of OSWALD's visit to the Cuban Embassy was to obtain a visa to go to Russia.

On February 6, 1964, source advised that on January 23, 1964, MORA continued to be ill with an extraordinary amount of eye trouble. Source advised on March 7, 1964, that MORA was

still ill and would not discuss the OSWALD matter any further with anyone.

Source described ELIZABETH CATLETT MORA as a naturalized Mexican citizen of American origin who formerly was a member of the Communist Party, USA, who now is a member of the "Partido Comunista Mexicano" (PCM - Communist Party of Mexico) and who on occasion has acted as liaison between the PCM and the American Communist Group in Mexico (ACGM).

> The published statutes of the PCM state: "The Communist Party of Mexico has as its final objectives to construct socialism and to build the communist society in Mexico."
>
> The ACGM is a loose association of a predominantly social nature of present and/or past members of the Communist Party, USA, and their friends and associates who share a common sympathy for communism and the Soviet Union.

(H) Information Concerning CHARLES SMALL; Bracelet, Post Cards, Race Track Pamphlet

T-22 reported that as a result of the assassination of President KENNEDY and the publication of the facts concerning OSWALD's leftist connections and his prior residence in the Soviet Union, many members of the ACGM were extremely fearful, expecting police harassment of all leftists.

Source identified CHARLES SMALL, true name CHARLES NELSON SMOLIKOFF, who was born in Brooklyn, New York, on March 16, 1911, as being one of the most prominent associates of the ACGM. According to the source, SMALL is a United States citizen who resides in Mexico, D. F., and operates a tourist-type store at Calle Niza No. 47, where he sells silver jewelry and other gift items. Source stated that SMALL resided in Miami, Florida, from 1939 to October, 1954, when he moved to Mexico.

T-22 learned that in mid-December, 1963, SMALL had expressed concern that OSWALD might have visited his store in

Mexico, as "many American communists, when in Mexico, D. F., appear at his store." According to source, SMALL stated that when accounts of LEE HARVEY OSWALD's involvement in the assassination of President KENNEDY first appeared in the Mexican press, he consulted his personal records (for information about OSWALD.) Source reported that SMALL did not indicate the results of the check of his records and did not indicate that he recognized OSWALD from newspaper photographs or that he was familiar with his name.

T-22 advised that in the past some, but not all, American communists visiting Mexico, D. F., have appeared at SMALL's place of business, and SMALL has assisted these individuals in connection with their problems while in Mexico, D. F.

According to source, SMALL had mentioned that it was fortunate that during the period OSWALD was in Mexico, according to the Mexican newspaper accounts, he, SMALL, was away from Mexico and in the United States. Source advised that SMALL departed from Mexico on September 15, 1963, for New York, New York, with his son, DENNIS, to visit his parents. T-22 expressed the belief that in mid-December SMALL was building up a defense against any possible questioning by Mexican police. Source explained that SMALL previously expressed fear of possible Mexican police interrogation as early as the latter part of June, 1963, indicating he did not know what difficulty he would encounter during his proposed trip to the United States.

Source further advised that in late December, 1963, SMALL claimed he had been carrying his "red book" at all times since the publicity of the travel of OSWALD in Mexico, because he momentarily expected to be arrested by the Mexican police, and his "red book" would prove he was in the United States at the time of OSWALD's presence in Mexico. According to T-22, SMALL felt he would eliminate any trouble from the Mexican police if he were able to convince them that he was in the United States at the time OSWALD was in Mexico.

T-22 understood that in mentioning his "red book" SMALL had reference to his Mexican Immigration document attesting to his immigrant status in Mexico. Source added that a record is maintained in this booklet or carnet of departures from and

arrivals in Mexico of the bearer, and in the past it has been accepted in the ACGM that "for a few hundred pesos" it is possible to have a record made of absence from Mexico without actually effecting any travel.

In early January, 1964, according to source, SMALL continued to worry that he might have known OSWALD at some time and that OSWALD might have visited his store while in Mexico, D. F. Source stated SMALL had no definite information in this regard and was only speculating on the matter. Source was unable to develop any specific information to indicate that SMALL might actually have known OSWALD, that SMALL knew anyone who knew OSWALD, or that OSWALD had visited SMALL's store in Mexico, D. F. Source considered SMALL's concern about the possibility that OSWALD might have visited his store to be part of the general concern of members of the ACGM after reading that OSWALD had been in Mexico.

In connection with the possibility that a silver-colored bracelet considered to be of Japanese origin was given by OSWALD to his wife, MARINA NIKOLAEVNA OSWALD, upon his return to Dallas, Texas, from Mexico, about October 3, 1963, T-22 advised on February 18, 1964, that SMALL was not known to handle imported Japanese merchandise in his store in Mexico, D. F., which merchandise would be similar to the type of bracelet given to Mrs. OSWALD and added as follows:

Post cards had never been observed on sale in SMALL's store at any time, and this would seem to obviate OSWALD's having purchased at SMALL's store six colored post cards depicting scenes in Mexico, which reportedly were among OSWALD's possessions. On February 18, 1964, SMALL had not been known to have available for sale or distribution any pamphlets exactly like or similar to the pamphlet reportedly located among OSWALD's possessions with the inscription on the cover page: "Hipodromo de las Americas, S. A., Mexico, D. F."

Source advised that additional inquiries would be made at SMALL's store for any possibility that OSWALD could have purchased or obtained the above-mentioned bracelet, post cards, and/or pamphlet at his store and that a check also would be made for these items at the four known outlets of Japanese merchandise in Mexico, D. F.

On February 19, 1964, source advised that careful review had been made of all the bracelets in SMALL's store, and none of these was of Japanese origin or appeared in any way similar to a photograph of the above-mentioned bracelet.

According to T-22, complete verification had been made of previous observations that no post cards exist and none are sold at SMALL's store in Mexico, D. F.

T-22 advised that the six colored post cards depicting various scenes in Mexico which were in OSWALD's possession were designed and manufactured by one FISCHGRUND, one of the two largest manufacturers of post cards in Mexico and that these post cards are sold in a great number of stores in Mexico.

Source stated that a check of four known outlets of Japanese merchandise in Mexico, D. F., was made and that these outlets do not handle any type of bracelet which would be similar to the one which OSWALD gave his wife.

T-23, a confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that 244 stores, including jewelry stores, tourist-type gift shops, and stores handling silverware in Mexico, D. F., were contacted during the period March 6 through 13, 1964, without locating any store which carries the type of bracelet which OSWALD gave his wife.

This source concluded that OSWALD could not have purchased the bracelet in Mexico since the import tax on such an article not manufactured in Mexico would be prohibitive for resale at a profit, unless OSWALD bought it from an ambulatory street vendor, in which case the bracelet might have been smuggled into Mexico by a Japanese sailor at the port of Acapulco, Guerrero, Mexico. If the latter occurred, OSWALD might have had a problem upon presenting the bracelet to an engraver in Mexico because he would have been handling smuggled merchandise.

T-24, a confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past, contacted 59 stores in Mexico, D. F., during the period March 7 through 14, 1964, which included jewelry stores, stores selling silverware, and stores handling

engraving, and was unable to locate any store which carried the type of bracelet OSWALD gave his wife. As a result, source did not believe OSWALD could have purchased the bracelet in Mexico because the import tax on a bracelet not manufactured in Mexico would prohibit resale at a profit. T-24 stated that if OSWALD bought the bracelet in Mexico, he could have purchased it from a street vendor, who could have obtained it from a Japanese seaman in Acapulco, Guerrero, Mexico, in which case OSWALD would have had a problem getting the bracelet engraved because it would have been smuggled into Mexico.

T-13 advised that on March 19, 1964, DANIEL GALINDO, assistant manager of the Hipodromo de las Americas, S. A., Mexico, D. F., a thoroughbred race track, stated he was familiar with the pamphlet entitled "Hipodromo de las Americas, S. A., Mexico, D. F." GALINDO related that this pamphlet was published by the race track three or four years ago, explaining in English and in Spanish the "Rules for Betting in 1-2 Selection and Quinielas."

This pamphlet was given wide distribution at the race track and at souvenir shops, hotels, motels, drug stores, and restaurants and for a time was inserted in the programs on racing days for patrons of the track. The race track still has some copies of this pamphlet on hand but has not distributed it during recent years. The same information recorded in the pamphlet is now published in the racing program for a given day whenever space is available for that purpose.

GALINDO stated such a pamphlet could possibly have been picked up from any of the numerous localities in Mexico, D. F., where the pamphlet was previously distributed if copies are still available, but all the localities are now unknown to him.

VII. ALLEGATION BY PEDRO GUTIERREZ VALENCIA

(A) Basis for Inquiry

T-2 furnished the information which follows:

On January 23, 1964, ELDRIDGE A. SNIGHT, Regional Security Officer, United States Embassy, Mexico, D. F., Mexico, made available a letter, written in the Spanish language, dated December 2, 1963, which had been directed to President LYNDON B. JOHNSON by PEDRO GUTIERREZ VALENCIA, who described himself as a credit investigator for a Mexico City department store.

The letter states that he was at the Cuban Embassy in Mexico City on September 30, 1963, or October 1, 1963, to conduct a credit investigation concerning an employee of that Embassy and, upon leaving, he observed a Cuban in the company of a person he judged to be an American also leaving the premises of the Cuban Embassy. According to this letter, these two individuals were engaged in a heated discussion in English involving "CASTRO, Cuba and KENNEDY." GUTIERREZ alleged that the Cuban observed by him at that time was counting American currency, and both persons departed from the area in an automobile. The letter continued that he had later seen photographs of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and had concluded that the American seen with the Cuban was LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

Inquiry on January 27, 1964, at the credit department of the Mexico City department store known as "Palacio de Hierro," Calle Durango No. 230, revealed that GUTIERREZ is known there as a credit investigator.

(B) Interviews of GUTIERREZ VALENCIA

On January 29, 1964, PEDRO GUTIERREZ VALENCIA, who resides in Mexico City at Calle Florida No. 9, Colonia Napoles, Mexico, D. F., advised that he currently is employed at the Palacio de Hierro department store as a credit investigator and during the period from 1947 to 1949, he was the Assistant Commandant of the Penitentiary of the Federal District, located on Calle Lecumberri. During the period from 1943 to 1946, he was connected with the management of the restaurant "Le Rendez

Vous," in Mexico, D. F.

GUTIERREZ related that when he was Assistant Commandant of the Penitentiary, Dr. ESTHER CHAPA, whom he described as a "well-known communist," was the Parole Board Director at the prison. He said that Dr. CHAPA formally accused him of being anti-communist at that time, which was a correct charge, since he "most certainly was anti-communist." He stated that Dr. CHAPA was finally dismissed from her position by her superiors.

GUTIERREZ explained he had offered the above facts for the purpose of substantiating his avowed anti-communist sentiments during a long period of time.

GUTIERREZ acknowledged that he was the author of the aforementioned letter dated December 2, 1963, directed to President LYNDON B. JOHNSON.

GUTIERREZ stated that on September 30, 1963, or October 1, 1963, he had occasion to go to the Cuban Embassy in Mexico, D. F., in connection with a credit investigation of a female employee of that Embassy, and needing to interview this woman at the Cuban Embassy at about 10:30 a.m., he had parked his car on Calle Francisco Marquez just outside the parking area reserved for the use of Cuban Embassy vehicles.

On February 3, 1964, GUTIERREZ stated that he now estimates that he entered the premises of the Cuban Embassy at about 10:30 or 10:35 a.m. on October 1, 1963, and departed about 10:50 a.m., explaining that he had been able to fix the time rather closely because he had located a credit report on an individual he was investigating that date in Coyoacan (municipality in the Federal District) and estimated he was in Coyoacan at about 11:15 a.m. on October 1, 1963.

On January 29, 1964, GUTIERREZ related that upon entering the Cuban Embassy on October 1, 1963, he was able to locate the woman about whom he was inquiring and she displayed to him a card which identified her as a "Second Counselor" of the Cuban Embassy, but when he asked her to show him her carnet to identify her as an employee of the Cuban Embassy accredited to the Mexican Government, she said

that an application had been made to the Mexican Foreign Office but that her status had not, at that time, been recognized or accredited by the Mexican Government. GUTIERREZ explained that this was an obvious falsehood as he had checked at the Mexican Foreign Office previously and had found that no information was on record for this female employee of the Cuban Embassy, and the Mexican Foreign Office had no knowledge of her presence in Mexico.

GUTIERREZ stated that he told the credit applicant that she would require a "fiador" (guarantor) in order to have her credit application approved, and she indicated she could not furnish a "fiador," for which reason the credit application was not approved by the department store and no further action was taken in connection therewith.

On February 3, 1964, GUTIERREZ advised that an exhaustive search of the credit reports made by him in September and October, 1963, revealed that the credit report he made on a female employee of the Cuban Embassy at Mexico City on or about October 1, 1963, had been destroyed because of the fact her credit application had been rejected. He believed she was employed in the Commercial Department of the Cuban Embassy, that being the section he visited when he went there to contact her.

GUTIERREZ further related as follows:

Upon leaving the Cuban Embassy he paused in the courtyard which leads to the outside sidewalk and, while in the process of lighting his cigarette lighter, was bumped by a person who was also leaving the Cuban Embassy and was accompanied by an adult male American. GUTIERREZ subsequently viewed photographs of OSWALD and advised that it is his opinion OSWALD was the aforementioned American. It was his opinion that the person accompanying the American was a Cuban, basing this assumption on an expression used by this person after bumping into GUTIERREZ in the courtyard, as when GUTIERREZ excused himself, the person responded in Spanish, "Esta bien Chico" (that's all right, buddy), a common expression used by Cubans to indicate no harm was done.

He described this Cuban as follows:

Sex	Male
Race	White
Nationality	Cuban
Age	Appeared to be about 33 years of age
Height	Short, about 5 feet 3 inches to 5 feet 5 inches
Build	Very stocky and appeared to be a person of considerable physical strength
Hair	Black and curly
Complexion	Very light for a Cuban
Dress	Wore dark colored business suit, with sport shirt open at collar, and no necktie
Remarks	Wore no hat; spoke English fluently and rapidly; also spoke Spanish with a Cuban accent.

GUTIERREZ described the American who was accompanying this Cuban as follows:

Sex	Male
Race	White
Citizenship	Presumed to be United States citizen
Age	27 to 30 years
Complexion	Very light
Eyes	Unknown
Height	5 feet 9 inches to 5 feet 10 inches
Build	Slender
Weight	GUTIERREZ claimed to be unable to estimate weight but stated American was not at all fat or stocky
Hair	Dark brown
Dress	Wore beige or khaki-colored slacks and shirt of unrecalled type, with short jacket or windbreaker; wore no hat

Remarks: Appeared nervous and had appearance of being aggressive; was heard to speak only English

GUTIERREZ said that when they passed him, the two individuals were engaged in a heated discussion in English, and GUTIERREZ heard the words "CASTRO" and "KENNEDY" mentioned. He claimed he noticed that the Cuban had some American currency in his hand and appeared to be examining or counting this money. He said that after the Cuban and the American exited through the gate to the sidewalk on Calle Francisco Marquez, he observed the Cuban hand the money to the American, and the American took this money with his left hand, folded it and pushed it into his left-hand trouser pocket.

GUTIERREZ related that this exchange interested him, and he followed the two individuals along Calle Francisco Marquez until they turned left at the corner where he observed that they entered an automobile which he described as being a "Dina Renault," light beige in color and a fairly new or current model. The Cuban was on the driver's side. The license plates had white numerals on a black background, the coloring of the 1962-63 Mexican plates, but GUTIERREZ could furnish no information as to whether the plates were for the Federal District of Mexico, whether the plates may have been "diplomatic" plates, or whether they may have been from some state or territory of Mexico. After the American and the Cuban got into the car, they apparently drove away, and he did not see them further.

GUTIERREZ advised he believes that the person he considered to be OSWALD referred to the Cuban as "ERNIE" on at least two occasions during the conversation which he overheard. He expressed the opinion that the use of the name "ERNIE" may indicate that the Cuban's name may be "ERNESTO," which would be the normal Spanish name for a person who might be known as "ERNIE" or ERNEST.

On January 29, 1964, GUTIERREZ examined twenty-two photographs of current and recent employees of the Cuban Embassy at Mexico City and stated that none of the photographs exhibited to him is identical with the Cuban he observed in the company of the American at the Cuban Embassy on October 1, 1963.

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

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CIA

REFERRAL

On February 27, 1964, T-25 advised that inquiries at Calle Tolteca No. 53, Colonia Morelos, and at various business establishments in the immediate vicinity of that address, failed to develop any information concerning GAONA ELIAS or the above-described 1959 Renault automobile. Source advised that the structure numbered 53 on Calle Tolteca is actually a cow stable and unsuitable for human habitation. The address is located in an extremely poor, low-class area of Mexico City which is frequented by thieves.

Inquiry was also conducted at Calle Tolteca No. 53, Colonia Industrial, at Calle Tolteca in Colonia Ixtapalapa, and at Calle Tolteca in Colonia San Pedro de los Pinos, without obtaining information which would aid in identifying ARTURO GAONA ELIAS.

T-5 advised that a check of driver's license records at the Federal District Traffic Department revealed no evidence that anyone identifiable with ARTURO GAONA ELIAS had been issued a driver's license in the Federal District of Mexico. Source further advised that Traffic Department records do not show that license number 26-58-61 had been issued as of that date for the current 1964-65 Federal District license plates and that license number 26-58-61 is a 1962-63 Federal District license number.

Source further reported that no record could be located at the Ceremonial Division of the Mexican Ministry of Foreign Affairs that anyone by the name of ARTURO GAONA ELIAS had been reported to that Division as a representative of any foreign nation in Mexico.

The source also advised that no information identifiable with ARTURO GAONA ELIAS could be located in the files of the Identification Division, Metropolitan Police of the Federal District.

T-2 advised on March 2, 1964, that PEDRO GUTIERREZ VALENCIA stated that he had never known or heard of ARTURO GAONA ELIAS.

The information which follows was furnished by T-2:

Additional investigation at Mexico City, which included a check of the United States Visa records and the files of the National Automobile Theft Bureau, failed to develop further identifying information concerning ARTURO GAONA ELIAS until on March 4, 1964, ANTONIO SERVIN DE LA MORA, official of the Mexican Social Security Institute, reported that the files of that agency included a record for ARTURO GAONA ELIAS and his wife, IRMA MENDIVIL DE GAONA, as residents in the year 1957 at Calle Zaragosa No. 800, Colonia Plano Oriente, Ciudad Obregon, Sonora.

T-26, a confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that on March 11, 1964, ARTURO GAONA ELIAS had been located in Ciudad Obregon, Sonora, where he now resides at Calle Nuevo Leon 743 Norte. He advised source that he had sold the 1959 Renault automobile, motor No. 744492, to REYNALDO ROMERO FELIX, who lives at Calle Sinaloa No. 234 Sur, Ciudad Obregon.

Source advised that on March 11, 1964, REYNALDO ROMERO FELIX was located in Ciudad Obregon and advised he had sold the above-mentioned Renault automobile in July, 1961, to CLAUDIO OLIVEROS of Mexico City. He described OLIVEROS as having a questionable reputation as an automobile dealer and related that OLIVEROS took the Renault to Mexico, D. F., where he was believed to have turned it over to ERNESTO MITRANI, a Cuban, who was engaged in the automobile business. He advised that ERNESTO MITRANI has a brother by the name of ISAAC MITRANI, who also might be an automobile buyer.

According to ROMERO, this automobile was to have been sold by ERNESTO MITRANI at Mexico, D. F., or to have been sent to an American by the name of GUILLERMO WILLY, who deals in automobiles at Chihuahua, Chihuahua.

(E) Inquiry Concerning ERNESTO MITRANI

On March 13, 1964, MARGARITA MUNGUIA, Visa Section, United Stated Embassy, Mexico, D. F., made available visa file data concerning ERNESTO MITRANI LEVY, reflecting that he was born December 29, 1936, at Havana, Cuba, and that he was the holder of Cuban passport No. 26367, issued December, 1959, with expiration date in 1964.

The visa card contained a photograph of ERNESTO MITRANI, and he was described on this card in January, 1961, as being five feet seven inches in height, weighing 176 pounds, of fair complexion, brown hair and green eyes.

On March 17, 1964, photographs of ERNESTO MITRANI LEVY were exhibited to PEDRO GUTIERREZ VALENCIA, who stated that the photographs of MITRANI definitely do not depict the Cuban he saw in the company of an American at the Cuban Embassy about October 1, 1963.

GUTIERREZ advised he believes that the Cuban observed by him at the Cuban Embassy was not an employee of that Embassy, because this person had his late model Renault automobile parked on Calle Tacubaya in an area which is used by the general public for parking. He pointed out that many officials and employees of the Cuban Embassy park their cars on Calle Francisco Marquez in an area reserved for their use.

GUTIERREZ stated he believes that he would have no difficulty whatsoever identifying the Cuban if he ever observed a photograph of this person, because he has the appearance of the Cuban better fixed in his mind than the appearance of the American he considered to have been OSWALD.

T-19 advised on March 18, 1964, that ERNESTO MITRANI LEVY, employee of the "Casa Vogue" (ladies' wear shop), Calle Madero No. 20, Mexico, D. F., advised that about two years ago he was engaged in buying and selling used automobiles in Mexico. He affirmed, however, that he is certain he did not buy a 1959 Renault sedan from CLAUDIO OLIVEROS, explaining that OLIVEROS formerly operated a used car lot in Mexico City but, due to OLIVEROS' bad character and alleged fraudulent activities, he had been forced to close down the business and reportedly had left Mexico, D. F., for his home in Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mexico.

MITRANI also mentioned that he had been employed in the Cuban Embassy in Mexico, D. F., until 1959; however, he was unable to furnish any information concerning any possible employee of the Cuban Embassy who might have had a 1959 beige-colored Renault in his possession in October, 1963, or in February, 1964.

MITRANI stated that it is common practice for persons in Mexico to buy an automobile and leave it registered in the name of a prior owner to avoid payment of sales taxes. He said that the 1959 Renault may have changed hands many times since it originally was purchased by ARTURO GAONA ELIAS of Ciudad Obregon, Sonora, in 1959.

Upon recontact on March 24, 1964, MITRANI advised he had checked the incomplete records he still possesses for the period he was in the used car business and had located no record of a purchase of a 1959 Renault from CLAUDIO OLIVEROS or anyone else. MITRANI advised he had spoken with his brother, ISAAC MITRANI, in an effort to determine whether he might have a record of a transaction involving the aforementioned Renault, but his brother likewise could locate no record involving the 1959 Renault automobile.

(F) Further Interviews of GUTIERREZ

T-2 advised as follows:

On February 20, 1964, in an effort to ascertain whether or not he could identify the Cuban and the American he encountered on October 1, 1963, GUTIERREZ examined three photographs of an unidentified, white, male -- several of the photographs depicting different attire -- and he could not effect an identification. In this connection, GUTIERREZ also examined twenty photographs of white, male Americans who had been in Mexico City during September and October, 1963, any one of whom could have been the American seen by him at the Cuban Embassy. GUTIERREZ affirmed that he could not recognize any of them.

On February 20, 1964, GUTIERREZ also was shown a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD which had appeared in "Life" magazine and which depicts OSWALD passing out pro-Cuban literature on a street in New Orleans, Louisiana. With respect to a profile photograph of OSWALD showing his right arm extended and his torso from the waist up, GUTIERREZ advised that it does not appear familiar to him and that he cannot say that this photograph in any way resembles the American seen by him at the Cuban Embassy on October 1, 1963. He explained that during his brief encounter with the American and Cuban

on October 1, 1963, he at no time observed the profile view of either the American or the Cuban.

GUTIERREZ agreed that a mistaken identification from newspaper photographs of OSWALD which he saw almost two months later would be very possible. He insisted, however, that he does not believe he is mistaken in his identification of OSWALD.

On February 20, 1964, GUTIERREZ examined a photograph of former Cuban Consul General in Mexico, EUSEBIO AZCUE, and stated he has never, to his knowledge, seen AZCUE and the Cuban observed by him with the American on October 1, 1963, definitely was not AZCUE.

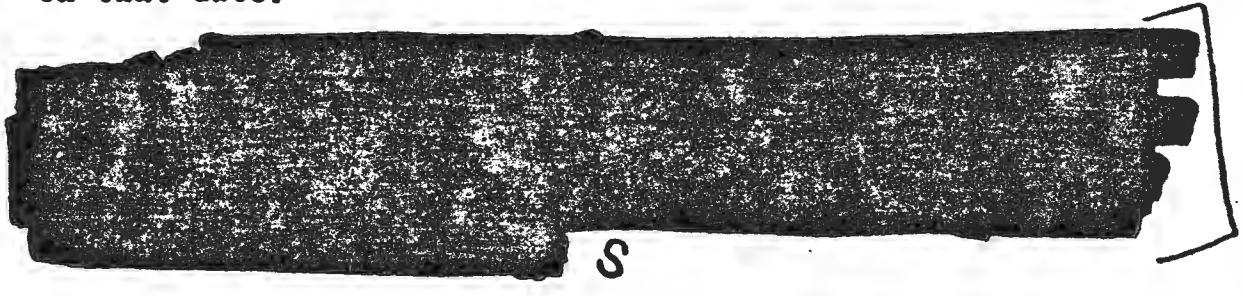
On March 2, 1964, GUTIERREZ examined two photographs of MARIA LUISA CALDERON, former employee of the Cuban Embassy, and stated that although these photographs looked familiar to him and could possibly be the female employee of the Commercial Section of the Cuban Embassy whom he had interviewed on or about October 1, 1963, he cannot be certain that these photographs of CALDERON depict that person.

In order to more readily pinpoint the date he had been at the Cuban Embassy and observed the Cuban and the American, on March 2, 1964, GUTIERREZ made available a listing of 260 names of individuals concerning whom he had conducted credit investigations for the Palacio de Hierro department store for the period September 1, 1963, to October 25, 1963, who were approved for credit. He stated this list represents the basis for his pay as a credit investigator because he is paid on an individual case basis for each person investigated. He pointed out that he is paid only for those applicants who are approved for credit and that no records are maintained by the department store of names of persons who are rejected for credit. Among those names mentioned are the names of 30 persons investigated for credit by GUTIERREZ during the period from September 27 to October 3, 1963. GUTIERREZ explained that no specific data appears on this list which would identify the exact date he conducted the individual investigation on each of the 30 persons listed but that he has estimated that the names of the 17th and 18th individuals listed would have been conducted on or about October 1, 1963. He advised that the

names of JOSEFINA LORENZANA HERNANDEZ and her "fiador," RICARDO LORENZANA RUBIN, are the 17th and 18th names on this listing.

GUTIERREZ pointed out that the names of LORENZANA HERNANDEZ and LORENZANA RUBIN are significant in that these persons were the subjects of his investigation in Coyoacan on October 1, 1963, and the appearance of these names on the pay sheet in a numerical sequence indicating that the investigations were conducted on or about October 1, 1963, further substantiates information to the effect he conducted the credit investigation of these persons on October 1, 1963, as he recalled that he had been at the Cuban Embassy just prior to conducting the investigation on the LORENZANAs.

GUTIERREZ stated he had given much thought to any other possible means of pinpointing the exact date he was at the Cuban Embassy but had not arrived at any additional means of establishing that he was there on October 1, 1963, other than from his personal recollection and the fact he conducted a credit investigation of the afore-mentioned JOSEFINA LORENZANA HERNANDEZ and her father, RICARDO LORENZANA RUBIN, on that date.



In furnishing further details regarding his reported visit to the Cuban Embassy on or about October 1, 1963, GUTIERREZ advised he had departed from the Consular Section of the Cuban Embassy through the rear door leading into the patio or garden section of the premises and departed from the patio area through the main entrance on Calle Francisco Marquez. GUTIERREZ stated it was his impression that the unidentified Cuban and the person identified by him as OSWALD had left the building in the Embassy compound where the Cuban Ambassador has his quarters rather than the Consular building, which is a separate edifice. He said he could not be sure that the

Cuban and the American had not left the Consular building, but when he was bumped by the Cuban, it seemed to him that the Cuban and the American were coming more from the direction of the residence than from the Consular building.

On April 25, 1964, front view and profile photographs of HORACIO DURAN NAVARRO were exhibited to PEDRO GUTIERREZ VALENCIA, who stated that these photographs of DURAN in no way resemble the unknown Cuban he observed on or about October 1, 1963, in the company of the American exiting the premises of the Cuban Embassy in Mexico, D. F.

GUTIERREZ pointed out that he feels that the data he had previously provided had exhausted his means of substantiating his allegation.

(G) Inquiries Concerning Renault

On March 31, 1964, FRANCISCO CHAVEZ ORTEGA, Agent for the Metropolitan Police of the Federal District, advised that he had ascertained from a check of the records of the Mexico City Traffic Department that the 1959 Renault automobile described above continued to be registered in the name of GAONA ELIAS and appeared to have been licensed in the Federal District of Mexico for the years 1964 and 1965 with the same license number that it previously carried for the years 1962 and 1963.

T-2 advised as follows:

On March 7, 1964, Attorney RENE NUCAMENDI, an official of the Mexican Federal Automobile Registration Bureau (MFARB), Mexico, D. F., advised that the MFARB file No. 193630 contains the following information concerning ARTURO GAONA ELIAS and a 1959 Renault automobile registered to him.

A 1959 Renault "Dauphine" four-door sedan, motor No. 744492, serial No. 5401098, was assembled in Mexico by the automobile assembly factory known as "Autos Franceses, S. A." (incorporated), Avenida Cuauhtemoc No. 393, Mexico, D. F.

This vehicle, a model 1090, was sold in 1959 to an

automobile agency known as "Distribuidores Sonorenses de Autos Franceses, S. A." (French Automobile Distributors of Sonora, Inc.), located at Avenida Miguel Aleman No. 242, Ciudad Obregon, Sonora, Mexico.

According to the MFARB file, this vehicle was sold by the afore-mentioned automobile distributor in Ciudad Obregon, Sonora, on December 5, 1959, to ARTURO GAONA ELIAS, Calle Tolteca No. 53, Mexico, D. F.

Attorney NUCAMENDI stated that the MFARB file on this vehicle shows no transfer of registration from GAONA to any other individual, but such a transfer without notification to MFARB is not an uncommon occurrence in Mexico.

(H) Information From CLAUDIO OLIVEROS

The information which follows was provided by T-19:

On April 7, 1964, CLAUDIO OLIVEROS was located at a Mexico City automobile parking lot at Parque Espana No. 5, and advised as follows:

OLIVEROS stated emphatically that he did not buy a 1959 Renault automobile from REYNALDO ROMERO, a used car dealer of Ciudad Obregon, Sonora, in 1961. OLIVEROS said that during 1961, he was hospitalized in Mexico, D. F., for an operation, and during that period he made no trips to Ciudad Obregon, Sonora, to buy used cars.

OLIVEROS stated that he could only recall having purchased two Renault automobiles in the Ciudad Obregon area in the past. One of these automobiles was a used Renault which he purchased during 1960 from the Renault car agency in Ciudad Obregon, and the other was a Renault automobile he purchased from an unknown farmer in the Ciudad Obregon area, also during the year 1960.

OLIVEROS claimed that he is well acquainted with REYNALDO ROMERO and that this individual is known locally around Ciudad Obregon by the nickname "El Rey." OLIVEROS advised that REYNALDO ROMERO is mistaken if he stated that he sold a Renault automobile to OLIVEROS in 1961, because he,

OLIVEROS, has never purchased a Renault automobile from REYNALDO ROMERO.

The following data was provided by T-2:

On April 15, 1964, CLAUDIO OLIVEROS, who stated he resides at Avenida Ejercito Nacional No. 1049, Apartment No. 301, Mexico, D. F., related that following his previous interview on April 7, 1964, he had recalled that he purchased a Renault automobile in Ciudad Obregon, Sonora, Mexico, in about July, 1961, and transported this vehicle to Mexico, D. F., where he sold the car to a "Mr. DURAN," who was employed at a furniture manufacturing establishment. OLIVEROS vaguely recalled that the buyer of this vehicle either resided or had his place of business in the "Colonia Del Valle" section of Mexico City. He also recalled this individual had a brother who claimed he was married to an American girl.

T-23 advised that it had been determined from observation that HORACIO DURAN NAVARRO, the husband of SILVIA TIRADO DE DURAN, operates a 1962 maroon, four-door Volvo automobile, bearing 1964-65 Federal District of Mexico license plates number 30-51-18.

T-2 advised that on April 24, 1964, CLAUDIO OLIVEROS stated he had learned from a former associate in the used car business that an automobile sales receipt still in the possession of the latter clearly shows that OLIVEROS sold a 1959 Renault, motor No. 7444492, to a "Mr. DURAN" at Mexico, D. F., in 1961. OLIVEROS stated that this sales receipt was signed by DURAN, but the signature was somewhat illegible and he was unable to read the full name. It was brought to the attention of OLIVEROS that records of the Mexican Federal Automobile Bureau indicate the motor number of the 1959 Renault under consideration is 744492. OLIVEROS stated that he is certain that the motor number he provided is correct according to the sales receipt which he personally had examined, and he indicated that he is convinced that this is the vehicle which formerly was the property of ARTURO GAONA ELIAS of Ciudad Obregon, Sonora, Mexico, which he, OLIVEROS, had purchased in 1961 in Ciudad Obregon.

On April 25, 1964, OLIVEROS advised that he had recalled that the 1959 Renault automobile had been sold to the afore-mentioned "Mr. DURAN" at a lamp manufacturing and sales establishment known as "Lamparas Duran" (Duran Lamps) located in the Colonia Del Valle area of Mexico, D. F.

(I) Inquiries Concerning DURAN Family

On April 27, 1964, T-25 ascertained that "Lamparas Duran" is located at Calle Amores No. 327-A, Mexico, D. F., and is currently operated by one MARIO CARAZO, who stated he had purchased the business from LIDIA DURAN. Source advised that the business apparently employed only three persons.

On April 29, 1964, T-25 advised that he had ascertained that LIDIA DURAN is a widow and has one or two brothers.

On April 27, 1964, T-5 advised he had established from the records of the Passport Section, Mexican Foreign Ministry, that LIDIA DURAN was born March 18,.1928, at Chihuahua, Chihuahua, Mexico, and that her full name, according to Spanish usage, is LIDIA DURAN NAVARRO. At the time of the issuance of a Mexican Passport in 1959, she was married to one RAUL FLORES GUERRERO. On April 29, 1964, T-5 advised that no record of HORACIO DURAN NAVARRO could be found in the passport files of the Mexican Foreign Ministry.

On May 6, 1964, T-4 advised he had established through records of the Mexican Foreign Ministry and of the Federal Judicial Police at Mexico, D. F., that LIDIA DURAN NAVARRO DE FLORES; HORACIO DURAN NAVARRO and RUBEN DURAN NAVARRO are the children of RUFINO DURAN SILVA, father, and LIDIA NAVARRO de DURAN, mother.

T-2 advised that on May 7, 1964, CLAUDIO OLIVEROS examined front view and profile photographs of HORACIO DURAN NAVARRO and immediately identified these photographs as those of the individual to whom he had sold a 1959 Renault automobile at Mexico, D. F., in July, 1961. OLIVEROS also examined a photograph of RUBEN DURAN NAVARRO and identified this photograph as that of a brother of HORACIO DURAN NAVARRO. After examining these photcgraphs, OLIVEROS recalled he had known the DURAN family about ten years ago when they resided on

Calle Panuco in México, D. F., and late in 1962 he had encountered RUBEN DURAN NAVARRO at the International Airport in Mexico, D. F., and was told by DURAN at that time that he was taking a flight to visit some of the European "Iron Curtain" countries, possibly including Russia.

On May 7, 1964, DAVID ALKON, a Mexico City resident with residence at Calle Fernandez Gonzalez Roa No. 47, Ciudad Satelite, State of Mexico, advised that HORACIO DURAN NAVARRO, the husband of SILVIA TIRADO DE DURAN, currently operates a red, four-door Volvo automobile. ALKON stated that DURAN also owns a 1959 Renault automobile which was from Ciudad Obregon, Sonora, and had been purchased by DURAN at Mexico, D. F., in 1961. ALKON recalled that DURAN experienced difficulty in licensing the vehicle and mentioned that he had to correspond with the previous owner in Ciudad Obregon in order to secure additional data concerning the vehicle. ALKON affirmed that this 1959 Renault is a light grey color and definitely is not beige in color. He said this car is currently stored at a Mexico City repair garage after having been involved in an accident, and DURAN has indicated he was not able financially to pay for the repairs on the vehicle. ALKON stated that to the best of his knowledge, DURAN has maintained possession of this car since he purchased it in 1961.

ALKON stated that he maintains a contractual relation with HORACIO DURAN NAVARRO for the interior decoration of houses designed by ALKON and also is well acquainted with RUBEN DURAN NAVARRO, a brother, as well as with one sister who is known to ALKON as "LIN." Concerning "LIN," ALKON related that she is a widow and until about one year ago operated a lighting fixture firm known as "Lamparas Duran."

ALKON stated that SILVIA TIRADO DE DURAN, the wife of HORACIO DURAN NAVARRO, was formerly employed in the Consular Section of the Cuban Embassy at Mexico City, and the 1959 Renault which had been the property of HORACIO DURAN NAVARRO since 1961 had undoubtedly been used by the family for transportation to and from the Cuban Embassy on numerous occasions.

ALKON made reference to th e fact that he voluntarily had appeared at the United States Embassy, Mexico, D. F., on December 9, 1963, at which time he reported that his contacts

with HORACIO DURAN NAVARRO had left him with the impression that contacts between SILVIA TIRADO DE DURAN and OSWALD related only to the latter's application for a visa and that her contact with him was slight. On May 7, 1964, ALKON advised that his subsequent contacts with HORACIO DURAN NAVARRO have not led him to believe the latter ever had any contact with OSWALD and SILVIA DURAN's contacts with OSWALD related to anything more than OSWALD's application for a visa at the Cuban Embassy.

VIII ALLEGATION BY YLARIO ROJAS VILLANUEVA

(A) Basis for Inquiry

In an undated letter directed to Attorney General ROBERT F. KENNEDY, which was contained in an envelope postmarked December 31, 1963, at Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mexico, the following was recorded as translated from the Spanish language:

"I ask you to forgive these few bold lines addressed to so distinguished a person.

"Mr. ROBERT, I am a Mexican by race and nationality. Also, Mr. ROBERT, I am communicating with you because I do not trust anyone in the matter I intend to deal with.

"I am referring to the death of your brother. Perhaps, my information may prove quite helpful even though various officials of the United States may be involved and affected by it. I, your servant, am willing to identify them. I will tell you only later; however, with patience. It concerns the plan which I never thought would be carried out.

"I used to be a friend of LEE OSWALD, and also of ALBERT, as well as three more people. I knew about the plan, but I never thought that it would turn out to be a true plan.

"I lost their friendship because I did not accept to introduce Communist propaganda into my Mexico. To be more specific, I separated from them and

never saw them again until I found out about the death of the President, your brother.

"Forgive me for not explaining any more, but it is an extremely delicate subject for you and for me. I ask you to see to it that justice is done now that this is in your possession.

"(Signed) YLARIO ROJAS,
Manuel Acuna 1367,
Guadalajara"

(B) Initial Interviews of YLARIO ROJAS

T-8 advised as follows:

Upon interview on January 10, 1964, at Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mexico, YLARIO ROJAS VILLANUEVA, Manuel Acuna 1367, Guadalajara, advised that in June or July, 1962, he was approached by an unidentified Cuban in a park in Mexico City. He claimed this Cuban talked to him about smuggling Cuban propaganda into Mexico and promised to see him later in Guadalajara.

ROJAS related that the Cuban arrived in Guadalajara by automobile about the middle of August, 1962, and the two of them drove by automobile to Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua, Mexico, across the border from El Paso, Texas. On this trip to Ciudad Juarez, he was introduced by this Cuban to an individual, whose name he could not recall but whom he recognized later by photograph as LEE HARVEY OSWALD. He stated that after their meeting, the three of them discussed the introduction of pro-CASTRO propaganda into Mexico via Cozumel, an island located off the coast of the Yucatan Peninsula of Mexico.

ROJAS claimed that the following morning they left Ciudad Juarez on a flight of Aeronaves de Mexico Airlines and flew to Guadalajara, after a stop at Monterrey, Nuevo Leon. After their arrival in Guadalajara, the Cuban gave him 400 pesos ($32 U.S.) and told him he would receive further instructions at a later date.

ROJAS continued as follows:

The latter part of December, 1962, the Cuban visited him in Guadalajara, gave him 900 pesos ($72 U.S.), and on the instructions of the Cuban, he proceeded to Cozumel by bus, arriving there shortly after Christmas, 1962. In Cozumel, ROJAS was met by two Cubans, whose names he could not recall, and also by a Cuban woman whose first name was CRISTINA. Although he could not recall the names of the Cubans, he claimed to have them written in a notebook which he left with DANIEL SOLIS, a municipal policeman in Cozumel, and he affirmed SOLIS would not deliver the notebook to anyone but him.

About December 28, 1962, OSWALD arrived in Cozumel, having proceeded there from Jamaica via Compania Mexicana de Aviation (CMA) Airlines. OSWALD, the three Cubans and ROJAS discussed the introduction of Cuban propaganda into Mexico. During the time of these discussions, OSWALD and the three Cubans stayed at the Hotel Playa in Cozumel and ROJAS resided at the home of DANIEL SOLIS. OSWALD remained in Cozumel for two or three days and returned to Jamaica by air, and ROJAS and the three Cubans remained in Cozumel until about February 15, 1963, when OSWALD again appeared in Cozumel from Jamaica and on this occasion stayed three days. The day following OSWALD's arrival, an American by the name of ALBERT arrived from Jamaica.

ROJAS claimed the Cuban woman, CRISTINA, told him that she, the other two Cubans, OSWALD and ALBERT had discussed the elimination of President KENNEDY. According to ROJAS, she stated OSWALD was in favor of killing President KENNEDY, but ALBERT and the Cubans did not agree with OSWALD. ROJAS was told by CRISTINA that OSWALD had stated to the Cubans that he and ALBERT had laid plans to eliminate the President. ALBERT had stayed at the Hotel Isleno in Cozumel and returned to the United States via Jamaica the day after his arrival in Cozumel.

ROJAS claimed to have stayed in Cozumel until early March, 1963, when he returned by bus to Guadalajara.

T-20 advised as follows:

On January 21, 1964, MACLOVIO HERRERA, Ministry of Gobernacion (Interior) at Mexico City, made available Immigration records of entries and departures to Mexico at the Island of Cozumel, Quintana Roo, Mexico, and at Merida, Yucatan, Mexico, for the period from December 25, 1962, through February, 1963. These records disclosed no information for anyone with the name of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and the aliases of O. H. LEE and ALEK JAMES HIDELL, or any information identifiable with the ALBERT referred to by ROJAS or the unidentified Cubans.

(C) Reinterview of ROJAS

T-27, a confidential source abroad, advised as follows:

On January 22-23, 1964, YLARIO ROJAS VILLANUEVA advised that he was born in Ciudad Manuel Doblado in the State of Guanajuato, Mexico, but he did not know the year and guessed it was about 1932 or 1933.

He stated he also uses the name ELADIO VILLANUEVA ROJAS and explained that his mother's name was ESTEFANIA ROJAS and that his father, whose surname was VILLANUEVA, was not known by him, for which reason most of the time he prefers to use his mother's maiden name, ROJAS, rather than his true name from his father of VILLANUEVA.

At this time he furnished further background information concerning himself, as follows: He completed the sixth grade at a ranch school and in about 1949 he traveled to the United States border and crossed illegally into the United States where he was employed at El Centro, California, by a man named MacILVANEY (phonetic), who had a drainage and irrigation business. He was arrested by the United States Immigration authorities but this agency allowed him to leave the United States voluntarily. Upon his return from the United States, he went to the ranch where his mother resides and remained there for approximately three years, after which, in about 1957, he went to Tijuana, Mexico, where he was employed for approximately a year by a bottling firm which handled "7-Up." Prior to his departure from Tijuana, he had married his present wife, MARIA YOLANDA CORDOVA DE VILLANUEVA. After about 1958, ROJAS had only odd jobs and stated he has worked part-time during the period 1958 to 1964.

With specific reference to his alleged knowledge of OSWALD and ALBERT and other unidentified Cubans, on this occasion ROJAS advised as follows:

About August 14, 1962, he traveled to Mexico City and while waiting in a park near the bus station of the bus line "Estrellas de Oro" and the hotel where he stayed, he was contacted by an unidentified individual, who he later learned was a Cuban, and at that time this person proposed that ROJAS assist him in smuggling Cuban propaganda into Mexico.

About August 19, 1962, the Cuban and ROJAS departed from Guadalajara by air to the United States border at Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, where he was introduced to a person who he later learned was LEE HARVEY OSWALD. At that time OSWALD was accompanied by two other Americans. ROJAS claimed that the Cuban and OSWALD discussed amounts to be paid for smuggling Cuban propaganda into Mexico; thereafter, about August 21, 1962, he and the Cuban departed from Nuevo Laredo to Monterrey by bus, where the Cuban separated from him, going to Mexico City, while he, ROJAS, continued to Guadalajara.

About three or four months latter, the Cuban arrived in Guadalajara, gave him 700 pesos ($56 U.S.) and instructed him to proceed to Cozumel for further contacts in connection with the smuggling of Cuban propaganda into Mexico.

ROJAS departed for Cozumel and claimed that upon arrival in Cozumel by accident he met DANIEL SOLIS, a policeman whose wife is ROJAS' niece, and he resided at SOLIS' home during the entire time he was in Cozumel.

During his stay in Cozumel, he again met OSWALD, the unidentified Cubans, one of whom was a woman by the name of CRISTINA, and also met with the American named ALBERT. During this period OSWALD came to Cozumel by plane on two occasions, and during OSWALD's two trips to Cozumel, the plot to murder President KENNEDY was discussed.

During his stay in Cozumel, he was friendly with a Mexican Air Force sergeant whose name he could not recall and whose assistance he sought to help him follow the activities

of the Cubans, OSWALD and ALBERT. This person later was identified as LEOPOLDO TORRES CORTES, Mexican Air Force sergeant, who is based at Cozumel airport.

He claimed to have left at the home of SOLIS a notebook which he alleged contained the names of the unidentified Cubans and the full name of the unidentified American named ALBERT.

He stated that the Cubans and OSWALD stayed at the Hotel Playa in Cozumel and that ALBERT stayed at the Hotel Isleno in Cozumel.

(D) Discrepancies in ROJAS' Story

T-20 advised that on February 24, 1964, a review of the register of the Hotel Playa at Cozumel failed to reveal any record of OSWALD or any information identifiable with the Cubans mentioned by ROJAS for the period March 20, 1963, through July, 1963. It also was determined that the Hotel Isleno in Cozumel was closed from April to August, 1963.

On the same date, a review of the records of CMA airlines at Cozumel was conducted for the period from March 20 through August, 1963, and no record could be located for anyone with the name of LEE HARVEY OSWALD or his known aliases.

When interviewed on January 22-23, 1964, the discrepancies with regard to the information he had furnished on January 22-23, 1964, with relation to the information he had furnished on January 10, 1964, were pointed out to ROJAS, who merely attributed the discrepancies to his "lack of education."

T-8 advised as follows:

On February 6, 1963, ROJAS produced a slip of paper which he claimed he had obtained from under the inner sole of an old pair of shoes, and he alleged the paper had recorded thereon the names of certain unidentified individuals concerning whom he had furnished information previously, as follows:

The Cuban woman whom ROJAS had formerly identified as CRISTINA is listed on this slip of paper as CRISTINA GADEA.

The unidentified Cuban whom he claimed to have met in Mexico City and with whom he later claimed to have traveled to Nuevo Laredo and to Cozumel is listed as TONI FERREA.

The individual referred to as the American named ALBERT is listed as ADVVIN WALKER, and the name of LEE HARVEI OSVVOL is listed.

A review of the manifest of Aeronaves de Mexico airlines at Guadalajara for August 3, 1962, included a listing for HILARIO ROJAS as having flown from Guadalajara to Monterrey on an Aeronaves de Mexico flight; however, this manifest failed to reflect a listing for one TONI FERREA, whom ROJAS identified as the Cuban who traveled to the border with him.

T-20 advised as follows:

On February 24, 1964, at Cozumel, DANIEL SOLIS advised he knows ROJAS as ELADIO VILLANUEVA RAMIREZ. SOLIS produced ROJAS' notebook, and it was observed that it did not contain the names of the unidentified Cubans as claimed by ROJAS.

SOLIS advised that during the period of time he stayed in Cozumel, ROJAS did not engage in any unusual activities of any kind. He said he never saw ROJAS in the company of any unusual strangers nor in the company of any Americans or Cubans.

LEOPOLDO TORRES CORTES, a Mexican Air Force sergeant, Cozumel airport, was contacted on February 25, 1964. TORRES advised he became acquainted with ROJAS when the two of them arrived in Cozumel together in March, 1963. He related that he associated with ROJAS once or twice a week and that he had never observed ROJAS in the company of a Cuban or an American. TORRES stated that he never was requested by ROJAS to keep watch over or cover the activities of anyone in Cozumel. (ROJAS had previously claimed that TORRES had been of assistance to him in watching over the unidentified Cubans and the Americans.)

(E) ROJAS Involved in JACOB S. FLOYD Matter

On February 21, 1964, MARIA ESPERANZA GARCIA, manager, Sanborns airlines office, Hamilton Hotel, Laredo, Texas, advised Special Agent ROBERT L. CHAPMAN of the Federal Bureau of Investigation that she handled ticket purchase order No. A37240 with CMA on July 31, 1962, which reflected that the purchase order was made out to HILARIO ROJAS for an airline ticket from Guadalajara, Mexico, to Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, which was utilized by ROJAS on August 4, 1962. GARCIA stated that she had received a telephone call during the latter part of July, 1962, from Attorney JACOB S. FLOYD, Alice, Texas, concerning the purchase of a round-trip ticket from Guadalajara to Nuevo Laredo for YLARIA V. ROGAS.

GARCIA stated that on July 31, 1962, she received a letter dated July 30, 1962, from FLOYD enclosing a check for $60.64 (U. S. currency). This letter stated, "I enclosed herewith a check for $60.64 covering a round trip ticket for YLARIA V. ROGAS, Chilarde 655, Guadalajara, Jalisco. This trip is to begin on August 4, 1962, and is from Guadalajara to Nuevo Laredo and return." The letter requested a refund if the ticket was not used and gave a residence telephone number of Mohawk 4-6323 and office telephone as Mohawk 4-6551, Alice, Texas. The letter was signed "JACOB S. FLOYD" and is on stationery of the law offices of Perkins, Floyd, Davis, and Oden.

GARCIA stated that she had also received a copy of a letter written by JACOB S. FLOYD to ROJAS dated July 30, 1962. This letter advised ROJAS that arrangements had been made for the District Attorney and a good interpreter to meet with ROJAS on Sunday afternoon, August 5, 1962, at the Plaza Hotel, Laredo, and that a round-trip airline ticket was being sent to him through Sanborns as agent for Aeronaves airlines. It was pointed out in the letter that a ten-dollar bill was being enclosed to ROJAS to cover expenses for food and hotel in the event he could not make airlines connections on the trip to Nuevo Laredo and had to stay in Monterrey overnight.

According to the first confidential source abroad, on February 20, 1964, District Attorney SAM H. BURRIS and Assistant District Attorney JOHN C. CAMPOS at Alice, Texas,

advised as follows regarding their association with YLARIO ROJAS:

BURRIS and CAMPOS have been investigating the murder of BUDDY FLOYD since 1952. ROJAS initially contacted the FLOYD family in July, 1962, by letter addressed to Jim Wells County, Texas officials, claiming knowledge of a conspiracy by ALFREDO CERVANTES and others to murder FLOYD and suggested a meeting with JACOB FLOYD, SR.

On July 23, 1962, ROJAS wrote FLOYD from Guadalajara offering to meet FLOYD at the Mexican border if his expenses were furnished, as a result of which airline travel tickets were sent to ROJAS.

On August 5, 1962, FLOYD, BURRIS and CAMPOS met ROJAS at the Nuevo Laredo Motel, Nuevo Laredo, Mexico. At that time ROJAS stated he owned a bar at Chapala, Mexico, where he knew CERVANTES as a customer. ROJAS stated CERVANTES held a meeting with two Americans, NORMAN NEOCON and LOUIS FEANO, who allegedly had hired CERVANTES to kill JACOB (BUDDY) FLOYD, JR. ROJAS furnished detailed descriptions of these men. Before this conference with FLOYD and his associates began, ROJAS demanded money, but this was refused until information of value was received. At the end of the conference, ROJAS was paid $40.00 by FLOYD, in addition to expenses, and was left at the Nuevo Laredo Motel.

The investigation of this matter was turned over to BURRIS by FLOYD. BURRIS then wrote to ROBERT ADAMS, American Consul, Mexico City, in this regard.

On September 13, 1962, ADAMS reported investigation in this matter failed to verify the story related by ROJAS. He advised that no information was developed concerning NEOCON, FEANO or anyone fitting their descriptions, driving a red Buick as described by ROJAS.

ADAMS further reported that inquiry revealed ROJAS was considered irresponsible and lazy and that he had apparently learned of the CERVANTES case through an associate at Guadalajara.

On August 16, 1962, ROJAS in a letter to BURRIS claimed that United States Customs officers had beaten him up on August

5, 1962, which allegation BURRIS subsequently determined to be false. ROJAS again demanded more money, and constantly did so, which money was not furnished.

BURRIS stated ROJAS did not furnish any information which could be verified. The last letter received from ROJAS was dated November 5, 1963, in which he again pleaded for money, but this letter was not acknowledged.

BURRIS and CAMPOS considered ROJAS to be "a liar" and a person who attempts to exploit others for money.

District Attorney BURRIS advised he has in his files all correspondence and records pertaining to this matter which he would gladly furnish if needed and that he would be willing to testify at any time concerning these matters if such testimony would be needed.

(F) ROJAS' Admission of Fabrication

T-29, a confidential source abroad, advised as follows:

On March 5, 1964, at Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mexico, ROJAS orally admitted that he had never known or met OSWALD anywhere.

On March 5, 1964, GENARO ALFARO LOPEZ and Captain ESTEBAN LOPEZ GARCIA, agents of the Mexican Federal Security Police at Guadalajara, Jalisco, interviewed ROJAS.

They questioned ROJAS concerning his allegations of knowledge of an alleged assassination plot against President KENNEDY and of having met OSWALD, ALBERT and other unidentified Cubans in relation to this matter. At that time ROJAS admitted that he had fabricated the information.

On March 5, 1964, at Guadalajara, ALFARO and LOPEZ obtained a signed statement from ROJAS, who, as has been pointed out, also uses the name ELADIO VILLANUEVA RAMIREZ. His statement as translated from Spanish is as follows:

"At Guadalajara, Jalisco, 1:30 p.m., March 5, 1964, before GENARO ALFARO LOPEZ and Captain ESTEBAN LOPEZ GARCIA, Agents of the Federal Security Police, a

statement was taken from ELADIO VILLANUEVA RAMIREZ, who stated his name is ELADIO VILLANUEVA RAMIREZ, born Rancho Guayabo de Santa Rita, Municipality of Ciudad Manuel Doblado, Guanajuato, that he is married, 30 years of age, of Mexican nationality, presently engaged at his home in the making of 'huaraches' (Mexican native footwear). With respect to the letter which he had written to ROBERT F. KENNEDY, Attorney General of the United States of America, VILLANUEVA stated as follows:

"The information in said letter, as well as his oral statements to various United States Government officials at Guadalajara, are false and were fabricated by him personally; that he obtained the various names and details of said information from local newspapers; further, that the foregoing was done in the hope of obtaining a reward, he is willing to testify to this statement, if necessary, and places his signature and fingerprint on this statement to confirm its veracity.

"/s/ GENARO ALFARO LOPEZ
"/s/ Captain ESTEBAN LOPEZ GARCIA"

VILLANUEVA signed to this statement the name ELADIO VILLANUEVA RAMIREZ, on the margin thereof, and also placed an inked fingerprint impression on the same margin.

ALFARO and Captain LOPEZ advised that ROJAS had admitted that the trip he had made to the border in August, 1962, was for the purpose of contacting JACOB S. FLOYD, details of which have been previously recorded herein.

IX. ALLEGATION BY GILBERTO NOLASCO ALVARADO UGARTE

The first confidential source abroad advised that on November 25, 1963, GILBERTO NOLASCO ALVARADO UGARTE, a Nicaraguan citizen born January 31, 1940, in Ciudad Rama, Departamento Zelaya, Nicaragua, made contact with the United States Embassy at Mexico, D. F., and advised the following:

ALVARADO entered Mexico illegally from Guatemala on August 29, 1963, traveled to Mexico, D. F., and subsequently made contact with EDELBERTO TORRES, a Nicaraguan communist residing in Mexico City. From this contact a plan was developed for ALVARADO to travel to Cuba to study guerrilla warfare tactics. He had occasion to visit the Cuban Consulate in Mexico, D. F., several different times for the purpose of obtaining travel documentation for Cuba by furnishing false identification papers as a Mexican citizen.

ALVARADO claimed that the real purpose behind his proposed travel to Cuba was a penetration mission for the Nicaraguan Secret Service. He stated that on September 18, 1963, he went to the Cuban Consulate, and while sitting in the waiting room saw a group of approximately eight persons enter the Consulate and the office of Cuban Consul EUSEBIO AZCUE. A person unknown to him was sitting at AZCUE's desk. A short time later, while ALVARADO was standing near the door to the men's room at the Cuban Consulate, he noticed three men conversing a few feet away from him. One of them was a tall, thin Negro with reddish hair; the second was a man whom ALVARADO had seen previously holding a Canadian passport in the waiting room of the Cuban Consulate; and the third person, according to ALVARADO, was LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

ALVARADO stated that a tall Cuban joined the above group momentarily and passed some United States currency to the Negro.

The following conversation between the Negro and OSWALD was overheard by ALVARADO:

Negro (in English): I want to kill the man.

OSWALD: You're not man enough. I can do it.

Negro (in Spanish): I can't go with you. I have a lot to do.

OSWALD: The people are waiting for me back there.

ALVARADO stated that the Negro then gave OSWALD $6,500 in United States currency of large denominations, saying: "This isn't much." Of this sum, $1,500 was for extra expenses. The Negro also gave OSWALD about 200 Mexican pesos.

In a later interview, ALVARADO stated that the United States bank notes were in a small pack about one fourth of an inch thick, bound with a paper band, which the Negro broke before counting out $1,500 extra for expenses and $5,000 as "advance payment."

ALVARADO stated that OSWALD had carried a green passport in his pocket, and he believed he saw OSWALD wearing a pistol in a shoulder holster, but he was not sure of this point. He stated that OSWALD had long shoes and a wrist watch with a yellow-metal band. According to ALVARADO, OSWALD appeared to be completely at home at the Consulate and to know and to be known by Cuban Consulate personnel.

ALVARADO was arrested and interrogated by Mexican authorities on November 28, 1963, and a copy of the interrogation report by the Mexican authorities revealed the following:

At the outset ALVARADO's story generally resembled that recorded above. He repeated to the Mexican authorities the details of the scene in which he saw the Negro, the Canadian and the American conversing together, the delivery of the money to the American by the Negro, and the conversation he overheard.

ALVARADO advised the interviewing Mexican officials that upon seeing the photograph of OSWALD in the newspapers following the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY, he recognized OSWALD as the American he had seen at the Cuban Consulate.

An excerpt from ALVARADO's statement to Mexican authorities, as translated from Spanish, is as follows:

".....spontaneously and after reconsidering he desires to state that the American to whom he referred in the body of his statement and whom he saw the 18th of September of this year in the Cuban Consulate had a certain resemblance, about sixty per cent, to LEE HARVEY OSWALD (assassin of the President of the United States); That after the assassination of President KENNEDY the witness took advantage of this fact in his favor to exploit it, furnishing versions such as those initially set forth, for the purpose of provoking an energetic reaction from the political point of view on the part of the United States of America against the government of FIDEL CASTRO RUZ and that he had no motive other than the profound hatred he feels for communism. That all his life the witness has dedicated himself to combating communism and he regrets at this moment not having accomplished his objective in the sense of causing a reaction on the part of the American Government against FIDEL CASTRO."

Because of the fact that subsequent to making the above-mentioned statement to Mexican authorities, ALVARADO claimed that he had changed his statement because of fear, he was interviewed at considerable length on December 5 and 6, 1963, in Mexico, D. F., by representatives of the United States Government.

T-17 advised as follows:

After reiterating his story, ALVARADO was afforded a polygraph examination on December 6, 1963. During the course of the examination he was asked, "Is this the American you saw in the Cuban Consulate?" At the time he was shown photographs of OSWALD.

Each time he was asked this question, he definitely responded, "Yes," but it was noted that the polygraph indicated a "deception response" on these answers. These responses and those with respect to other questions led to the conclusion that ALVARADO was a fabricator. It was specifically pointed out to him that the polygraph indicated that he was not being

truthful in identifying photographs of OSWALD as being of a person he saw in the Cuban Consulate, and he was asked for his explanation thereof.

ALVARADO replied that he had full faith in the polygraph and would not attempt to refute its results. He went on to say that the only explanation he could offer was that he had seen an American in the Cuban Consulate on September 18, 1963, who resembled OSWALD, and that upon seeing the photograph of OSWALD in the newspaper, he built up within himself, either consciously or subconsciously, a complete belief that the person he had seen in the Cuban Consulate was OSWALD.

On December 8, 1963, Mexican authorities deported ALVARADO from Mexico, D. F., to Managua, Nicaragua.

X. MISCELLANEOUS INQUIRIES AND ALLEGATIONS RELATING TO OSWALD

(A) Allegation by SALVADOR DIAZ VERSON Concerning OSWALD and SILVIA DURAN

According to the first confidential source abroad, the White House at Washington, D. C., had received a paper entitled "Possible Psychological Motivations in the Assassination of President KENNEDY" written by JOSE I. LASAGA, 2340 N. E. 7th Avenue, Apartment 4, Miami, Florida.

This speculative paper attempted to establish that the motivation of OSWALD in the assassination of President KENNEDY was FIDEL CASTRO or a CASTRO agent and that OSWALD was so motivated during his trip to Mexico between September 27 and October 2, 1963. The paper included the allegation that OSWALD had an extended interview with the Cuban Ambassador to Mexico, whom he met at a restaurant on the outskirts of Mexico, D. F., from where they departed together in the Cuban Ambassador's automobile for a private conversation.

LASAGA had advised the White House that he received the above report from ANGEL FERNANDEZ VARELA, an employee of the Voice of Cuba in Miami, Florida, who received the information from SALVADOR DIAZ VERSON, who reportedly was in

Mexico, D. F., doing some investigative work after the assassination of President KENNEDY.

SALVADOR DIAZ VERSON was interviewed at Miami, Florida, and stated that while in Mexico, D. F., from November 20 to 29, 1963, attending the Congress of the International Federation of Professional Newspaper Organizations, he was at the offices of the newspaper "Excelsior" on the night of November 25, 1963. He learned through the Mexican press that the Mexican Government had arrested one SILVIA DURAN, that DURAN allegedly had OSWALD as a guest in her house during his visit to Mexico, and that DURAN had placed OSWALD in contact with officials of the Cuban Embassy in Mexico, D. F.

DIAZ VERSON claimed Dr. BORRELL NAVARROS, an exiled Cuban newspaperman employed by "Excelsior," told him that on the day following OSWALD's arrival in Mexico, D. F., OSWALD and DURAN went to a restaurant called the "Caballo Blanco" or possibly the "Caballo Bayo," where they met an official of the Cuban Embassy. DIAZ VERSON claimed he knew nothing about OSWALD and the Cuban official's having left the restaurant together in a car.

T-3 advised that on January 11, 1964, Dr. EDUARDO BORRELL NAVARRO, a former Cuban cabinet minister who on occasions writes feature articles for the Mexico City daily newspaper "Excelsior," and resides at 1303 Homero Street, Apartment 301, Mexico, D. F., furnished the following:

SALVADOR DIAZ VERSON was in Mexico, D. F., as he had claimed and discussed OSWALD with BORRELL and other Cuban exiles. DIAZ VERSON also visited BORRELL at the latter's home.

BORRELL did not corroborate the story credited to him by DIAZ VERSON concerning the visit to a Mexico City restaurant by OSWALD and SILVIA DURAN. BORRELL stated he had never heard this story or anything similar.

BORRELL knew of no meeting between OSWALD and Cuban Embassy officials other than the meetings which allegedly occurred at the time OSWALD visited the Cuban Consulate in Mexico, D. F. BORRELL knew nothing concerning any visit by OSWALD to the home of DURAN.

On January 17, 1964, T-5 advised that he had been unable to locate a "Caballo Blanco" restaurant in Mexico, D. F., but stated that there is a "Caballo Bayo" restaurant located on the outskirts of Mexico, D. F. Source stated that it is a very large, typical, Mexican restaurant which does a thriving business. Source advised that on January 11, 1964, the photographs of former Cuban Consul EUSEBIO AZCUE LOPEZ, who was in charge of the Cuban Consulate at the time of OSWALD's visit, of Cuban Ambassador JOAQUIN HERNANDEZ ARMAS, of SILVIA DURAN, and of OSWALD were shown to the employees of the "Caballo Bayo" restaurant and extensive interviews among the employees of this restaurant were conducted without locating anyone who could recognize any of the photographs of the persons mentioned above as having been at this restaurant.

(B) Information Furnished by ROBERT KAFFKE

T-13, who had occasion to interview ROBERT KAFFKE on February 27, 1964, in Mexico, D. F., advised the following:

KAFFKE identified himself as having been a member of a student group which visited Cuba in 1963 and he explained that he had come to Mexico, D. F., to seek contact with the Cuban Embassy in the hope of arranging another trip to Cuba or to obtain assistance in making arrangements to travel to Communist China as an observer or a teacher. He mentioned that he had made some inquiries with respect to the visit to Mexico, D. F., of LEE HARVEY OSWALD in the hope that he could develop an angle which would enable him to write a saleable magazine article.

KAFFKE furnished the following background data concerning his interest in OSWALD's activities in Mexico:

He stated that within the recent past, MARK LANE, an attorney for Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD, LEE HARVEY OSWALD's mother, had visited San Francisco, California, on a lecture tour, and KAFFKE had attended the lecture and had spoken to LANE at some length after the lecture.

LANE told KAFFKE that "the FBI is so convinced that OSWALD was responsible for the assassination of President KENNEDY that it has ignored other witnesses and failed to follow up various leads." LANE claimed to have seen an

affidavit in the possession of the Dallas Police Department reflecting that the paraffin tests made of OSWALD had disclosed powder burns on his hands but not on his cheek, suggesting from this that he might have fired a hand gun on the day of the assassination but not a rifle.

LANE advised KAFFKE that he had located four women, newspaper reporters who were between the underpass and the point from which the assassination shots allegedly were fired, and these women had expressed the belief that the shots they heard had seemed to originate from the opposite direction from the Texas School Book Depository where OSWALD reportedly was employed. According to LANE, the four reporters had claimed that upon hearing the shots from the direction of the underpass, they turned in time to see a puff of smoke and figures running along the bridge over the underpass.

LANE also told KAFFKE that he had seen (or had in his possession) a second affidavit to the effect that five spent bullets had been located following the assassination rather than the three bullets which had been publicized in the United States press. He referred to those alleged projectiles as follows:

(1) A bullet which appeared on the stretcher which was utilized in removing President KENNEDY from the official limousine.

(2) One bullet which lodged in the thigh of Governor CONNALLY.

(3) One bullet which struck Governor CONNALLY in the chest.

(4) A bullet which was found imbedded in the presidential limousine.

(5) A bullet which was found on the grass adjacent to where the automobile had been at the time of the shooting.

KAFFKE quoted LANE further to the effect that the latter had information that two days prior to the assassi-

nation a "huddle" had taken place at JACK RUBY's "Carousel Club" with the participants being RUBY, TIPPIT (the Dallas policeman allegedly killed by OSWALD) and an individual whose name KAFFKE was unable to recall but whom he described as the "man who had published a full-page advertisement in a Dallas newspaper shortly prior to the assassination, charging President KENNEDY with being a communist."

KAFFKE expressed reluctance to discuss the above-described meeting, stating that the information had been obtained by LANE from a very confidential source, the identity of whom he was not aware, and he referred to the information concerning the meeting as being "real dynamite." He commented that if the meeting had taken place, it suggested a conspiracy of the "radical Left" or "radical Right" and added that perhaps TIPPIT had meant to shoot OSWALD. He stated that possibly OSWALD killed TIPPIT contrary to the "conspiracy" and it became necessary for JACK RUBY to kill OSWALD.

KAFFKE denied that his trip to Mexico had been financed in any way by Attorney LANE but stated that he had advised LANE of his intention of traveling to Mexico, to which LANE replied that he would be "interested in anything he might pick up."

(C) Allegation by ROBERT EDMOND GALLANT, Santa Clara Prison Farm, Santa Clara, California, that OSWALD was in the Cuban Embassy in Mexico, D. F., on July 12, 1963.

According to the first confidential source abroad, on November 16, 1963, ROBERT EDMOND GALLANT, also known as ROBERT JAMES GALLANT, ROBERT EDWARD GALLANT and General ROBERTO EDMONDO CORTEZ, addressed a letter to United States Attorney General ROBERT F. KENNEDY from Milpitas, California, where GALLANT was incarcerated in a jail farm.

In this letter, GALLANT alleged that he had been supplying the United States Government "with vital information as to the communist movement in Latin American Countrys. Mainly Cuba, Brazil, Argentina and Mexico." He wrote that he held the rank of a general in the "Secret Underground

movement in Mexico;" that he was known as "General ROBERTO DE EDMONDO CORTEZ, Director of the Secret Army of Mexico; and that the Mexican Government did not approve of this movement because its top brass is 100% communist, both in the Government Party and the Military."

In the letter, GALLANT advised that he had sent a long letter to President J. F. KENNEDY pertaining to this matter. He then furnished information regarding the alleged shipment of arms and ammunition to Cuba. He stated that he had been risking his life for the last four years to obtain information on the inside of the communist movement and that if he were given his freedom to carry on his work, he would do all in his "power to aid the United States Government in obtaining information from Cuba throughout to Mexico."

GALLANT was interviewed at the Santa Clara County Jail on January 7, 1964, and advised the following:

After stating that he was born on March 19, 1922, and furnishing background information to the effect that he was arrested by Texas authorities at Houston, Texas, for burglary and served for seven years at the Texas State Prison at Huntsville, Texas, he related other experiences of his life until in 1960 he moved to Mexico where he resided until the fall of 1963, at which time he was arrested by Mexican authorities and deported to the United States for having written fraudulent checks.

GALLANT stated further that he had been active in an anti-FIDEL CASTRO underground in Mexico for the past few years under the name of General ROBERTO DE EDMONDO CORTES; that he had under his command a secret army of 3,500 men throughout Mexico, and that this group was an anti-CASTRO force concentrating its activities against Cuban communists in Mexico. He claimed to have a "secret agent" working in the Cuban Embassy in Mexico, D. F., and alleged that OSWALD was in the Cuban Embassy on July 12, 1963, to obtain a visa to Cuba and had stayed in Mexico for about one week at that time.

GALLANT's allegations concerning his underground movement were unknown in Mexico, and the results of a polygraph

examination of GALLANT were furnished on January 8, 1964, it's being the opinion of the examiner that GALLANT was suffering from delusions and that his story, as summarized above, was untrue.

(D) Allegation by HECTOR FRANCISCO SERRANO

T-17 advised as follows:

On November 26, 1963, a local newspaper editor at Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mexico, was reported to have stated that on Monday, November 25, 1963, he was visited by one HECTOR FRANCISCO SERRANO, a news photographer from Culiacan, Sinaloa, Mexico, who told the newspaper editor that in late September, 1963, he traveled by bus from Culiacan to Mexico City with "LEE OSWALD." SERRANO related that they had attempted to converse though "OSWALD's Spanish was poor," and "OSWALD" gave SERRANO a personal card and pamphlet in English with many pictures of FIDEL CASTRO, both of which later were discarded. SERRANO reportedly told the newspaper editor that upon arrival in Mexico City he noted "OSWALD's" baggage included a rifle in a leather case.

T-23, a confidential source abroad, advised as follows:

On December 2, 1963, HECTOR FRANCISCO SERRANO, Calle Rosales No. 477, Culiacan, Sinaloa, advised that in September, 1963, he had taken a Tres Estrellas de Oro (Three Gold Stars) bus from Culiacan to Mexico City, arriving about September 29, 1963. On the way to Mexico City, a person took a seat next to him near Guadalajara. He described this person as having facial characteristics similar to OSWALD and the same apparent age. He related that this person had talked to him in very poor Spanish on the trip from Guadalajara to Mexico City. He stated that he had seen OSWALD on television.

SERRANO related that he is a newspaper photographer, and when the Soviet Astronaut GAGARIN arrived in Mexico about October 10, 1963, he went to the airport to meet him. Being in the crowd, SERRANO was pushed to the front and personally talked to GAGARIN. SERRANO stated that he was surprised to see the same individual who had been next to him on the bus at the airport reception for GAGARIN.

SERRANO advised that many photographs were taken of the GAGARIN airport reception, and among the photographs which were taken was one which appeared on the front page of the October 12, 1963, issue of "Ovaciones," a Mexico City daily newspaper, in which SERRANO appeared with GAGARIN. SERRANO expressed the belief that in the background of one of the photographs is the person he saw on the bus and again at the airport reception.

T-17 advised that a review of the photographs appearing in the October 12, 1963, issue of "Ovaciones" revealed that OSWALD definitely does not appear in any of the photographs.

SERRANO advised that the above-mentioned bus from Culiacan to Mexico City arrived in Mexico City about September 29, 1963; however, OSWALD apparently entered Mexico at Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, Mexico, on September 26, 1963, and is reported to have traveled by bus from Nuevo Laredo to Mexico City where he arrived on September 27, 1963, and was registered at a Mexico City hotel from September 27, 1963, until October 1-2, 1963.

(E) Allegation by LUIS FERNANDEZ GONZALEZ

T-2 advised as follows:

On December 2, 1963, a person who identified himself as LUIS FERNANDEZ GONZALEZ contacted the United States Embassy, Mexico, D. F., and advised that he had some information of interest concerning LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

FERNANDEZ claimed he resided at the Hotel Yale, Calle Mosqueta No. 200, Mexico, D. F., that he was born on September 28, 1936, at Tegucigalpa, Honduras, and that his only living relative is his mother, AURORA GONZALEZ, who resides at Avenida 28 de Marzo No. 1300, Tegucigalpa, Honduras. He indicated that he is in Mexico illegally, having entered the country at Tapachula, Chiapas, on or about September 19, 1963.

FERNANDEZ claimed to be a member of the Movimiento de Liberacion Nacional (National Liberation Movement) in Mexico, D. F., and in connection therewith was acquainted

with one SAUL LOPEZ, whom he described as Press Chief of the National Liberation Movement.

> The Movimiento Liberacion Nacional (National Liberation Movement), which was formally organized at Mexico, D. F., in August, 1961, is an anti-United States, procommunist organization under the partial influence of the Partido Comunista Mexicano (Communist Party of Mexico).
>
> The published statutes of the Partido Comunista Mexicano (Communist Party of Mexico) state: "The Communist Party of Mexico has as its final objective to construct socialism and to build the communist society in Mexico."

FERNANDEZ related that on or about September 28, 1963, he met an American whom he came to know as JOHN WHITE on the street in front of the Hotel Reforma in Mexico City and again saw this person on September 29, 1963, in front of the same hotel. FERNANDEZ stated he has seen newspaper photographs of OSWALD and was of the opinion JOHN WHITE greatly resembled OSWALD.

On September 29, 1963, he accompanied WHITE and SAUL LOPEZ in LOPEZ' 1959 Ford Galaxie to Cuernavaca, Morelos, where they spent the day swimming and entertaining themselves at the Hotel Casino de la Selva but did not register at that hotel.

FERNANDEZ stated that he last saw JOHN WHITE on September 30, 1963, when WHITE and LOPEZ left Mexico, D. F., traveling to Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, in LOPEZ' automobile.

FERNANDEZ described WHITE as being about 23 to 24 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches in height, and weighing about 110 pounds. He claimed that WHITE could speak fairly good Spanish and seemed very familiar with the Mexico City area.

FERNANDEZ stated he had nothing further to offer bearing on LEE HARVEY OSWALD but added that he was in need of

assistance to go to the United States or elsewhere out of Mexico because he feared that he would be apprehended by the police in Mexico, D. F., and jailed if he were found in Mexico without proper documentation. He advised he was without funds and had no gainful employment. He was badly in need of a shave and had an unkempt appearance.

On December 4, 1963, FERNANDEZ presented an undated passenger ticket stub, No. 46218, of the bus line known as Transportes del Norte, which he claimed had been given to him by WHITE on September 28, 1963, to have his baggage picked up at the Transportes del Norte bus station.

FERNANDEZ at this time again related he was in need of assistance to leave Mexico and enter the United States.

T-7 advised on December 4, 1963, that inquiry at the Transportes del Norte bus line in Monterrey revealed that ticket No. 46218 had been sold on November 30, 1963. (FERNANDEZ claimed to have been furnished the ticket stub with that number on September 28, 1963.)

T-20 advised as follows:

On December 19, 1963, it was learned from Attorney SANTIAGO IBANEZ LLAMAS, an official of the Mexican Immigration Service, Mexico, D. F., that FERNANDEZ had been detained by Mexican Immigration authorities in Mexico, D. F., for investigation concerning his alleged illegal entry into Mexico and to clarify his citizenship status. It was subsequently learned from Attorney IBANEZ LLAMAS that on January 15, 1964, FERNANDEZ had been deported from Mexico to Honduras in view of his continued claim of Honduran citizenship.

On March 17, 1964, Attorney IBANEZ LLAMAS advised that investigation by the Mexican Government had revealed that LUIS FERNANDEZ GONZALEZ actually was a Mexican citizen and that he was considered to be insane. IBANEZ also stated that FERNANDEZ' mother had been an inmate of a mental institution in Mexico.

On March 23, 1964, IBANEZ advised that FERNANDEZ had returned to Mexico from Honduras without permission of Mexican Immigration authorities and again had been detained

on March 4, 1964, for questioning as a result of information received by Mexican authorities that he had claimed to have information concerning a planned attempt against the life of French President CHARLES DE GAULLE incidental to DE GAULLE's March 16-19, 1964, visit to Mexico.

IBANEZ related that investigation by the Mexican Ministry of Government had established that FERNANDEZ' true name is MANUEL SANTAMARINA MENDEZ. He stated that two Mexico City attorneys, AUGUSTIN SANTAMARINA, JR., Avenida Reforma No. 76, Office No. 3, and FERNANDO ARCE SANTAMARINA, Avenida Reforma No. 76, Office No. 1, Mexico, D. F., personally identified FERNANDEZ as their cousin and informed the Mexican investigators that FERNANDEZ' mother, AURORA MENDEZ DE SANTAMARINA, is mentally afflicted and his father, CARLOS SANTAMARINA, is deceased. The two attorneys described their cousin as mentally unbalanced and as a person who is well known for inventing fantastic falsehoods.

IBANEZ stated that FERNANDEZ or SANTAMARINA had been released from custody on March 20, 1964, after inquiries had clearly established his Mexican citizenship, and Mexican authorities were convinced that most of his statements were unreliable or completely false.

(F) Allegation by ROBERT HIMES

T-7 furnished the following:

On December 13, 1963, ROBERT HIMES, 301 Isaac Garza Sur, Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, Mexico, furnished the following information:

On or about November 6, 1963, OSWALD allegedly entered Mexico at Ojinaga, Chihuahua, and proceeded south through the Republic of Mexico to the State of Michoacan where he conferred with General LAZARO CARDENAS.

HIMES stated this information was given to his son, DAVID, by General SILICIA, Commandant of the Military Garrison at Ojinaga, Chihuahua. HIMES had no further particulars as to how OSWALD was traveling or any additional information regarding the matter.

HIMES advised that his son, DAVID, was engaged to marry the daughter of General SILICIA, and during his early December visit to Ojinaga, the General had made the above statement.

In connection with the allegation, it is noted that Mr. H. S. AIKEN, bookkeeper, Texas School Book Depository, Dallas, Texas, on November 25, 1963, made available official payroll records for the Texas School Book Depository, which reflected that OSWALD first worked for this company on October 16, 1963, and worked continuously eight hours per day from October 16, 1963, through November 22, 1963, without missing a day's work. During this period of time he was off duty on Saturdays, Sundays and November 11, 1963, which was a company holiday. It is noted in this connection that November 6, 1963, was a Wednesday.

(G) Allegation by ANDREW CHAMPION that a Friend of FRANCIS H. FIEDLER of New Orleans, Louisiana, was OSWALD

T-7, who had occasion to interview ANDREW CHAMPION of Donna, Texas, at Calle Parras No. 213, Montemorelos, Nuevo Leon, Mexico, advised that on January 2, 1964, CHAMPION made the following statement:

CHAMPION, who was born October 14, 1900, in Santa Maria, Texas, and served in the United States Marines in World Wars I and II, in 1952 or 1953 became acquainted with FRANK H. FIEDLER, also known as FRANCIS H. FIEDLER, at the Buena Vista Hotel in Cuernavaca, Morelos, Mexico. FIEDLER had stated that he was working on his doctor's thesis at the University of California, Berkeley, California; that he was a teacher; that his studies were in "space work"; and that he was mistreated in the United States because he was Jewish.

In November, 1960, CHAMPION received a letter from FIEDLER dated October 8, 1960, which was addressed from 912 North Rampart Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, and in this letter FIEDLER stated that he was going to visit the Rio Grande; that he was "an American refugee from Cuba"; and that he had given up his position as professor of literature at the University of Hawaii "because of CASTRO."

On November 7, 1962, CHAMPION received another letter from FIEDLER, and on January 1, 1963, two men suddenly appeared at CHAMPION's home in Donna, Texas. One of the men was identified later as JACK J. FRAZIER, 910 North Rampart Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, a neighbor of FIEDLER's. FRAZIER presented a letter to CHAMPION from FIEDLER in which the latter asked CHAMPION to assist the two men in parking their car and in obtaining instructions concerning travel in Mexico.

The second man, whose name CHAMPION never learned, stated that the two of them possibly were going to spend their vacation in Veracruz or Tampico and asked for the names of some inexpensive hotels at these places. The two men took two sea bags, presumably full of clothes, and on the afternoon of January 1, 1963, departed on foot toward the Mexican border, stating they were going to cross into Mexico at Brownsville, Texas.

On January 29 and 30, 1963, FRAZIER returned by himself, stating that he had been in Tampico and that his friend had decided to stay another month. FRAZIER left in his automobile after he had identified himself as the owner of the Ryder Coffee House, Home and Gallery, 910 Rampart Street, New Orleans.

With the publication of OSWALD's picture in the national press on the day of President KENNEDY's assassination, CHAMPION concluded that LEE HARVEY OSWALD was identical with the second man who visited his home on January 1, 1963.

CHAMPION stated that on December 1, 1963, on his return from a trip to Mexico, he learned that he had received a letter from FIEDLER advising that he probably would visit the Rio Grande Valley in the near future, and CHAMPION's wife had dispatched a letter to FIEDLER stating that CHAMPION would not be home for four months. This letter was mailed on November 23, 1963, to 1123 Burgundy Street, New Orleans.

From the "Time" magazine issued after the assassination of President KENNEDY, CHAMPION had clipped an article wherein it was set out that a WESLEY FRAZIER had driven OSWALD to work on the morning of the assassination, and CHAMPION had

wondered if there was any association between the two FRAZIERs and the information that OSWALD had resided in New Orleans. CHAMPION stated that with this information he became more convinced that the man who visited his home on January 1, 1963, was OSWALD.

Subsequent to the foregoing, JACK J. FRAZIER, 2106 Chartres Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, advised in January, 1964, that he had made a trip into Mexico in late December, 1962, accompanied by HOWARD COHEN, 611 Esplanade, New Orleans, Louisiana. He stated that he and COHEN toured the east coast of Mexico, went to Acapulco, Guerrero, Mexico, and then returned to New Orleans about February 1, 1963.

FRAZIER advised that he did not know LEE HARVEY OSWALD and that HOWARD COHEN in no way resembled OSWALD.

(H) Allegation by ALBERTO GODOY That Film in His Possession Might Depict LEE HARVEY OSWALD and JACK RUBY Together

T-2 advised as follows:

On January 13, 1964, SANDERS F. ROSENBLUM of the United States Information Service, United States Embassy, Mexico, D. F., advised that a Mexican attorney named ALBERTO GODOY appeared at the United States Embassy and related the following:

At 9:30 a.m. on January 14, 1964, he was planning a private showing at the Cine Versalles, Mexico, D. F., of a film on the Cuban revolution which he had in his possession.

GODOY had seen this film two years previously, and although he was not certain, he thought it possible that the film depicted an individual who possibly was identical with LEE HARVEY OSWALD and another person who possibly was identical with JACK RUBY.

GODOY was not certain that the individuals in the film were identical with OSWALD and RUBY and was anxious that an observation of the film be made on January 14, 1964.

T-2 advised on January 14, 1964, that when contacted on the morning of that date, GODOY advised that the film had been shown on January 13, 1964, and that there was no one available at the Cine Versalles to run the film again.

He stated that reel No. 4 of the film was important because it depicted Cuban Premier FIDEL CASTRO's entry to Havana, Cuba, at the conclusion of the Cuban revolution and includes shots of throngs of people which could be enlarged to possibly identify OSWALD or RUBY as being in the crowd.

He made no allegation of having seen or identified OSWALD or RUBY in these crowds because he had seen the film two years before this. He stated that many communists were present when FIDEL CASTRO entered Havana, and he believed that OSWALD and RUBY could have been members of these crowds in Havana.

On January 14, 1964, he was shown photographs of OSWALD and he was not familiar in any way with the appearance of OSWALD. He also was shown a photograph of RUBY and could furnish no information reflecting that RUBY was shown in the film.

On January 14, 1964, GODOY reappeared at the United States Embassy, Mexico, D. F., with reel No. 4 of his film and stated that his primary interest was to sell the film to the United States Embassy for a price of $1,000 (United States currency) for the four reels of film.

GODOY furnished no concrete data to substantiate the allegation made by him on January 13, 1964, that OSWALD and RUBY might be depicted in his film.

GODOY, who appeared to be from 65 to 70 years of age, was unshaven and shabbily dressed and furnished his address as 128 Calle Bucareli, Mexico, D. F.

(I) Letter to Attorney General ROBERT F. KENNEDY from ERNESTO FLORES LUNA

According to the first confidential source abroad, a typewritten letter in Spanish, postmarked January 17, 1964,

[redacted] of Mexican Immigration Service at Tapachula, advised on February 11, 1964, that he was well-acquainted with COHEN, whom he described as a prosperous local merchant. He stated that because of COHEN's alleged contraband activities, he has tried without success to follow COHEN's activities and establish evidence of violation of Mexican laws. He stated that during the course of his investigation, he learned of no contacts by COHEN with North Americans or other foreigners. He stated he believed it to be ridiculous to believe that COHEN would do anything for political motivation. He was certain that COHEN was not pro-FIDEL CASTRO and that there were no pro-CASTRO groups in Tapachula.

VICTOR COHEN CHARAFF, who is the son of ISAAC COHEN and considered identical with VICTOR COHEN SCHARAFF, a white, male Mexican, born July 19, 1933, at Tuxtepec, Oaxaca, Mexico, 5 feet 7 inches tall, weighing 147 pounds, with brown hair and eyes, of fair complexion, by occupation a clothing merchant, bearer of Mexican passport No. 282800, issued September 7, 1959, advised as follows on February 11, 1964, at his store in Tapachula:

He is not interested in politics concerning the United States, Cuba or any other nation; he is not pro-FIDEL CASTRO and has never belonged and never will belong to any pro-CASTRO organization.

He stated that because he is a prosperous businessman and Jewish, he has many enemies in Tapachula.

The name ERNESTO FLORES LUNA had no significance for him.

He claimed he had had no contact with any North Americans or other foreigners during the previous year; that no North Americans or other foreigners have been in his house or rental units; and that none of his forty employees are pro-CASTRO.

He was unfamiliar with OSWALD and unable to identify OSWALD from a group of photographs exhibited to him.

He recalled reading that OSWALD had visited Mexico but knew nothing further concerning this visit.

VICTOR COHEN CHARAFF was cooperative in furnishing samples from his typewriter for determination as to whether this typewriter was used in preparing the letter forwarded to Attorney General KENNEDY.

Result of FBI Laboratory
Examination of Typewriter Samples

T-29 advised that on February 19, 1964, the original and carbon copy samples from the typewriter of VICTOR COHEN were submitted to the FBI Laboratory for comparison with the typewritten letter directed to ROBERT F. KENNEDY by ERNESTO FLORES LUNA.

The FBI Laboratory concluded in a report dated March 3, 1964, that the typewriter used to type the samples submitted from VICTOR COHEN's typewriter was not used to type the envelope and accompanying letter forwarded to "Sr. ROBERT KENNEDY" from ERNESTO FLORES LUNA.

Additional Efforts to Identify
ERNESTO FLORES LUNA in Mexico, D. F.

T-4 advised that throughout February, March and April, 1964, the following efforts were made to locate and identify ERNESTO FLORES LUNA in Mexico:

The only reference which could be located in the files of the numerous Mexican Government agencies checked for the name ERNESTO FLORES LUNA was a December 15, 1959, application for Mexican Social Security registration as an employee of the "Constructora Valle de Bravo, S. A." (Brave Valley Construction Co., Inc.), Calle Oaxaca 93, Colonia Roma, Mexico, D. F., Mexico. This individual indicated he was born in 1922 and resided at Sierra Mojada, Lot 51, San Isidro Tecamachalo, State of Mexico, Mexico. His wife was listed as MARGARITA DELGADO PEDRAZA. He was registered with Mexican Social Security No. 153-22-157.

T-4 conducted the following inquiry:

At the "Constructora Valle de Bravo, S. A." it was determined that no record could be located of the employment of ERNESTO FLORES LUNA. The "Constructora Valle de Bravo, S. A."

was formed in 1959 when this concern was engaged in the construction of a housing development known as "San Esteban" in Mexico, D. F., and the firm and its subcontractors employed thousands of temporary workers. It was suggested at the "Constructora Valle de Bravo, S. A." that ERNESTO FLORES LUNA might have been employed by one of the subcontractors as he was unknown to the parent firm.

Neighborhood inquiries in San Isidro Tecamachalco, State of Mexico, which immediately adjoins the Federal District, failed to locate any information relative to ERNESTO FLORES LUNA.

According to T-4, no documentation is necessary to apply for Social Security registration in Mexico, and any identit may be assumed in making such an application. Source pointed out that the fact there has been no other activity or entry with respect to this registration may indicate the registration of ERNESTO FLORES LUNA was fictitious, since efforts to identify LUNA through numerous other sources had been unsuccessful.

(J) Information from JOSE GARCIA LUCHICHI That American Woman in Monterrey, Mexico, Telephoned Dallas Before and After Assassination of President KENNEDY

The first confidential source abroad advised as follows:

On January 3, 1964, JOSE GARCIA LUCHICHI, a former employee of the United States Embassy, Mexico, D. F., and a reporter for "The News," an English language daily newspaper published in Mexico, D. F., furnished the following information to the Regional Security Office, United States Embassy, Mexico, D. F.

An unidentified American woman, who had rented a room in Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, Mexico, from GUADALUPE DAVILA REYES at Colombia 345, Vista Hermosa, Monterrey, had telephoned Dallas, Texas, from Monterrey several times prior to the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY and again following the assassination.

The unidentified woman allegedly revealed that she was very happy upon learning of President KENNEDY's death and allegedly played "happy tunes on the piano" thereafter.

The woman's conduct reportedly was so offensive to Miss GUADALUPE DAVILA REYES that she was asked to leave and the woman's whereabouts was not known.

T-31, a confidential source abroad, advised on January 15, 1964, at Monterrey, Mexico, that Miss GUADALUPE DAVILA REYES stated that the above allegations were completely unfounded and without any basis whatsoever.

(K) Allegation That STEVE KENNAN Might Have Met OSWALD in Mexico

T-2 advised as follows:

On January 22, 1964, HOMOBONO ALCARAZ ARAGON, a graduate student of the Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico (National Autonomous University of Mexico), Mexico, D. F., commented on an alleged statement he made the latter part of December, 1963, that a young American, STEVE KENNAN, described by ALCARAZ ARAGON as procommunist and from some city in Pennsylvania, might have had something to do with OSWALD.

ALCARAZ ARAGON advised that when KENNAN was in Mexico in 1962 and 1963, he apparently was unsuccessful in securing a visa from Cuban authorities for travel to Cuba.

ALCARAZ ARAGON stated he could not identify photographs of OSWALD as identical with anyone he ever observed in KENNAN's company in Mexico or as anyone he had ever seen.

ALCARAZ ARAGON claimed to have no knowledge which would place KENNAN in contact with OSWALD.

On April 27, 1964, ALCARAZ ARAGON was reinterviewed and stated very positively that he had never seen OSWALD and had no personal knowledge whatsoever concerning OSWALD's travel to and activities and contacts in Mexico City. He advised that he can be located in Mexico City at Calle Chiapas No. 160.

(L) Information From ARTURO ALCOCER RUIZ

T-10 advised that on November 27, 1963, Attorney ARTURO ALCOCER RUIZ, Calle Masaryk No. 51, Mexico, D. F., furnished the following information:

At approximately 9:00 a.m., November 21, 1963, he and his wife, DOLORES AHEDO DE ALCOCER, upon departing the Gunter Hotel in San Antonio, Texas, for a shopping tour, had observed a very obese woman who was wearing glasses and a green cotton dress, was about 50 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches in height, with dyed blond hair and weighing about 200 pounds. This woman was standing in front of "Carl's" store near the Gunter Hotel.

Upon returning to the vicinity of the Gunter Hotel about 1:00 p.m., they again saw the same woman still standing at the same location. At that time President JOHN F. KENNEDY was passing down the street in a caravan, and they observed the woman leave the area after the Presidential procession had gone by.

On November 22, 1963, following the assassination of President KENNEDY, while still in San Antonio and while watching a television interview of the manager of the guest house where OSWALD stayed in Dallas, Texas, the television camera, during the course of that interview, picked up the same fat woman they had seen in San Antonio the previous day.

On November 24, 1963, ALCOCER and his wife were watching a television program in San Antonio, following the shooting of OSWALD by JACK RUBY, and while RUBY's sister was being interviewed on television, they became certain that RUBY's sister was identical with the fat woman.

ALCOCER expressed the belief that the foregoing information might possibly indicate involvement of JACK RUBY and his sister as conspirators in the assassination of President KENNEDY.

(M) Information That ERNESTO RODRIGUEZ, New Orleans, Louisiana, Possessed Tape Recordings of OSWALD's Spanish

T-17 advised as follows:

On November 27, 1963, a widow named Mrs. MARIA RODRIGUEZ DE LOPEZ made the statement in Mexico, D. F., Mexico, that her son-in-law, a Cuban named ERNESTO RODRIGUEZ, 212 Jefferson Parish, New Orleans, Louisiana, telephone No. Vernon 5-9658, operates a Spanish school in New Orleans and had tape recordings of Spanish conversations by OSWALD. Mrs. RODRIGUEZ DE LOPEZ stated her son is opposed to Cuban Premier FIDEL CASTRO.

According to the first confidential source abroad, ERNESTO RODRIGUEZ, President of the Modern Language Institute, New Orleans, Louisiana, advised that OSWALD contacted him on one occasion during the last week of July or early August, 1963, and inquired concerning a Spanish language course offered at the Institute. OSWALD did not take any courses, and RODRIGUEZ had no taped recordings of OSWALD's voice. He had no knowledge of OSWALD's Spanish-speaking ability.

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OSWALD
105-82555
SECTION 168
COPY 2

UNITED STATES

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555) DATE: 5/25/64

FROM : SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS-R-CUBA
OO: DL

Reurlet, 5/4/64, returning Exhibit D-72.

On 5/21/64, Exhibit D-72 was returned to Mrs. RUTH PAINE, 2515 W. 5th St., Irving, Texas, and she was advised the Commission has completed its study and use of this exhibit and has authorized its return to her.

2 - BUREAU
2 - DALLAS
BDO:eah
(4)

EX-112

ST-112 REC 45 -3910

MAY 28 1964

VIET SECTION

1 - Belmont
1 - DeLoach
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Branigan
1 - Malley
1 - J. Trainor
1 - Lenihan

May 27, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Enclosed are two copies of a memorandum entitled "General Edwin A. Walker, Information Concerning" dated May 21, 1964, at Boston, Massachusetts, which is self-explanatory.

For the information of the Commission, this Bureau does not contemplate conducting any investigation concerning the data set forth in the enclosure.

105-82555

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 27 1964

19 MAY 27 1964

BY COURIER SVC.
43 MAY 27
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (2)

REL:mhw (10)

NOTE: General Walker made a speech at Dartmouth, Mass., on 5-10-64 wherein he stated that the Warren Commission investigating the assassination of President Kennedy was attempting to suppress an alleged relationship between Lee Harvey Oswald and Jack Ruby. The newspaper also reported that General Walker got into a pushing scuffle with a free-lance television photographer who was attempting to photograph Walker during his speech. Our investigation has disclosed no relationship between Oswald and Ruby and we are conducting no investigation concerning the instant incident involving General Walker.

61 JUN 2 1964

Tele. Room

ORIGINAL FILED IN

MAY 27 10 32 AM '64

FBI

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley

May 28, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In accordance with the telephonic request of Mr. Richard Mosk on May 26, 1964, evidence items numbered D88, D115, 170, 346, 349 and 428 were delivered to Mr. Mosk on that same date.

BY COURIER SVC.
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

62-109060
REN:bmm
(10)

J. Edgar Hoover

NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 2 1964

NOTE: This request was made to Section Chief Roy H. Jevons, Physics and Chemistry Section, FBI Laboratory, and was delivered by SA Robert E. Neill. The above items are described as follows:

ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION
D88	Employment application card
D115	Unemployment Security Records, State of Louisiana
170	Public utility deposit slips (2) and Texas Employment Commission form
346	Information and ID card, Division of Employment Security, Louisiana
349	Louisiana Employment Security voucher and IBM payment card, Texas Employment Commission
428	Form ID-14, Division Employment Security, Louisiana

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

JUN 3 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont DATE: 5-19-64

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11-22-63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING
Bufile 62-109060

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA
IS - R - CUBA
Bufile 105-82555

JACK LEON RUBY
LEE HARVEY OSWALD - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS
Bufile 44-24016

To recommend the attached airtel be sent to all SACs alerting them to the possibility the President's Commission may wind-up its inquiry of the assassination at an early date and to expedite investigation.

Information available to the Bureau would indicate the President's Commission will endeavor to wind-up its inquiry into the assassination of President Kennedy sometime during June, 1964. While the field has been continually reminded to expedite investigation in this matter, it is felt this additional reminder should be sent to insure all pertinent investigation is available at the Bureau at the earliest possible time for dissemination to the Commission.

It is pointed out even though the Commission terminates its inquiry this matter will be maintained in a pending status and the field is being so advised. All allegations received will be appropriately run out and reported.

105-82555 6 TJ 24

15 MAY 22 1964

RECOMMENDATION

That the attached ALL SAC airtel be sent.

58 JUN 3

Enclosure

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Frazier
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Hines

RDR:las (12)

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 105-82555

SERIAL NO. NOT RECORDED 5/28/64

PAGE NO. 1

NO. OF PAGES 1

SECTION NO.

168

STATE

REFERRAL

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 105-82555

SERIAL NO. NOT RECORDED 5/29/64

PAGE NO. 1

NO. OF PAGES 1

SECTION NO.

168

STATE

REFERRAL

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555) DATE: 5/21/64

FROM : LEGAT, MEXICO (105-3702) (P)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA
IS - R - CUBA

ENCLOSURES

Enclosed herewith to the Bureau are 12 copies of a letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above.

REFERENCES

Bucabs #14 dated 3/27/64, #26 dated 4/6/64, and #53 dated 4/21/64.
Buairtel to Washington Field dated 4/6/64.
Buairtel to Detroit dated 5/5/64.
Rio de Janeiro letter and LHM dated 5/4/64.
Mexico City letter and LHM dated 1/23/64.
Mexico City cables #26 dated 4/6/64, #548 dated 4/15/64, and #619 dated 5/12/64.

ADMINISTRATIVE

ReBucab #53 dated 4/21/64 requested that investigation in connection with the statements made by HOMOBONO ALCARAZ ARAGON be expedited in order that this matter might be brought to a logical conclusion.

In view of the nature of the original allegation concerning this matter and ALCARAZ ARAGON's repeated affirmations that there is no real basis for inquiry, UACB no further investigation is being conducted with regard to the allegation which originated with a San Francisco Office source that ALCARAZ ARAGON had stated to Miss BARRIE MILLMAN that an unknown American had been in the company of LEE HARVEY OSWALD at Sanborn's Restaurant in Mexico, D. F.

5 - Bureau (Encs. 12)
(1 - Liaison Section)
(2 - Dallas, 100-10461)
1 - Mexico City
FER:plb
(6)

ENCLOSURE

REC 45

12 MAY 27 1964

SOVIET SECTION

3 JUN 8 1964

[redacted]

MC 105-3702

SOURCES

The confidential source abroad referred to in the enclosed letterhead memorandum which provided information on which the investigation therein was predicated, concerning results of interview of [redacted] on 3/20/64 and about ARNOLD LOUIS KESSLER, is Legat, Mexico City, file 105-3702.

The second confidential source abroad is [redacted]

The third confidential source abroad is [redacted]

CLASSIFICATION

The enclosed letterhead memorandum has been classified "Confidential" in order to protect the Bureau's [redacted] and investigative activities by Bureau personnel in connection with this case.

LEAD

MEXICO CITY

At [redacted]

Will continue to vigorously and immediately handle all investigation growing out of leads in this case and report the results promptly.

[redacted]

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

May 21, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

BASIS FOR INQUIRY

A confidential source abroad has advised that Miss BARRIE MILLMAN, a student at the University of California, Berkeley, California, who claimed to be engaged to marry HOMOBONO ALCARAZ ARAGON, a graduate of the Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico (National Autonomous University of Mexico) at Mexico, D. F. (Federal District of Mexico which encompasses Mexico City), had made a statement in January, 1963, that she had visited ALCARAZ ARAGON in Mexico, D. F., in December, 1963, and during that visit ALCARAZ ARAGON told MILLMAN that while at the Friends Service Center in Mexico, D. F., he met an American, name unknown, who wanted to go to Cuba to make a "firsthand report on the situation there"; that later ALCARAZ ARAGON met this American at Sanborn's Restaurant in Mexico, D. F., and on that occasion the unknown American was accompanied by LEE HARVEY OSWALD. The unknown American and OSWALD allegedly told ALCARAZ ARAGON that they were working together to obtain visas for Cuba and planned to travel there together. MILLMAN furnished no additional details and was said to be reluctant to discuss the matter further.

INITIAL INTERVIEW OF HOMOBONO ALCARAZ ARAGON

A second confidential source abroad advised that on January 22, 1964, HOMOBONO ALCARAZ ARAGON, Calle Anaxagoras No. 232, Apartment 22, Colonia Narvarte, Mexico, D. F., advised as follows relative to the statements he allegedly made during the latter part of December, 1963, to his fiancee, BARRIE MILLMAN, concerning OSWALD:

declassified by 2040 on 7/14/77 RVT

CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

Group 1 Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

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21 MAR 1 1973

[redacted]

He had mentioned to BARRIE MILLMAN the possibility that a young American, STEVE KENNAN, whom he described as a procommunist from some city in Pennsylvania, might have had something to do with OSWALD. He did mention to MILLMAN that OSWALD could have been acquainted with KENNAN, since both of them reportedly were adherents of the communist ideology and both had visited Mexico.

ALCARAZ ARAGON stated he had never met anyone he could identify as OSWALD in the company of KENNAN, even though he had seen KENNAN on several occasions at Sanborn's Restaurant. He examined photographs of OSWALD and was unable to identify them as being of any person he had seen with KENNAN. He explained that he had never discussed the possibility of a friendship between KENNAN and OSWALD with anyone other than MILLMAN and that his discussion with her was merely speculative. He stated it was obvious that MILLMAN had discussed his conversation with her with someone in California, leading to the erroneous belief that he had claimed to have met OSWALD in Mexico, D. F.

ALLEGATIONS BY ROBERT KAFFKE -

A third confidential source abroad advised that on February 27, 1964, ROBERT KAFFKE, who identified himself as having been a member of a student group which visited Cuba in 1963, made the statement in Mexico, D. F., that he had made some inquiries with respect to the visit of OSWALD to Mexico with the hope that he could develop a novel approach which would enable him to write a salable magazine article.

The first confidential source abroad advised that subsequently at San Francisco, California, KAFFKE stated on March 20, 1964, that at the "Casa de los Amigos" (Friends Service Center) he had met one "ARNOLD," whom he identified as an employee of the "Mexico City Times," a daily English language newspaper published at Mexico, D. F., and that "ARNOLD" had commented that he had had dinner with OSWALD on the occasion of OSWALD's visit to Mexico, D. F., prior to the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY. "ARNOLD," who claimed to be from Berkeley, California, did not state where the dinner engagement took place with OSWALD and did not mention details concerning his conversation with OSWALD.

[redacted]

The first confidential source abroad advised that "ARNOLD" later was identified in April, 1964, as ARNOLD LOUIS KESSLER of Detroit, Michigan, who was admitted to the University of California, Berkeley, California, in 1962 and was visiting in Brazil.

INTERVIEW OF HOMOBONO ALCARAZ ARAGON ON APRIL 27, 1964

The second confidential source abroad advised as follows:

On April 27, 1964, HOMOBONO ALCARAZ ARAGON, who stated he was residing at Calle Chiapas No. 160, Mexico, D. F., appeared at the United States Embassy, Paseo de la Reforma No. 305, Mexico, D. F., and, after examining a photograph of ARNOLD LOUIS KESSLER, stated KESSLER definitely is not identical with the American known to him as STEVE KENNAN.

ALCARAZ ARAGON advised that the person known to him as STEVE KENNAN had visited Mexico in late 1962 or early 1963 and had departed from Mexico many months prior to OSWALD's reported visit to Mexico in September and early October, 1963.

ALCARAZ ARAGON related that he first became acquainted with ARNOLD LOUIS KESSLER in September or October, 1963, at the Friends Service Center located at Calle Ignacio Mariscal No. 132, Mexico, D. F., which is a charitable and religious center operated in Mexico, D. F., by the Quaker organization. He recalled that KESSLER was still in Mexico when he had been interviewed on January 22, 1964, regarding the statement he had made to his fiancee, BARRIE MILLMAN, during the latter part of December, 1963.

He recalled that KESSLER had been employed by the "Mexico City Times" newspaper in late 1963 and early 1964, and he had seen KESSLER at the Friends Service Center at the time news appeared on Mexico, D. F., television programs concerning the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY.

He could not remember that KESSLER had made any comments at that time which would lead him to believe that KESSLER had any knowledge of or was acquainted with OSWALD. He expressed the personal opinion that KESSLER did not know

OSWALD and had not been in contact with him. He mentioned that KESSLER had commented to him that, in the past, he had been sympathetic to the communist ideology and was trying to rid himself of the stigma because his ideas in this connection had changed. He was certain that KESSLER had never mentioned anything in his presence which would lead him to believe that KESSLER might have known OSWALD.

ALCARAZ ARAGON advised that ARNOLD LOUIS KESSLER is the only American he has known who has the first name "ARNOLD," and he did not think that KESSLER was acquainted with STEVE KENNAN because the latter had left Mexico prior to KESSLER's arrival in Mexico. He could not provide any information to further identify STEVE KENNAN and did not know that KENNAN had been in Mexico during the period of OSWALD's visit. He stated he had no knowledge that any of his acquaintances might have been in contact with OSWALD.

He pointed out that "a false alarm" apparently had been initiated by some acquaintance of his fiancee, BARRIE MILLMAN, in Berkeley, California, to the effect that he had stated that possibly STEVE KENNAN might have had something to do with OSWALD in Mexico. ALCARAZ ARAGON reiterated that the report that he had met OSWALD in Mexico was completely without foundation.

INTERVIEW OF ARNOLD LOUIS KESSLER IN BRAZIL

The first confidential source abroad advised that on April 30, 1964, ARNOLD LOUIS KESSLER, permanent residence 18266 Pinehurst, Detroit 21, Michigan, stated at Sao Paulo, Brazil, that he had never been in contact with OSWALD; that he had not made a statement that he had been in contact with OSWALD, but might have made the remark to someone that a friend of his, HOMOBONO ALCARAZ ARAGON, had remarked on one occasion that he had met OSWALD in Mexico, D. F. KESSLER claimed to have no details of the alleged meeting between ALCARAZ ARAGON and OSWALD, but recalled that ALCARAZ ARAGON had alleged that he had been introduced to OSWALD sometime in the Fall of 1963; that OSWALD, the person who introduced them, and ALCARAZ ARAGON had had coffee together at an unidentified place in Mexico, D. F.; and that he had no other information which would serve to verify whether or not ALCARAZ ARAGON and OSWALD had met.

INQUIRY AT THE FRIENDS SERVICE CENTER, MEXICO, D. F., RE: ARNOLD LOUIS KESSLER

The second confidential source abroad advised as follows:

On May 11, 1964, Mrs. AGNES COGGESHALL, Director of the "Casa de los Amigos" (Friends Service Center), Calle Ignacio Mariscal No. 132, Mexico, D. F., advised that ARNOLD LOUIS KESSLER had registered his address at the center as 18266 Pinehurst, Detroit, Michigan, and that the records of the center reflect KESSLER resided therein during the following periods:

October 25, 1963, to November 11, 1963;
November 13, 1963, to November 16, 1963;
November 30, 1963, to December 1, 1963;
February 12, 1964, to February 29, 1964.

Mrs. COGGESHALL stated that during late 1963 KESSLER had been employed by the "Mexico City Times" newspaper for a brief period and in December, 1963, had secured an apartment somewhere in Mexico City because, even though he preferred to reside at the "Casa de los Amigos," he had been informed he could not reside there because permanent residence at the center is not permitted.

Mrs. COGGESHALL is acquainted with ALCARAZ ARAGON and advised that she would not rely on anything he might have to say. She recalled that ARNOLD LOUIS KESSLER had impressed her as an intelligent and reliable individual. She was not well-acquainted with either ALCARAZ ARAGON or KESSLER, but considered that of these two individuals KESSLER was more stable and truthful.

VON PEACOCK, Assistant Director at the "Casa de los Amigos," furnished the following on May 11, 1964:

He was aware that HOMOBONO ALCARAZ ARAGON had been interviewed in Mexico, D. F., in February, 1964, concerning the comment he had made to his fiancee, BARRIE MILLMAN, that he might have met OSWALD in Mexico.

During his periodic visits to the "Casa de los Amigos," ALCARAZ ARAGON had never indicated to PEACOCK that he had met OSWALD in Mexico, and PEACOCK doubted that ALCARAZ ARAGON had any factual knowledge concerning OSWALD.

PEACOCK stated that ALCARAZ ARAGON is a person inclined to engage in "loose talk" and that he was impressed by the fact that he had been sought out and interviewed with regard to OSWALD. He pointed out that, even though ALCARAZ ARAGON had succeeded in obtaining a degree as an attorney in Mexico, he is actually "a weak character of questionable morals." He had knowledge that ALCARAZ ARAGON had boasted in the past of "his connections in high places" and had stated it was through this influence that he had succeeded in his scholastic endeavors.

PEACOCK did not doubt that ALCARAZ ARAGON might have told KESSLER that he had met OSWALD in Mexico because it is the sort of thing which ALCARAZ ARAGON might fabricate as a boastful gesture. PEACOCK stated he did not know whether ALCARAZ ARAGON had or had not met OSWALD in Mexico, but based on his knowledge of ALCARAZ ARAGON's affinity toward "loose talk" he had learned to be skeptical of any statement made by him.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

MEMORANDUM

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555) DATE: 5/21/64

FROM: LEGAT, MEXICO CITY (105-3702) (P)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

Confidential

ENCLOSURES:

Enclosed herewith are 14 copies of a letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above.

REFERENCES:

Mexico City cable dated 5/19/64, and Mexico City letter and letterhead memorandum dated 5/20/64.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

The enclosed letterhead memorandum is being submitted in order to provide a disseminable report of investigation in Mexico to date in an effort to identify, locate, and interview persons who were registered at the Hotel Del Comercio, Mexico City, during the same period as LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

As the Bureau is aware, registrations at the hotel were by name and place of origin only and in some instances complete names and places of origin are not available. Some 20 individuals who were at the hotel have been located and interviewed to date without finding anyone who could recall the subject. Investigation in this regard is continuing.

SOURCES:

The first confidential source abroad which provided predication for the enclosed letterhead memorandum is [redacted] file 105-3702.

REC-6 105-82555-112 REC 45 3912

7 - Bureau (Encs. - 14)
(1 - Liaison Section)
(2 - Dallas, 100-10461)
(2 - San Antonio, 105-2909)
6 - Mexico City
RLL:eim

24 JUN(83) 1964

Classified by 20
Exempt from GDS Category

SOVIET SECTION

Confidential

The second confidential source abroad is [redacted]

The first confidential source is [redacted] who furnished reports to SA HENRY C. JOHNSON.

The second confidential source is [redacted] who furnished information to SA EDWIN O. JOHNSON.

The third confidential source is [redacted] who furnished information to SA ROBERT T. NISCHWITZ.

[redacted] ished information to SA ROLF L. LARSON.

CLASSIFICATION:

The enclosed letterhead memorandum has been classified "CONFIDENTIAL" in order to protect the Bureau's operations in a foreign country in connection with this case.

L E A D S:

SAN ANTONIO

At [redacted]

Will check public records and available sources in an effort to identify, locate, and interview FRANCISCO MORALES, who occupied Room 8 at the Hotel Del Comercio from 9/27 through 10/1/63, and ERNESTO LIMA JUAREZ, who occupied Room 8 on 9/26/63.

At [redacted]

Will conduct same investigation as at [redacted] in an effort to identify, locate, and interview MARTIN SUMAYA, who occupied Room 5 on 9/27/63.

MEXICO CITY

[redacted]

Will complete and report investigation to locate and interview ALFREDO GARCIA and FERNANDO MARTINEZ.

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At [redacted]

Will check public records and available sources in an effort to identify, locate, and interview OSCAR SANCHEZ DE LA ROSA, ALFONSO GARCIA, and ENRIQUE GARZAT.

At [redacted]

(1) Will conduct same investigation with respect to MANUEL SANTOS and will continue efforts to locate MARIO RESENDIZ.

(2) Will locate and interview retired Army Captains JORGE LOPEZ and ANDRES FUENTES ESPINOSA, reportedly connected with fiber workers' union (Candelilleros), to determine period they were at Hotel Del Comercio and whether or not they observed subject.

At [redacted]

Will conduct similar investigation with respect to PEDRO QUIJANO, who may have been employed by an aviation company, and ANGELICA PEREYRA, who is reported to be a nurse by profession, and will continue efforts to locate RAFAEL ROCHA.

At [redacted]

Will conduct similar investigation with respect to RODOLFO RODRIGUEZ, JOSE LUIS MACIAS, ALFONSO BELTRN, FERNANDO VALENZUELA, and Mr. PEREZ and family, a businessman.

At [redacted]

Will report results of efforts to interview GABRIEL CONTRERAS.

At [redacted]

Will conduct additional investigation in an effort to identify, locate, and interview JUAN FRANCISCO ROCHA, ISABEL SALAZAR, and J. ASCENCION HERRERA.

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At [redacted]

Will conduct similar investigation with respect to JUAN or JULIAN PEDRAZA (possibly PEDROZA) and FIDENCIO GARCIA.

At [redacted]

Will conduct similar investigation with respect to ARTURO CHAVEZ.

At [redacted]

Will continue investigation in an effort to locate LEONARDO BEZERRA.

At [redacted]

[redacted] Will interview TEOFILO VELAZQUEZ at [redacted]

At [redacted]

Will continue efforts to identify ROSAS RAMIREZ.

At [redacted]

Will continue efforts in connection with SILVINO MARTINEZ, TOMAS GALVAN, and GUILLERMO FLORES.

At [redacted]

Will conduct similar investigation with respect to GREGORIO PEREZ, MARIO ALATORRE, JORGE ROQUE, SALVADOR HERNANDEZ, FRANCISCO GUTIERREZ, Mr. VILLA, and Mr. MONTOYA.

At [redacted]

Will conduct similar investigation with respect to RAUL RAMIREZ and CARLOS MARQUES.

At [redacted]

(1) Will continue contacts with the owner of the Hotel Del Comercio, Mr. GUILLERMO GARCIA LUNA, in an effort

to have him contact the Legal Attache's Office should any of the individuals listed in the above leads appear at the hotel and in an effort to obtain from him further identifying and background data concerning hotel guests.

(2) Will continue efforts to identify and interview ANTONIO OLIVA and wife.

(3) Will conduct inquiries at the White Star bus company in an effort to identify JOSE GAMES and, if he is not known at the bus company, will contact other bus companies in the area of the Hotel Del Comercio in an effort to locate and interview GAMES.

(4) At the [redacted] will locate and interview Colonel ENRIQUE CARROLA ANTUNA for the purpose of locating JUAN FRANCISCO ROCHA for interview.

(5) Will reinterview GUILLERMO GARCIA LUNA and conduct other possible inquiries in an effort to identify and interview ROBERTO LOPEZ, FELIPE ESCOBEDO, JESUS GOMEZ, and OSCAR LOZA.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

May 21, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

BASIS FOR INQUIRY

Information has been received from a confidential source abroad to the effect that LEE HARVEY OSWALD registered at the Hotel Del Comercio, Calle Bernardino de Sahagun No. 19, Mexico, D. F., Mexico, on September 27, 1963, and continued to reside at that hotel until the morning of October 2, 1963.

According to source, continued investigation in Mexico has been conducted in an effort to identify, locate, and interview individuals who were guests at the Hotel Del Comercio during the same period as OSWALD, and, although additional persons have been located, none has been able to provide any information concerning OSWALD's contacts and activities in Mexico City.

At San Luis Potosi, San Luis Potosi, Mexico:

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, provided the following information on May 7, 1964:

Captain CARLOS DOMINGUEZ, President of the State Organization of Veterans of the Revolution, with offices at Alvaro Obregon No. 500, Room 20, advised that he and other colleagues in that organization had been in Mexico City in early October, 1963, and had stayed at the Hotel Del Comercio. He states that he had been accompanied by PEDRO ZAVALA RODRIGUEZ of Aguascalientes, Aguascalientes, JORGE LOPEZ and ANDRES FUENTES ESPINOSA, all retired Army Captains and the latter two being residents of Saltillo, Coahuila, where they are repre-

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sentatives of the local textile and fiber workers. DOMINGUEZ explained that his colleagues had remained more time at the hotel than he and, upon viewing a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, advised that he did not recall seeing that person at the hotel and was unable to furnish any information concerning him.

At Aguascalientes, Aguascalientes, Mexico:

POLO DUENAS HERNANDEZ, Calle Dr. Gonzalez Saracho No. 212, was interviewed and related that he is the director of an orchestra known as "The Polo Duenas Orchestra" and that on September 26, 1963, had been in Mexico City with his musical group, which he housed at the Hotel Del Comercio, although he stayed with a relative.

Upon viewing a photograph of OSWALD, DUENAS stated that he was unable to recall having seen OSWALD at the Hotel Del Comercio during his several visits to that hotel. Photographs of OSWALD were displayed to the following members of the orchestra who had been at the Hotel Del Comercio registered under the name of POLO DUENAS, and none of them was able to recognize the photographs or recall OSWALD in any way:

BENJAMIN MARIN
EDUARDO RENDON MACIAS — Aguascalientes
ANDRES GUTIERREZ
ANTONIO ORTIZ
ANGEL REGALADO PEREZ — Mexico
ELOY VALADEZ
ROSENDO GONZALEZ
GUSTAVO LOPEZ
OCTAVIANO RANGEL

On May 4, 1964, a second confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that he had contacted HORACIO GARCIA, the manager of the "Estrella Blanca" (White Star) bus line terminal at Aguascalientes and had been advised that no record could be located of a driver for that line named JOSE GAMES or possibly JOSE GOMEZ. GARCIA explained that many of the drivers reside at localities along

Bus Drivers — Mexico

the route of the bus line, and information concerning them only would be available at the company headquarters in Mexico City. This source checked the Voters Registration Bureau without locating any information identifiable with JOSE GAMES or GOMEZ.

The second source advised on May 4, 1964, that he had located and interviewed ALICIA PLAZA TREJO, Calle J. Jesus Consuelo No. 410, Aguascalientes, who advised that she had been registered at the Hotel Del Comercio for the last few days of the month of September, 1963, and had been accompanied by her parents, JUAN and ENCARNACION PLAZA, and her sister, YOLANDA PLAZA. She explained that the family had been in Mexico City in order to contact the headquarters of the National Railways in connection with the retirement of her father and had spent very little time in the hotel. The four persons mentioned above viewed photographs of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and stated that they could not remember him as a guest at the Hotel Del Comercio.

The first confidential source furnished the following information on May 7, 1964:

Retired Army Captain PEDRO ZAVALA RODRIGUEZ was located at Calle Hornedo No. 448, Aguascalientes, and upon viewing a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD affirmed that he was unable to recall OSWALD as a guest at the Hotel Del Comercio.

At Guanajuato, Guanajuato, Mexico:

Inquiry was made at the Central Post Office, the Municipal Police Department, and the National Voters Registration Bureau at Guanajuato without locating any information identifiable with LEONARDO BEZERRA. One MARIANO BECERRA, Calle Hidalgo No. 36, was interviewed at his residence and advised that he is not acquainted with LEONARDO BEZERRA.

At Leon, Guanajuato, Mexico:

The first confidential source advised that he had

checked the records of the Municipal Police Department, the National Voters Registration Bureau, and the Central Post Office at Leon without locating any information identifiable with the name SANTOS PEDROZA.

The second source advised that he had interviewed TRANQUILINO and MARIA HERMILIA PEDRAZA at Leon, Guanajuato, and they had stated that SANTOS PEDROZA is unknown to them.

At Irapuato, Guanajuato, Mexico:

The first source advised as follows on May 7, 1964:

It was ascertained that TEOFILO VELAZQUEZ resides at Calle Vallarta No. 19, Irapuato, and that he is a musician and orchestra leader. His daughter, CARMEN VELAZQUEZ, advised that her father was in Manzanillo, Colima, fulfilling an engagement with his orchestra and would return to Irapuato within approximately ten days. She recalled that her father had been in Mexico City in the latter part of September, 1963, to attend a convention of musicians and that he had stayed at the Hotel Del Comercio.

At San Luis de la Paz, Guanajuato, Mexico:

The first source advised that he had checked the Voters Registration Bureau, the Police files, the office of the Municipal Presidency, and the Federal Treasury Office at San Luis de la Paz without locating anyone who was acquainted with ARMANDO RODRIGUEZ. The source pointed out that San Luis de la Paz is a small town, and he had contacted several families with the surname of RODRIGUEZ without locating anyone who was acquainted with ARMANDO. Source expressed the opinion that the registration for RODRIGUEZ as being from "San Luis, Guanajuato," might be for some other locality in the State of Guanajuate.

At Celaya, Guanajuato, Mexico:

Efforts were made to locate a person named ROSA or ROSAS RAMIREZ through inquiry at the Central Post Office, a check of the telephone company, and the Municipal Police files,

without locating any information identifiable with ROSA or ROSAS RAMIREZ.

Source related that extensive inquiry was conducted in the State of Guanajuato in an effort to locate "Guadalupe, Guanajuato," as a municipality, but it was determined that there is no town of that name. It was determined, however, that there are several villages or ranches with the name of Guadalupe, and an effort was made to identify LEOPOLDO DIAZ through the state office of the National Voters Registration Bureau without obtaining any information which might assist in identifying and locating DIAZ.

At Queretaro, Queretaro, Mexico:

Source reported that he had conducted extensive inquiry at Queretaro through inquiry in the telephone directory, the Central Post Office, and the Municipal Police Department without locating any information identifiable with TOMAS GALVAN, SILVINO MARTINEZ and GUILLERMO FLORES. Source advised that he had contacted numerous persons at Queretaro with the surnames MARTINEZ, GALVAN and FLORES without locating anyone who was acquainted with the individuals mentioned.

At Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mexico:

On April 28, 1964, the second source advised that he had checked the local telephone directory, the files of the power and light company, and the Guadalajara Census Bureau, without locating information which would identify the ALFREDO GARCIA and the FERNANDO MARTINEZ who had been registered at the Hotel Del Comercio in late September, 1963. Source stated that both names are very common in the area and that he had interviewed numerous individuals whose names he had obtained from the above sources without locating anyone who had been a guest at the Hotel Del Comercio during the pertinent period.

This source reported that one ALFREDO GARCIA AVALOS had been identified as a resident at Calle J. C. Orozco No. 90, Ciudad Guzman, Jalisco, but it had been determined that GARCIA was away from home; however, his wife advised source that GARCIA could have been in Mexico City during the latter

part of September, 1963. Source was continuing efforts to interview GARCIA AVALOS.

At Durango, Durango, Mexico:

A third confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on May 11, 1964, that he had conducted inquiry at the offices of the Federal Voters Registration Bureau at Durango without locating any information identifiable with the ISABEL SALAZAR, J. ASCENCION HERRERA, and JUAN FRANCISCO ROCHA, who had been guests at the Hotel Del Comercio during the latter part of September, 1963. A record was located for ISABEL ALMANZA DE SALAZAR, 21 years of age, and a resident at Privada de Santa Maria No. 500, who, upon interview, advised that she has never been in Mexico City and she was quite certain that her husband, JOSE SALAZAR, had never been to the Federal Capital. Source advised that, having failed to locate any record of J. ASCENCION HERRERA, he had interviewed the following persons with that surname without locating anyone who could identify him:

RUDOLFO HERRERA, Pino Suarez West No. 402;

ROSARIO HERRERA, Avenida Juarez North No. 302;

ADOLFO HERRERA, Canelas No. 1115;

DANIEL HERRERA, Calle Bravo No. 324;

OSCAR H. HERRERA, Voladores South No. 525;

HILARIO HERRERA, Calle 20 de Noviember East No. 106;

JOSE HERRERA LUGO, Abasolo No. 214.

In an effort to locate ISABEL SALAZAR, the following were interviewed without locating anyone who could identify her:

ANTONIO SALAZAR AVINA, Paloma West No. 135;

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JOSE EPITACIO SALAZAR, Zarco South No. 310; Durango.

MANUEL SALAZAR, Pereyra West No. 116; Durango

JUAN FRANCISCO SALAZAR, Cinco de Febrero West No. 1112. MEXICO

Source stated that with respect te the name JUAN FRANCISCO ROCHA he had been advised by JOAQUIN QUINONES AMAYA, former Chief of the Secret Service at Durango, that he was acquainted with an individual by that name who also is known as "PANCHO" ROCHA, who travels to Mexico City with some frequency as an "administrative expediter" for the Durango teachers' organizations and that he can be located through a Colonel ENRIQUE CARROLA ANTUNA, an official of the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare in the Federal Capital. MEXICO

At Torreon, Coahuila, Mexico:

The third source advised on May 4, 1964, that he had been informed by ARMANDO GARCIA DAME, official of the Coahuila State Police organization, that one MARIO RESENDIZ had been located at Gomez Palacio, Durango, and had stated that he had not been in Mexico City at the Hotel Del Comercio in late September, 1963, and had no information whatsoever concerning LEE HARVEY OSWALD. MEXICO

At Merida, Yucatan, Mexico:

According to the first source abroad, GUILLERMO GARCIA LUNA, owner and manager of the Hotel Del Comercio, had advised that hotel guests PEDRO QUIJANO and ANGELICA PEREYRA, both of whom were registered as being from Torreon, Coahuila, had been married while at the Hotel Del Comercio and had gone to Merida, Yucatan, to establish residence.

The following inquiry was conducted by a second confidential source abroad on May 5, 1964:

A check of the visa files of the U. S. Consulate by U. S. Consul PAUL S. DWYER failed to disclose any information identifiable with PEDRO QUIJANO or ANGELICA PEREYRA QUIJANO.

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MEXICO

ERNESTO ABREU GOMEZ, Chief of the Identification Department of the Yucatan State Judicial Police, advised that QUIJANO is a very common name in the State of Yucatan but that a check of the records of the State Judicial Police and the Merida Municipal Police had failed to develop information identifiable with the above QUIJANO. On the basis of information to the effect that QUIJANO might be employed by an airline, ABREU GOMEZ advised that he had checked the files of the Mexican Aviation Company in Merida without locating any information concerning him. ABREU GOMEZ stated that he had contacted and would continue to contact persons in the area with the surnames of QUIJANO and PEREYRA in an effort to identify and locate PEDRO QUIJANO and ANGELICA PEREYRA.

At Mexico, D. F., Mexico:

The first confidential source abroad furnished information to the effect that the Hotel Del Comercio owner, GUILLERMO GARCIA LUNA, had advised that hotel guest ANTONIO OLIVA, who was registered at the hotel with his "wife," had claimed to be from Veracruz, Veracruz, Mexico, and to be employed at a restaurant in Mexico City. He related that OLIVA had "broken relations" with the woman who was registered as his wife, actually sending her away from the hotel for a period of time, later to have her return, and he had some doubt as to whether or not she actually was his legal wife. He stated further that OLIVA had departed from the Hotel Del Comercio surreptitiously leaving a substantial hotel bill unpaid, and he had made considerable effort to locate him in Mexico City without success.

A fourth confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on March 30, 1964, that he had checked the records of several restaurant workers' unions in the Federal District without locating any information identifiable with OLIVA. Source also stated that a check of the files of the Metropolitan Police of the Federal District, the Judicial Police of the Federal District and Territories had disclosed no information which might assist in locating and identifying OLIVA.

HOTEL DEL COMERCIO GUESTS
INTERVIEWED TO DATE

The first confidential source abroad advised that the following persons who were guests at the Hotel Del Comercio between September 26 and October 2, 1963, have been identified, located, and interviewed, and, without exception, have been unable to identify photographs of OSWALD or furnish any information concerning his having been in Mexico City and at the Hotel Del Comercio during the above-mentioned period:

Captain CARLOS DOMINGUEZ, registered as being from Guadalajara but located at San Luis Potosi.

POLO DUENAS HERNANDEZ, Aguascalientes, Aguascalientes. Members of the Polo Duenas Orchestra, nine in number, who did not appear on the hotel registration records.

ALICIA PLAZA TREJO, Aguascalientes, Aguascalientes, and her parents, JUAN and ENCARNACION PLAZA, and her sister, YOLANDA PLAZA, who were not on the hotel register.

PEDRO ZAVALA RODRIGUEZ, who apparently occupied room with Captain DOMINGUEZ and was not registered.

MANUEL SERRALDE, Monterrey and Mexico City.

URBANO TORRES MENDOZA, Guanajuato.

MARTIN GUERRERO, San Luis Potosi.

ALFONSO PEREZ PLIEGO, San Luis Potosi.

JULIO LINAN, San Luis Potosi.

Captain SALVADOR ESQUIVEL SEGURA, Veracruz.

A.I. MEXICO

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (105-82555)

DATE: MAY 21 1964

FROM : Legat, Mexico (105-3702) (P)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

Confidential

ENCLOSURES

Enclosed herewith to the Bureau are fourteen (14) copies of a letterhead memorandum, dated and captioned as above, which sets forth the names of those persons who entered Mexico at Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, on 9/26/63, and those who departed from Mexico at Nuevo Laredo on 10/3/63, traveling with various categories of documents other than FM-5 and FM-8 Mexican Government tourist cards.

REFERENCES

Mexico City letter and letterhead memorandum dated 5/6/64, setting forth a list of persons who entered Mexico at Nuevo Laredo 9/26/63 and departed Mexico at Nuevo Laredo 10/3/63, traveling with documents other than FM-5 and FM-8 tourist cards.

ADMINISTRATIVE

[redacted]

(7) - Bureau (Encs. 14)
(1 - Liaison Section)
(2 - Dallas, 100-10461)
(2 - San Antonio, 105-2909)
1 - Mexico City
HJP:jhk
(8)

Classified by 2610
Exempt from GDS, Category
Date of Declassification indefinite

ENCLOSURE

JUN 5 1964

ST-112

REC-24

Confidential

[redacted]

SOURCES

The confidential source abroad referred to in the enclosed letterhead memorandum is the [redacted] U

The second confidential source abroad is [redacted] U an [redacted]

The third confidential source abroad is [redacted] U

The fourth confidential source abroad is [redacted] U

CLASSIFICATION

The enclosed letterhead memorandum has been classified "CONFIDENTIAL" in order to protect the Bureau's operations in a foreign country. U

COPIES

Two copies of the enclosed letterhead memorandum are being furnished for the San Antonio office, which has conducted extensive investigation in the past related to material contained therein. U

MC 105-3702

LEAD

Confidential

MEXICO CITY OFFICE

At [redacted]

Will continue to vigorously and immediately handled all investigation growing out of leads in this case and report results promptly.

Confidential

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

CONFIDENTIAL

MAY 21 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

BASIS FOR INQUIRY

A confidential source abroad has advised that LEE HARVEY OSWALD entered Mexico at Nuevo Laredo, State of Tamaulipas, on September 26, 1963, and departed from Mexico at Nuevo Laredo on October 3, 1963.

A memorandum dated May 6, 1964, recorded information concerning those individuals who entered Mexico at Nuevo Laredo on September 26, 1963, and those who departed at that same locality on October 3, 1963, traveling with documents other than the Mexican Immigration Service FM-5 and FM-8 tourist cards, having been compiled from a review of the FM-11 forms on file at the central headquarters of the Mexican Immigration Service for the dates in question.

A second confidential source abroad advised as follows:

[redacted]

COPIES DESTROYED

21 [illegible] 1973

CONFIDENTIAL

[redacted] Cat. 1

Excluded from Automatic Downgrading and Declassification

7/11/77

A third confidential source abroad advised as follows:

[redacted] C

A fourth confidential source abroad provided the following data:

For the purpose of supplementing information which was recorded in the afore-mentioned memorandum dated May 6, 1964, the following compilation of data was prepared on the basis of a review of the original documents from which the FM-11 forms were prepared, with the names of the individuals listed herein being recorded in the same order in which they appeared in the memorandum mentioned above:

DEPARTURES - OCTOBER 3, 1963

Departures of October 3, 1963, of Non-Mexican Citizens Traveling on Form FM-6 Tourist Cards

FRANK WOODROW BLADES, FM-6 No. 077307, issued by the Mexican Consulate at Belize, British Honduras, on September 23, 1963. Entry to Mexico was at Subteniente Lopez, Quintana Roo, on September 25, 1963, by bus. Described as a British subject, 34 years of age, married, occupation commission agent. His place of birth is listed as Belice, British Honduras, and his residence address as 39 George Street, Belice, British Honduras. His departure was handled by Mexican Immigration official ALBERTO ARZAMENDI CHAPA.

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Departures of October 3, 1963,
of Non-Mexican Citizens
(Children under 15 years of age)
Traveling on Forms FM-7

MARK DE JESUS (on FM-11 form, this child's name is listed as JESUS DE MARK; however, it appears on form FM-7 as MARK DE JESUS), FM-7 No. 89790. Described as an American citizen, male, 15 months of age. He entered Mexico on September 28, 1963, at the International Airport, Mexico, D. F., proceeding from Chicago, Illinois, with Mexico, D. F., as his final destination. He was accompanied by his mother, MICAELA MONTEMAYOR DE JESUS. Departure was handled by Mexican Immigration official TEOFILO SOTO ESCOBEDO.

MONICA JULIA CASTRO, FM-7 No. 152138. Described as an American citizen, female, 1 year of age. She entered Mexico on September 15, 1963, at Nuevo Laredo by autobus, accompanied by her mother, MARIA MAGDALENA MORENO, an American citizen, proceeding from La Mesa, Texas, with Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, listed as final destination. Departure was handled by Mexican Immigration official JOB POBLANO CORDERO.

JUAN JOSE CASTRO, FM-7 No. 152137. Described as an American citizen, male, 2 months of age. He entered Mexico on September 15, 1963, at Nuevo Laredo, accompanied by his mother, MARIA MAGDALENA MORENO, proceeding from La Mesa, Texas, with Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, listed as final destination. Departure was handled by Mexican Immigration official JOB POBLANO CORDERO.

FEDERICO DIAZ, FM-7 No. 94256. Described as an American citizen, male, 12 years of age. He entered Mexico at Nuevo Laredo on May 9, 1963, accompanied by his "Tios" (uncles or could possibly mean uncle and aunt), proceeding from Dallas, Texas, with Mexico, D. F., listed as final destination. Mode of travel not listed. Departure was handled by Mexican Immigration official JESUS GOVEA HERRERA.

MARGARITA GARZA, FM-7 No. 151335. Described as being an American citizen, female, 4 years of age. She entered Mexico on July 23, 1963, at Nuevo Laredo, accompanied by her mother, ERNESTINA GARZA, who was traveling with form FM-5 No. 4327721, proceeding from San Antonio, Texas, with Monterrey,

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Nuevo Leon, listed as final destination. Mode of travel was not listed. Departure was handled by Mexican Immigration official JOB POBLANO CORDERO.

FERNANDO GARZA, FM-7 No. 151334. Described as an American citizen, male, 1 year of age. He entered Mexico at Nuevo Laredo on July 23, 1963, accompanied by his mother ERNESTINA GARZA, who was traveling with form FM-5 No. 4327721, proceeding from San Antonio, Texas, with Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, listed as final destination. Mode of travel not listed. Departure was handled by Mexican Immigration official JOB POBLANO CORDERO.

Departures of October 3, 1963,
of Non-Mexican Citizens
Traveling on Forms FM-17

WILLIAM ALBERT SCHMIDT HUSEBO (Departure was recorded on FM-17 No. 521465. He presented as a document of identification form FM-2 No. 106517, issued to him on July 6, 1962. The FM-11, according to MACLOVIO HERRERA, recorded this as FM-17 No. 106517, which was set forth in the memorandum dated May 6, 1964.) Described as being a male American citizen, 47 years of age, born at Arlington, Wisconsin, married, occupation company manager. Departure was by railroad, proceeding from Mexico, D. F., with final destination listed as Laredo, Texas. Departure was handled by Mexican Immigration official EDUARDO DE LEON SILLER.

MARIO CHUCA REYNOSO (Departure was recorded on FM-17 No. 521833. He presented as a document of identification FM-2 No. 51325, issued on February 21, 1955. The FM-11, according to MACLOVIO HERRERA, recorded this as FM-17 No. 51325, which was set forth in the memorandum dated May 6, 1964.) Described as being a male Chilean national, 46 years of age, born at Santiago de Chile, Chile, widower, occupation sales director. Departure was by bus, proceeding from Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, en route Eagle Pass, Texas. Departure was handled by Mexican Immigration official JOSE REBOLLEDO LARA.

WALTER SCOTT TURNPAUGH (Departure was recorded on FM-17 No. 523322. He presented as a document of identification FM-2 No. 11019, issued November 17, 1951. The FM-11, according

to MACLOVIO HERRERA, recorded this as FM-17 No. 11019, which was set forth in the memorandum dated May 6, 1964.) Described as an American citizen, male, 75 years of age, born at Fort Worth, Texas, married, occupation businessman. Departure was by automobile, proceeding from Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, en route Eagle Pass, Texas. Departure was handled by Mexican Immigration official JESUS GOVEA HERRERA.

LAURA LAUTERBACH DE TURNPAUGH (Departure was recorded on FM-17 No. 523321. She presented as a document of identification FM-2 No. 11020, issued November 17, 1951. The FM-11, according to MACLOVIO HERRERA, recorded this as FM-17 No. 11020, which was set forth in the memorandum dated May 6, 1964.) Described as being a female American citizen, 70 years of age, born at La Crosse, Wisconsin, married, occupation housewife. Departure was by automobile, proceeding from Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, en route Laredo, Texas. Departure was handled by Mexican Immigration official JESUS GOVEA HERRERA.

KEVIN KIMM, FM-17 No. 566256. Described as being a male American citizen, 3 years of age, born at "New York, U. S. A.," proceeding from Mexico, D. F., en route Laredo, Texas, by railroad, accompanied by his mother, PATRICIA KIMM, who was traveling with form FM-5 No. 4097446, issued at Ciudad Guerrero, Tamaulipas, on April 13, 1963. Departure was handled by Mexican Immigration official EDUARDO DE LEON SILLER.

TERRY KIMM, FM-17 No. 566257. Described as being an American citizen, male, 2 years of age, born at "New Jersey, U. S. A.," proceeding from Mexico, D. F., en route Laredo, Texas, by railroad, accompanied by his mother, PATRICIA KIMM. Departure was handled by Mexican Immigration official EDUARDO DE LEON SILLER.

Departures of October 3, 1963,
of Mexican Nationals
Traveling on Forms FM-17

LEONOR CASTILLO TORROELLA, FM-17 No. 459400. Described as a Mexican national, female, 31 years of age, born at Toluca, State of Mexico, single, occupation domestic. She presented as a document of identification Mexican Passport No. 28171, issued June 1, 1961. She was proceeding from Mexico, D. F.,

en route San Antonio, Texas, by bus. Departure was handled by Mexican Immigration official JESUS GOVEA HERRERA.

MARIO SOTO MUNOZ DE COTE (This person was listed on the FM-11 form as MARIO DE COTE MUNOZ SOTO), FM-17 No. 693742. Described as a Mexican national, male, 36 years of age, born at Tacubaya, Mexico, D. F., married, occupation surgeon. He presented as a document of identification Mexican Passport No. 37336, issued June 15, 1963. He was proceeding from Mexico, D. F., en route "U. S. A." by automobile. Departure was handled by Mexican Immigration official JESUS GOVEA HERRERA.

CONCEPCION NUNEZ RODRIGUEZ, FM-17 No. 693743. Described as a Mexican national, female, 46 years of age, born at Madrid, Spain, single, occupation "employee." She presented as a document of identification Mexican Passport No. 55683, issued September 18, 1963. She was proceeding from Mexico, D. F., en route "U. S. A." by automobile. Departure was handled by JESUS GOVEA HERRERA, Mexican Immigration official.

FERNANDO BALDAZO FLORES, FM-17 No. 521780. Described as a Mexican national, male, 25 years of age, born at Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, Mexico, married, occupation service station attendant. He had entered Mexico at Nuevo Laredo on September 30, 1963, proceeding from Chicago, Illinois, en route Sabinas Hidalgo, Nuevo Leon, by automobile. Upon departure, he was proceeding from Sabinas Hidalgo, Nuevo Leon, en route Chicago, Illinois, by automobile. Departure was handled by Mexican Immigration official JESUS GOVEA HERRERA.

RAUL DAVILA CHAVARRIA, FM-17 No. 521022. Described as a Mexican national, male, 28 years of age, born at Cienega de Flores, Nuevo Leon, Mexico, single, occupation railroad worker. He entered Mexico at Nuevo Laredo on September 5, 1963, proceeding from East Chicago, Indiana, en route Cienega de Flores, Nuevo Leon, by automobile. Upon departure he was proceeding from Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, en route Chicago, Illinois. Mode of travel not indicated. Departure was handled by Mexican Immigration official ALBERTO ARZAMENDI CHAPA.

ARCADIO ESCAMILLA MARTINEZ, FM-17 No. 521647. Described as a Mexican national, male, 39 years of age, born at Sabinas Hidalgo, Nuevo Leon, Mexico, married, occupation listed as an employee. He entered Mexico at Nuevo Laredo on September 23, 1963, proceeding from Mission, Texas, en route Monterrey, mode of travel not indicated. Upon departure he was proceeding from Monterrey en route Mission, Texas, by automobile. Departure was handled by Mexican Immigration official JOB POBLANO CORDERO.

GUADALUPE GARZA ARRAMBIDE, FM-17 No. 521583. Described as a Mexican national, male, 59 years of age, born at Cienega de Flores, Nuevo Leon, married, occupation factory worker. He entered Mexico at Nuevo Laredo on September 19, 1963, proceeding from East Chicago, Indiana, en route Monterrey by automobile. Upon departure he was proceeding from Monterrey to Chicago, mode of travel not indicated. (The FM-11 form indicated his mode of travel upon departure to be by automobile.) Departure was handled by Mexican Immigration official ALBERTO ARZAMENDI CHAPA.

ANTONIO GOMEZ GOVEA, FM-17 No. 521638. Described as a Mexican national, male, 30 years of age, born in Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, married, occupation farmer. He entered Mexico at Nuevo Laredo on September 23, 1963, by automobile, proceeding from San Antonio, Texas, en route Monterrey, Nuevo Leon. Upon departure from Mexico, he was proceeding from Monterrey en route San Antonio, Texas, by automobile. Departure was handled by Mexican Immigration official JESUS GOVEA HERRERA.

RENATO GONZALEZ TALAVERA, FM-17 No. 281694. Described as a Mexican national, male, 38 years of age, born in Zitacuaro, Michoacan, Mexico, married, occupation laborer. He entered Mexico at Nuevo Laredo on April 9, 1963, by automobile, proceeding from Chicago, Illinois, en route Zitacuaro, Michoacan. Upon departure from Mexico, he was proceeding from Zitacuaro, Michoacan, en route Chicago, Illinois. Mode of travel was not indicated. (The FM-11 form indicated his mode of travel upon departure to be by automobile.) Departure was handled by Mexican Immigration official ALBERTO ARZAMENDI CHAPA.

CARLOS AMADO MAYAUDON LOPEZ, FM-17 No. 681641. Described as a Mexican national, male, 28 years of age, born at Teziutlan, Puebla, Mexico, married, occupation merchant. He entered Mexico at Sonoita, Sonora, Mexico, on August 25, 1963, by automobile, proceeding from Los Angeles, California, en route Mexico, D. F. Upon departure, he was proceeding from Mexico, D. F., en route Los Angeles, California, by automobile. Departure was handled by Mexican Immigration official JESUS GOVEA HERRERA.

MICAELA MONTEMAYOR DE JESUS (This person was listed on the FM-11 form as MICAELA DE JESUS MONTEMAYOR), FM-17 No. 732203. Described as a Mexican national, female, 34 years of age, born at Vallecillo, Nuevo Leon, Mexico, married, occupation housewife. She entered Mexico at the International Airport, Mexico, D. F., on September 28, 1963, proceeding from Chicago, Illinois, with the final destination being illegible. Upon departure from Mexico, she was proceeding from Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, en route Chicago, Illinois. Mode of travel not indicated. (The FM-11 form indicated her mode of travel upon departure to be by automobile.) Departure was handled by Mexican Immigration official TEOFILO SOTO ESCOBEDO.

HECTOR OROZCO ESQUIBEL, FM-17 No. 521758. Described as Mexican national, male, 24 years of age, born at Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, married, occupation employee. He entered Mexico at Nuevo Laredo by automobile on September 29, 1963, proceeding from Houston, Texas, en route Monterrey. Upon departure from Mexico, he was proceeding from Monterrey, en route Houston by automobile. The name of the Mexican Immigration official who handled his departure is illegible.

HELIODORO PEREZ GUEVARA, FM-17 No. 519391. Described as a Mexican national, male, 32 years of age, born at Candela, Coahuila, Mexico, married, occupation merchant. He entered Mexico at Nuevo Laredo by automobile on August 2, 1963, proceeding from Laredo, Texas, en route Candela, Coahuila. Upon departure, he was proceeding from Candela, en route Laredo, Texas, by automobile. Departure was handled by Mexican Immigration official ABEL CORZO QUEZADA.

SIMON TAPIA, FM-17 No. 521701. Described as a Mexican national, male, 39 years of age, born at Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, Mexico, married, occupation carpenter. He entered Mexico at Nuevo Laredo by automobile on September 27, 1963, proceeding from Seminole, Texas, en route Monterrey. Upon departure, he was proceeding from Monterrey, en route Seminole, Texas, by automobile. Departure was handled by Mexican Immigration official JESUS GOVEA HERRERA.

ENTRIES TO MEXICO, SEPTEMBER 26, 1963

Entries of September 26, 1963, of Non-Mexican Citizens, Traveling on Forms FM-6

NUNO TEOTONIO PEREIRA, FM-6 No. 005361, issued by Consular Section of Mexican Embassy, Lisbon, Portugal, September 13, 1963. Entry was by autobus, with final destination in Mexico of Mexico, D. F. Described as a male Portuguese citizen, 41 years of age, married, architect. Presented Portuguese Passport No. 15297/6, issued by Civil Government of Lisbon, September 22, 1961, which bore Mexican Visa 79, dated September 13, 1963, as proof of nationality. Entry handled by Mexican Immigration official PEDRO CASTRO ROMERO.

Entries of September 26, 1963, of Non-Mexican Citizens (Children under 15 years of age) Traveling on Forms FM-7

RICHARD CRUZ, FM-7 No. 96364, issued by Mexican Consulate, Dallas, Texas, September 20, 1963. Entry was by automobile, with final destination of Mexico, D. F. Described as a male American citizen, 2 years of age, proceeding from Dallas, Texas. Accompanied by Mrs. JUANITA PEREZ and traveling with permission of parents. Entry handled by Mexican Immigration official ANTONIO RAMON GUAJARDO.

JUANITA PEREZ, FM-7 No. 96363, issued by Mexican Consulate, Dallas, Texas, September 20, 1963. Entry was by automobile, with final destination of Mexico, D. F. Described

as a female American citizen, 5 years of age, proceeding from Dallas, Texas. Accompanied by her mother, Mrs. JUANITA PEREZ. Entry handled by Mexican Immigration official ANTONIO RAMON GUAJARDO.

Entries of September 26, 1963,
of Non-Mexican Citizens
Traveling on Forms FM-14

PAULA MARTA LAWRIE, FM-14 No. 111332, issued by Mexican Consulate General, New York, New York, September 18, 1963. Entry was by motorcycle but final destination in Mexico was not indicated. (Form FM-11 listed final destination as Monterrey, Nuevo Leon.) Described as a female American citizen, 18 years of age, single, student, born New Haven, Connecticut; residence address, RFD No. 1, Oxford, Maryland. Presented birth certificate No. 81550 as proof of citizenship. Entry handled by Mexican Immigration official RAUL LUEVANO TRUJILLO.

Entries of September 26, 1963,
of Non-Mexican Citizens
Traveling on Forms FM-3

It is noted the following two named persons were reported in the memorandum dated May 6, 1964, as having traveled with forms FM-17; however, according to MACLOVIO HERRERA, the original documents utilized by these persons were forms FM-3. The questionnaires (forms FM-1) which were completed by these individuals at the Mexican Consulate, Laredo, Texas, and which were furnished by MACLOVIO HERRERA on May 13, 1964, were reviewed and disclose that these persons were traveling with forms FM-3 upon entry to Mexico at Nuevo Laredo on September 26, 1963.

MANUEL FLORES, FM-3 No. 089392, issued by the Mexican Consul, Laredo, Texas, September 23, 1963. Final destination was indicated as Mexico, D. F., but mode of travel was not indicated. Described as a male American citizen, 57 years of age, single, born Allende, Coahuila, Mexico, January 19, 1906, radio engineer; residence address given as 1314 Iturbide Street, Laredo, Texas. Entry handled by Mexican Immigration official TEOFILO SOTO ESCOBEDO.

FRANCISCO MAJEWSKI MADRAK, FM-3 No. 089393, issued by the Mexican Consul, Laredo, Texas, September 25, 1963. Final destination was indicated as Mexico, D. F., but mode of travel was not given. Described as a male Uruguayan citizen, 26 years of age, single, football player by profession, residence given as 1900 Cerro, Montevideo, Uruguay. Presented Uruguayan Passport No. 32244 dated April 5, 1961. Entry handled by Mexican Immigration official RAUL LUEVANO TRUJILLO.

Entries of September 26, 1963,
of Non-Mexican Citizens
Traveling on Forms FM-17

HOWARD WILLIAM RAYNOLDS (Entry was recorded on FM-17 No. 521352. He presented as a document of identification form FM-2 No. 60079, which had been issued to him on November 4, 1959, and which the FM-11, according to MACLOVIO HERRERA, records as being FM-17 No. 60079. This was set forth in the memorandum dated May 6, 1964.) FM-17 No. 521352 was issued at Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963, by the Mexican Immigration Office. Travel was by airplane, with final destination of Mexico, D. F. (Form FM-11 listed travel as being by railroad.) Described as a male American citizen, 38 years of age, married, occupation "manager," proceeding from Laredo, Texas. RAYNOLDS was listed as an immigrant in Mexico. Entry was handled by Mexican Immigration official EDUARDO DE LEON SILLER.

LILY BEJA DE CHICUREL (The FM-11 listed this person's name as being LILY DE CHICUREL BEJA. Entry was recorded on form FM-17 No. 669400. She presented as a document of identification form FM-2 No. 74182, issued May 7, 1957, and according to MACLOVIO HERRERA, form FM-11 recorded this as being FM-17 No. 74182. This was set forth in the memorandum dated May 6, 1964.) Form FM-17 No. 669400 was issued at Nuevo Laredo, September 18, 1963. Entry was by autobus, with final destination Mexico, D. F. Described as a female Greek national, 41 years of age, married, housewife, born Salonica, Greece, proceeding from San Antonio, Texas. She was listed as being an immigrant of Mexico, this residence status having been granted October 25, 1945. Entry handled by Mexican Immigration official PEDRO CASTRO ROMERO.

ISAAC LEVY LEON (Entry was recorded on form FM-17 No. 686798. He presented as a document of identification form FM-2 No. 74903, which form FM-11, according to MACLOVIO HERRERA, recorded as being FM-17 No. 74903. This was set forth in the memorandum dated May 6, 1964.) Form FM-17 No. 686798 was issued at Reynosa, Tamaulipas, Mexico, September 16, 1963. Entry was by automobile, with final destination of Mexico, D. F. Described as a male Cuban citizen, 47 years of age, married, merchant, proceeding from New Orleans, Louisiana, born Cardenas, Cuba. He is listed as being an Immigrant of Mexico. Entry handled by Mexican Immigration official ALBERTO ARZAMENDI CHAPA.

MARIO O. MENDIVIL, FM-7 No. 4160, issued at Washington, D. C., September 17, 1963. Entry was by automobile, with final destination of Mexico, D. F. Described as a male Argentine citizen, 51 years of age, married, and listed as traveling on official business, with occupation given as Inter-American Development Bank. Proceeding from Washington, D. C. Entry handled by Mexican Immigration official ZEFERINO ESPINOZA RAMOS.

IRENE ESTELA MENDIVIL, FM-17 No. 4161, issued at Washington, D. C., September 17, 1963. Entry was by automobile, with final destination of Mexico, D. F. Described as a female Argentine citizen, 21 years of age, single, daughter of MARIO O. MENDIVIL, a functionary of the Inter-American Development Bank. Presented Ordinary Argentine Passport No. 5764995, bearing Official Visa No. 2410, issued by the Mexican Embassy, Washington, D. C., September 17, 1963. Proceeding from Washington, D. C. Entry handled by Mexican Immigration official ZEFERINO ESPINOZA RAMOS.

Entries of September 26, 1963,
of Non-Mexican Citizens
Traveling on Forms FM-9

LOUISE KNOWLES, FM-9 No. 5894, issued by Mexican Consul, Laredo, Texas, September 26, 1963. Final destination given as Mexico, D. F., but mode of travel not indicated. Described as a female American citizen, 20 years of age, minor, student, residence address 324 East Green Street, Bensenville, Illinois, born Melrose Park, Illinois, February 20, 1943. Presented Passport No. B531594, dated August 14,

1961, at Washington, D. C., as proof of citizenship. Handled by Mexican Immigration official RAUL LUEVANO TRUJILLO.

ROGER A. KONCZAL, FM-9 No. 5896, issued by Mexican Consul, Laredo, Texas, September 26, 1963. Final destination Mexico, D. F., but mode of travel not indicated. Described as a male American citizen, 23 years of age, single, student, residence address 870 Rochester Road, Rochester, Michigan, born Detroit, Michigan, September 27, 1940. Presented Passport No. D 678676, issued by State Department on September 18, 1963, valid until September 17, 1966, bearing Mexican Visa No. 188, dated September 20, 1963, as proof of citizenship. Entry handled by Mexican Immigration official RAUL LUEVANO TRUJILLO.

PHYLLIS JEAN JENKS (This name appeared on form FM-11 as PHYLLIS JEAN JENSK), FM-9 No. 5895, issued by the Mexican Consul, Laredo, Texas, September 26, 1963. Final destination Mexico, D. F., but mode of travel not indicated. Described as a female American citizen, 20 years of age, single, student, residence address 218 Irvington, San Antonio, Texas, born Mineral Wells, Texas, November 16, 1943. Presented Passport No. D505734, issued by Department of State, Washington, D. C., August 15, 1963, bearing Visa No. 391, dated August 29, 1963, as proof of citizenship. Entry handled by Mexican Immigration official RAUL LUEVANO TRUJILLO.

DONALD CHARLES SOLEMME (This name appeared on form FM-11 as DONALD CHARLES SOLOMME), FM-9 No. 1752, issued by Mexican Consulate General, New York, New York, September 18, 1963. Final destination Mexico, D. F., but mode of travel not indicated. Described as a male American citizen, 21 years of age, single, student, residence address "50 Derby Ave., Conn.," born New Haven, Connecticut, February 23, 1942. Presented Passport No. D431319, issued by Department of State, Washington, D. C., June 11, 1963, bearing Visa No. 23-- (last two digits illegible), as proof of citizenship. Entry handled by Mexican Immigration official RAUL LUEVANO TRUJILLO.

CONFIDENTIAL

Entries of September 26, 1963,
of Mexican Nationals
Traveling on Forms FM-17

RODOLFO ACEVEDO GUEVARA, FM-17 No. 521689, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, September 26, 1963. Entry was by automobile, with final destination of Monterrey, Nuevo Leon. Described as a male Mexican citizen, 34 years of age, married, occupation given as privately employed, proceeding from Chicago, Illinois. Presented Mexican Consular Cedula No. 1153 as proof of nationality. Entry handled by Mexican Immigration official ALBERTO ARZAMENDI CHAPA.

CARLOS ALMAGUER ECHRTEA, FM-17 No. 521687, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, September 26, 1963. Entry made by automobile, with final destination of Monterrey, Nuevo Leon. Described as a male Mexican citizen, 31 years of age, married, privately employed, proceeding from Tokanville, Texas. Presented Mexican Consular Cedula No. 124 as proof of citizenship. Entry handled by Mexican Immigration official ALBERTO ARZAMENDI CHAPA.

AGUSTIN CERDA REYES, FM-17 No. 521685, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, September 26, 1963. Final destination given as Mexico, D. F., and mode of travel listed as by automobile. Described as a male Mexican citizen, 47 years of age, married, occupation given as "philharmonic," proceeding from San Antonio, Texas. Presented Mexican Consular Registration No. 446, dated April 1, 1963, as proof of citizenship. Entry handled by Mexican Immigration official PEDRO CASTRO ROMERO.

MANUEL ESCALANTE GONZALEZ, FM-17 No. 521692, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, September 26, 1963. Entry was by automobile, with final destination of Fresnillo, Zacatecas. Described as a male Mexican citizen, 37 years of age, married, privately employed, proceeding from Chicago, Illinois. Presented Mexican Consular Cedula No. 3334, as proof of citizenship. Entry handled by Mexican Immigration official ALBERTO ARZAMENDI CHAPA.

CONFIDENTIAL

APOLINAR GARCIA GUARDIOLA, FM-17 No. 521691, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, September 26, 1963. Entry was made by automobile, with final destination of Monterrey. Described as a male Mexican citizen, 27 years of age, married, privately employed, proceeding from "Watht Foth," Texas (possibly Fort Worth). Presented Mexican Passport No. 3626 as proof of citizenship. Entry handled by Mexican Immigration official ALBERTO ARZAMENDI CHAPA.

RODOLFO HERNANDEZ MENDIOLA, FM-17 No. 521694, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, September 26, 1963. Entry was by automobile, with final destination of Sabinas, Coahuila. Described as a male Mexican citizen, 30 years of age, single, factory worker, proceeding from Dallas, Texas. Presented Consular Registration No. 250 as proof of citizenship. Entry handled by Mexican Immigration official JESUS GOVEA HERRERA.

JOSE MARCOS MATA GALVAN, FM-17 No. 521686, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, September 26, 1963. Entry was made by automobile, with final destination of Mexico, D. F. Described as a male Mexican citizen, 55 years of age, married, worker, proceeding from Waukesha, Wisconsin. With regard to nationality, instant form carried only the notation: "Proved his citizenship." Entry handled by Mexican Immigration official PEDRO CASTRO ROMERO.

ANTONIO MORENO GARZA, FM-17 No. 521690, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, September 26, 1963. Entry was by automobile, with final destination of Monterrey. Described as a male Mexican citizen, 34 years of age, married, occupation given as privately employed, proceeding from Laredo, Texas. Presented Mexican "document of identity" as proof of citizenship. Entry handled by Mexican Immigration official ALBERTO ARZAMENDI CHAPA.

ALVARO ONTIVEROS CANTU, FM-17 No. 521693, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, September 26, 1963. Entry was by automobile with final destination of Monterrey, Nuevo Leon. Described as a male Mexican citizen, 22 years of age, single, privately employed, proceeding from East Chicago, Indiana. Presented Mexican

Consular Registration No. 221, issued by Consulate, Chicago, Illinois, as proof of citizenship. Entry handled by Mexican Immigration official FRUMENCIO GONZALEZ PEREZ.

ELVA VALLE RENDON, FM-17 No. 521677, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, September 26, 1963. Entry was by automobile with final destination of Monterrey, Nuevo Leon. Described as a female Mexican citizen, 32 years of age, married, housewife, proceeding from Laredo, Texas. Presented Consular Registration No. 1964, as proof of citizenship. Entry handled by Mexican Immigration official ZEFERINO ESPINOZA RAMOS.

JUAN M. SALAZAR ESPINOZA, FM-17 No. 521648, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, September 24, 1963. Entry was by automobile, with final destination of Monterrey. Described as a male Mexican citizen, 33 years of age, married, privately employed, proceeding from Laredo, Texas. Presented Mexican Consular Cedula No. 715 as proof of citizenship. Entry handled by Mexican Immigration official ALBERTO ARZAMENDI CHAPA.

JUAN SAUCEDO RODRIGUEZ, FM-17 No. 521678, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, September 26, 1963. Entry was by automobile, with final destination of Monterrey, Nuevo Leon. Described as a male Mexican citizen, 46 years of age, married, privately employed, proceeding from Laredo, Texas. Presented Consular Cedula No. 768, as proof of citizenship. Entry handled by Mexican Immigration official ALBERTO ARZAMENDI CHAPA.

PABLO SILVA GARZA, FM-17 No. 521679, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, September 26, 1963. Entry was by automobile, with final destination of Monterrey, Nuevo Leon. Described as a male Mexican citizen, 31 years of age, married, privately employed, proceeding from Los Angeles, California. Presented Mexican Consular Cedula No. 8040, as proof of citizenship. Entry handled by Mexican Immigration official ALBERTO ARZAMENDI CHAPA.

PEDRO VILLARREAL GARCIA, FM-17 No. 521688, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, September 26, 1963. Entry was by automobile, with final destination of Monterrey. Described as a male Mexican citizen, 36 years of age, single, privately employed, proceeding from Chicago, Illinois. Presented Consular Cedula No. 1899, as proof of citizenship. Entry handled by Mexican Immigration official ALBERTO ARZAMENDI CHAPA.

ALICIA ARGUELLES ARRATIA, FM-17 No. 651598, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Mexico, D. F., September 13, 1963. Mode of travel appears to be indicated as airplane, with final destination of Mexico, D. F. Described as a female Mexican citizen, 36 years of age, divorced, office worker, place from which proceeding appears to be indicated as San Antonio, Texas. Presented Mexican Passport No. 65562, issued November 8, 1962, as proof of citizenship. Entry handled by Mexican Immigration official EDUARDO DE LEON SILLER.

CELIA ALICIA MARQUEZ DE CHAVEZ, FM-17 No. 667155, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Mexico, D. F., August 28, 1963. Entry appears to be indicated as by railroad, with final destination of Mexico, D. F. Described as a female Mexican citizen, 43 years of age, married, housewife, proceeding from Washington, D. C. Presented Mexican Ordinary Passport No. 28982, issued September 23, 1958, as proof of citizenship. Entry handled by Mexican Immigration official RAUL LUEVANO TRUJILLO.

ABRAHAM CHERNOVICH, FM-17 No. 655719, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Central Airport, Mexico, D. F., September 22, 1963. Entry was by airplane, with final destination of Mexico, D. F. Described as a male Mexican citizen, born Kedanial, Lithuania, 55 years of age, married, merchant, proceeding from San Antonio, Texas. Presented Ordinary Passport No. 09508, which appears to bear date of issuance as March 31, 1948, as proof of identity. Entry handled by Mexican Immigration official EDUARDO DE LEON SILLER.

ODETTE CHICUREL BEJA, FM-17 No. 669402, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, September 18, 1963. Entry was by bus, with final destination of Mexico, D. F. Described as a female Mexican citizen, 15 years of age, single, student, proceeding from San Antonio, Texas, accompanied by her mother. Presented Mexican Passport No. 52763, issued September 5, 1963, as proof of citizenship. Entry was handled by Mexican Immigration official PEDRO CASTRO ROMERO.

SYLVIA CHICUREL BEJA, FM-17 No. 669401, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, September 18, 1963. Entry was by bus, with final destination of Mexico, D. F. Described as a female Mexican citizen, 12 years of age, student, proceeding from San Antonio. Texas, accompanied by her mother. Presented Mexican Passport No. 52761, issued September 5, 1963, as proof of citizenship. Entry handled by Mexican Immigration official PEDRO CASTRO ROMERO.

CAROLINA GONZALEZ DE ESPARZA, FM-17 No. 693068, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Mexico, D. F., September 9, 1963. Entry was by railroad with final destination of Mexico, D. F. Described as a female Mexican citizen, 45 years of age, married, housewife, proceeding from San Antonio, Texas. Presented Passport No. 5668, issued by the Mexican Foreign Office, Mexico, D. F., February 6, 1961, as proof of citizenship. Entry handled by Mexican Immigration official RAUL LUEVANO TRUJILLO.

YOLANDA FIGUEROA ARGUELLES, FM-17 No. 651599, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Mexico, D. F., September 13, 1963. Entry made by airplane, with final destination of Mexico, D. F. Described as a female Mexican citizen, 7 years of age, student, proceeding from San Antonio, Texas. Presented Mexican Passport No. 00853, issued January 4, 1963, as proof of citizenship. Entry handled by Mexican Immigration official EDUARDO DE LEON SILLER.

MARIA FELICITAS GALLARDO DE FINLEY, FM-17 No. 693436, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Mexico, D. F., September 13, 1963. Entry was made by railroad, with Mexico, D. F., shown as final destination. Described as a female Mexican citizen, 49 years of age, married, housewife, proceeding from San Antonio, Texas. Presented Passport No. 20906, issued by Mexican Foreign Office, May 8, 1961, as proof of citizenship. Entry handled by Mexican Immigration official RAUL LUEVANO TRUJILLO.

MARGARET YOLANDA FINLEY GALLARDO, FM-17 No. 693423, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Mexico, D. F., September 13, 1963. Entry was by railroad, with final destination of Mexico, D. F. Described as a female Mexican citizen, 12 years of age, student, proceeding from San Antonio, Texas. Presented Passport No. 54038, issued by the Mexican Foreign Office, September 10, 1963, as proof of citizenship. Entry handled by Mexican Immigration official RAUL LUEVANO TRUJILLO.

DONNA CAROLINA FINLEY GALLARDO, FM-17 No. 693437, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Mexico, D. F., September 13, 1963, with notation that she was traveling with her mother, MARIA FELICITAS GALLARDO DE FINLEY. Entry was by railroad, with final destination of Mexico, D. F. Described as a female Mexican citizen, 11 years of age, student, proceeding from San Antonio, Texas. Presented Passport No. 54039, issued by the Mexican Foreign Office, September 10, 1963, as proof of citizenship. Entry handled by Mexican Immigration official RAUL LUEVANO TRUJILLO.

JOSE LUIS JOAQUIN LLAMOSAS GUTIERREZ, FM-17 No. 521342, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 24, 1963. Entry appears to be indicated as by "avion" with final destination of Mexico, D. F. Described as a male Mexican citizen, 40 years of age, married, occupation given as "insurance," proceeding from Laredo, Texas. Presented Passport No. 41520, issued by the Mexican Foreign Office, July 20, 1962, as proof of citizenship. Entry handled by Mexican Immigration official EDUARDO DE LEON SILLER.

RICAHRD HANS SPECK STHAMER, FM-17 No. 648799, issued by Mexican Immigration Office at "Aeropuerto del Norte" (Monterrey, Nuevo Leon), September 21, 1963. Entry was by airplane, with final destination of Mexico, D. F. Described as a male Mexican citizen, 14 years of age, single, student, proceeding from San Antonio, Texas. Presented Mexican Ordinary Passport No. 35501, as proof of citizenship. Entry handled by Mexican Immigration official EDUARDO DE LEON SILLER.

OLGA RIEFKOHL VDA. DE STAHMER, FM-17 No. 648800, issued by Mexican Immigration Office at "Aeropuerto del Norte" (Monterrey, Nuevo Leon), September 21, 1963. Entry was by airplane, with final destination of Mexico, D. F. Described as a female Mexican citizen, 66 years of age, widow, employed in home, proceeding from San Antonio, Texas. Presented Mexican Ordinary Passport No. 4685, as proof of citizenship. Entry handled by Mexican Immigration official EDUARDO DE LEON SILLER.

LISELOTTE STHAMER DE SPECK, FM-17 No. 648798, issued by Mexican Immigration Office at "Aeropuerto del Norte" (Monterrey, Nuevo Leon), September 21, 1963. Entry was by airplane, with final destination of Mexico, D. F. Described as a female Mexican citizen, 41 years of age, married, housewife, proceeding from San Antonio, Texas. Presented Mexican Ordinary Passport No. 4684, as proof of citizenship. Entry handled by Mexican Immigration official EDUARDO DE LEON SILLER.

FERNANDO ANASTACIO TREVINO GONZALEZ, FM-17 No. 635119, issued by Mexican Immigration Office at Central Airport, Mexico, D. F., September 19, 1963. Entry was by airplane, with final destination of Mexico, D. F. Described as a male Mexican citizen, 29 years of age, married, office worker, proceeding from San Antonio, Texas. Presented Mexican Ordinary Passport No. 61126, issued October 17, 1962, as proof of citizenship. Entry handled by Mexican Immigration official EDUARDO DE LEON SILLER.

MARIA OTERO PABLOS, FM-17 No. 521676, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, September 26, 1963. Entry was by automobile, with final destination of Mexico, D. F. Described as a female Mexican citizen, 59 years of age, widow, occupation given as "Consul," proceeding from Laredo, Texas. Presented Passport D-64, dated March 20, 1962. Entry handled by Mexican Immigration official ANTONIO RAMON GUAJARDO.

Entries of September 26, 1963
of Non-Mexican Citizens
Miscellaneous Categories

NELSON ULISES ESCOBAR BENITEZ (Entry was recorded on form FM-17 No. 521380, which disclosed ESCOBAR was traveling with special document "Circular No. 1091," information concerning which was set forth in the memorandum dated May 6, 1964.) FM-17 No. 521380 was issued by the Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963. He departed Mexico at Nuevo Laredo on September 26, 1963, proceeding from Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, en route Laredo, Texas, by autobus, and re-entered Mexico at Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963, proceeding from Laredo, en route Monterrey, by autobus. Described as a male Salvadoran citizen, 22 years of age, single, occupation listed as student. Presented Passport No. 38585, bearing Visa No. 3570, issued by the Mexican Embassy in the Republic of El Salvador on August 15, 1963. Entry was handled by Mexican Immigration official HECTOR RAGA LOPEZ.

KARL HEINZ TZCHENTKE (This person is listed on form FM-11 as HEINZ KARL TZCHENTKE). His entry was recorded on FM-17 No. 520538. He presented as a document of identification a form FM-1 issued March 13, 1963. Form FM-17 No. 520538 was issued by the Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, on August 30, 1963. He departed Mexico at Nuevo Laredo by automobile on August 30, 1963, proceeding from Mexico, D. F., en route Laredo, Texas, and re-entered Mexico at Nuevo Laredo, on September 26, 1963, proceeding from Laredo, en route Mexico, D. F., by automobile. Described as a male German national, 36 years of age, single, occupation listed as student. Presented German Passport No. B-3735847, as proof of nationality. Entry was handled

by Mexican Immigration official RAUL LUEVANO TRUJILLO.

CATALINA ADA DEL CARMEN CANIZAREZ (This person's name is listed on form FM-11 as CATALINA ADA DEL CARMEN CANIZARES. Entry is recorded on form FM-17 No. 521243, which was issued by the Mexican Immigration Office at Nuevo Laredo on September 15, 1963. She presented as a document of identification an "Oficio Bueno Para Salir y Regresar al Pais" (Memorandum of Authorization Valid for Exit and Entry into the Country) No. 1674, issued by the Mexican Ministry of the Interior on September 11, 1963.) She departed Mexico at Nuevo Laredo by automobile, September 15, 1963, proceeding from Mexico, D. F., en route Dallas, Texas, and re-entered Mexico at Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963, by automobile, proceeding from Dallas, en route Mexico, D. F. Mode of travel was not indicated. (Form FM-11 lists her mode of travel as being by automobile.) Described as a female Cuban citizen with status of immigrant in Mexico, 31 years of age, married, housewife. She was in possession of Mexican Visa No. 6186, dated September 13, 1963, issued by the Mexican Foreign Office. Entry was handled by Mexican Immigration official ALBERTO ARZAMENDI CHAPA.

FBI WASH DC

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAY 29 1964
TELETYPE

FBI DALLAS

357 PM CST URGENT 5-29-64 SP

TO DIRECTOR (105-82,555)

FROM DALLAS (100-10,461) 3P

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA,; IS-R-CUBA.

RE DALLAS TEL TO BUREAU, MAY TWENTY-SIX, AND BUREAU TEL TO DALLAS MAY TWENTY-TWO, CONCERNING ALLEGATIONS IN BOOK "WHO KILLED KENNEDY?" BY THOMAS G. BUCHANAN, WITH RESPECT TO THE INDIVIDUAL EATING FRIED CHICKEN AT TEXAS SCHOOL BOOD DEPOSITORY (TSBD).

ON MAY TWENTY-EIGHT, DETECTIVE R. L. STUDEBAKER, CRIME SCENE SEARCH SECTION, DALLAS POLICE DEPT., ADVISED HE WAS ONE OF OFFICERS ASSIGNED TO SEARCH SIXTH FLOOR OF TSBD IMMEDIATELY AFTER ASSASSINATION. RECALLS FINDING SOFT DRINK BOTTLE AND LUNCH SACK WHICH CONTAINED CHICKEN BONES ON SIXTH FLOOR. RECALLS TAKING PHOTOGRAPHS OF BOTTLE AND SACK IN THEIR ORIGINAL POSITION AND STATES BOTTLE WAS SITTING APPROXIMATELY THREE OR FOUR FEET FROM LUNCH SACK. HE STATED SACK AND BOTTLE WERE SITTING NEAR FRONT OF BUILDING FACING ELM STREET AND IN THE THIRD AISLE FROM HOUSTON STREET SIDE OF BUILDING. WHEN LUNCH SACK FIRST FOUND, IT CONTAINED CHICKEN BONES AND, TO THE BEST OF HIS RECOLLECTION, A PEICE OF WAXED PAPER. HE STATED ONE OF OFFICERS SEARCHING PLACE LATER EMPTIED SACK, LEAVING CHICKEN BONES ON FLOOR NEAR AREA WHERE FOUND.

END PAGE ONE

REC 45 100-[illegible]-3914

8 JUN 2 1964

158 JUN 3 1964

STUDEBAKER STATED THAT IT WAS LATER ASCERTAINED ONE OF EMPLOYEES OTHER THAN OSWALD HAD EATEN HIS LUNCH ON SIXTH FLOOR AND THAT SACK AND BOTTLE BELONGED TO THIS EMPLOYEE, AND THAT THEREAFTER NO FURTHER INVESTIGATION WAS CONDUCTED BY POLICE DEPARTMENT CONCERNING SOFT DRINK BOTTLE AND LUNCH SACK.

LIEUTENANT J. C. DAY, CRIME SCENE SEARCH SECTION, DALLAS POLICE DEPARTMENT, ADVISED ON MAY TWENTY-EIGHT HE RECALLS A LUNCH SACK AND SOFT DRINK BOTTLE BEING FOUND ON SIXTH FLOOR OF TSBD DURING SEARCH. HE STATED TO BEST OF HIS MEMORY THE CHICKEN BONES, LUNCH SACK AND SOFT DRINK BOTTLE WERE FOUND IN THE SAME GENERAL AREA ON SIXTH FLOOR. AFTER REVIEWING PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN OF LUNCH SACK AND BOTTLE, HE STATED THEY WERE FOUND IN THIRD AISLE FROM HOUSTON STREET SIDE OF BUILDING, AND THAT THE BOTTLE WAS SITTING APPROXIMATELY THREE FEET FROM THE LUNCH SACK

LIEUTENANT DAY RELATED THAT IT WAS LATER ASCERTAINED LUNCH SACK AND SOFT DRINK BOTTLE WERE PLACED IN THEIR LOCATION BY ANOTHER EMPLOYEE OTHER THAN OSWALD AND NO FURTHER EFFORT WAS MADE TO IDENTIFY PERSON RESPONSIBLE. HE STATED HE LATER DUSTED THE SOFT DRINK BOTTLE TO ASCERTAIN IF IT CONTAINED PRINTS OF OSWALD, WHICH EXAMINATION WAS NEGATIVE.

END PAGE TWO

LIEUTENANT DAY STATED HE MAINTAINED THE LUNCH SACK AND SOFT DRINK BOTTLE IN HIS OFFICE FOR SEVERAL WEEKS AND, AFTER DECIDING IT HAD NO VALUE TO THE CASE, THREW THE SACK AND BOTTLE AWAY.

DETAILS OF ABOVE INTERVIEWS BEING RELECTED IN NEXT REPORT SUBMITTED IN CAPTIONED CASE.

END

JMS

FBI WASH DC

P

1 - Belmont
1 - Sullivan
1 - Branigan
1 - Malley
1 - Lenihan

May 28, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of May 20, 1964, requesting this Bureau to conduct certain investigation in connection with the attempted assassination of Major General Edwin A. Walker.

The investigation requested by you has been instituted and the results of our inquiries in this particular matter will be furnished to the Commission upon receipt.

In connection with your specific request to forward to Mr. Wesley J. Liebeler of your staff items one and seventy containing photographs number P-5 and number P-1, respectively, there are enclosed the two items requested.

REC 45

BY COURIER SVC.
COMM.-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (2)

NOTE: SEE PAGE 2

REL:mhw (7)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

58 JUN 3 1964

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE: The Commission has received considerable testimony bearing on the attempted assassination of General Walker and has received the Dallas PD investigation concerning the incident, as well as results of investigation conducted by the FBI and Secret Service concerning such incident. Some of the data furnished the Commission is at variance and Commission requested we conduct additional investigation to resolve the discrepancies. For example, Marina Oswald apparently has furnished a somewhat different account of Oswald's alleged activity in connection with the attempted assassination of General Walker to Secret Service and to FBI. The enclosures consist of photographs which Marina Oswald felt may have some connection to the Walker incident. Mr. Liebeler requested he be furnished such copies of these photographs.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN, General Counsel

MAY 28 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Pennsylvania Ave. & 9th St. N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

The Commission has information that Earlene Roberts, who was the manager of the house on Beckley Street in which Lee H. Oswald lived at the time of the assassination of President Kennedy, may have been in San Antonio, Texas on November 21, 1963 at the time President Kennedy visited that city.

It is requested that Earlene Roberts be reinterviewed to determine where she was during the day of November 21, 1963. If she claims that she was in Dallas or elsewhere on that day, then she should be requested to account for her activities so that a check out can be made to corroborate her statements. If she states that she was in San Antonio on that date, then in addition she should be requested to state why she did go to San Antonio.

When Earlene was interviewed by FBI agents as late as December 23, 1963 (See Clements Jan. 8, 1964 p.400) she resided at 1026 Beckley Street, Dallas, Texas. Her sister is Bertha Cheeks and as late as April 14, 1964 she was living at 5901 Hillcrest, Dallas, Texas.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

REC 45

JUN 1 1964

XEROX JUN 2 1964

6-1-64

Airtel

REC 45

To: SAC, Dallas (100-10461)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555) - 3916

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA
IS - R - CUBA

ATTENTION: CRIMINAL SECTION

Enclosed are two copies of a letter from the President's Commission dated May 28, 1964, which is self-explanatory.

Your specific attention is directed to paragraph 2 of this letter in which Earlene Roberts' activities are to be checked following the results of her reinterview dependent on her location on November 21, 1963.

In view of the President's Commission anticipated early windup, Dallas is instructed to handle this matter expeditiously and furnish appropriate letterhead memoranda to the Bureau for dissemination to the President's Commission.

Enclosures (2)
KMR:las las
(4)

NOTE:

Letter received from the Commission 5-28-64, requesting a reinterview of Earlene Roberts who is the sister of Mrs. Bertha Cardelia (Vogle) Cheek, a wealthy woman who knew Jack Ruby in view of their mutual interest in night clubs. Earlene Roberts was the landlady at Lee Harvey Oswald's Beckley Street residence at the time of the assassination. Roberts has previously indicated she did not take an active part in the management of this address and has declined knowing Oswald or Ruby. The matter concerning whether there has been A CONFECTION t between Oswald and Ruby has previously been thoroughly investigated.

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Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room

MAILED 20
JUN 1 1964
COMM-FBI

XEROX

JUN 2 1964

FBI

Date: 5/26/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : Director, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, Chicago (62-6115)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

On 5/25/64, I personally contacted LUKE CARROLL, Managing Editor, "Chicago's American." CARROLL stated that he would contact MAGGIE DALY and attempt to obtain the information. He stated that he could not promise that she would be willing to furnish the source of this information but stated that he would do his best to obtain it. He stated it might take him a few days to resolve this matter but that he would handle it as expeditiously as possible and would be in touch with me.

Bureau will be kept advised.

3 - Bureau
1 - Chicago
MWJ/fcd
(4)

REC 45 3917

2 MAY 28 1964

SOVIET SECTION

C C - WICR

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

58 JUN 3 1964

1 - Sizoo
1 - Lenihan
1 - Branigan

6/1/64

PLAIN TEXT

TELETYPE URGENT

TO: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

FROM: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS - R - CUBA.

RE BUAIRTEL TO DL MAY TWENTY SIX, LAST AND WFO AIRTEL TO BUREAU MAY TWENTY EIGHT, LAST WITH LHM, COPIES TO DALLAS, BOTH CAPTIONED QUOTE LEE HARVEY OSWALD; IS - R - CUBA END QUOTE RE QUOTE NATIONAL GUARDIAN END QUOTE ARTICLE MAY NINE, LAST.

PAGE TWO, WFO LHM SETS FORTH COMMENTS BY SECRET SERVICE AGENT JAMES M. HOWARD RE ALLEGED INCIDENT OF NEGRO MAN QUESTIONED ON HIS PRESENCE AND DEPARTURE FROM TEXAS SCHOOL BOOK DEPOSITORY BUILDING ON ASSASSINATION DATE. YOU SHOULD INTERVIEW POLICE CHIEF JESSE E. CURRY RE CIRCUMSTANCES OF ALLEGED QUESTIONING AND IF INDIVIDUAL CAN BE IDENTIFIED ATTEMPT TO INTERVIEW HIM RE HIS ACTIONS ON NOVEMBER TWENTY TWO, ONE NINE SIX THREE, AND [illegible] QUESTIONING BY POLICE. FOLLOW INSTRUCTIONS IN REFERENCED BUAIRTEL IN SUBMITTING RESULTS.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JUN 1 1964
TELETYPE

REC 45 105-82555-3918

19 JUN 2 1964

JMS:mac
(5)

NOTE: President's Commission by letter 5/22/64 requested interview of Secret Service Agent Mike Howard, his brother, Pat Howard "Deputy in Sheriff's Office of Tarrant County, Texas," and Thayer Waldo, Fort Worth "Star-Telegram" reporter, re allegations

NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO:

66 PIES DESTROYED 5 MAR 1973

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room

8 JUN 3 1964

Teletype to SAC, Dallas
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
105-82555

CONTINUANCE OF NOTE:

in 5/9/64"National Guardian" which alleged that Waldo received information from Mike Howard of existence of a Negro witness who saw Oswald shoot at President Kennedy. Secret Service Agent Howard, interviewed by WFO Agent 5/27/64, related that he heard from Dallas Police Detective Jack Bryan about an incident involving a Negro man questioned by Dallas Police on his presence in Texas School Book Depository Building on assassination date. The Negro man had left the building hurriedly after the shooting and, when questioned later by Dallas Police, stated he had left hurriedly because he had a police record and feared he would be suspected of involvement in the assassination. Dallas being instructed to check out this incident with Chief Curry and to interview Negro man, if identified, re matter.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JUN 1 1964
TELETYPE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555) DATE: 5/25/64

FROM: SAC, NEWARK (105-15291) (P)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Re Bureau airtel 5/21/64.

Enclosed for the Bureau are five copies and for Dallas two copies of a letterhead memorandum dated as above and captioned LEE HARVEY OSWALD at Newark, New Jersey.

Mrs. MARGARET A. WOLFF, 2 Delaware Avenue, Dumont, New Jersey, interviewed at the Hackensack Resident Agency, Hackensack, New Jersey, on 5/25/64 by SA JOHN J. KENNELLY.

She was completely cooperative and appeared sincere in her statements. She stated that she was at the disposal of the FBI at any time should the need for further interview arise.

2 - Bureau (Encs. 5) RM
2 - Dallas (100-10461)(Encs.2)(INFO) RM
1 - Newark
JJK:CMS
(5)

REC 45

3919

9 MAY 26 1964

5 ENCLOSURE

58 JUN 3 1964

SOVIET SECTION

EXP-PROC

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Newark, New Jersey
May 25, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

On May 25, 1964, Mrs. Margaret A. Wolff, residence, 2 Delaware Avenue, Dumont, New Jersey; occupation, housewife, advised that she was a passenger on the Transportes del Norte bus operating between Mexico City and Monterrey on October 2, 1964. She advised that she had completed a nine-day conducted tour of Mexico and was on the first phase of her trip home. Mrs. Wolff advised that when she boarded the bus in Mexico City, she followed a custom that she has of sitting in the first seat behind the driver on his side of the bus. She explained that she enjoys traveling and enjoys looking at the passing countryside. She stated that she was not able to retain this seat because her ticket called for her to sit in the second row of seats on the same side. She was therefore moved to the second row and occupied an aisle seat on the trip.

Mrs. Wolff advised that she was not aware of the presence of the subject nor the presence of any individual of American nationality on this bus. She stated that she could not now recall Oswald's being a passenger nor did she note any luggage that appeared to her to be in any way out of the ordinary.

Mrs. Wolff advised that she is not in the habit of conversing with strangers, but did talk briefly with a woman while seated in the first seat of the bus. She stated that this individual was of Mexican nationality, 28 years of age, and married with no children. She does not recall her name but would recognize her if she saw her again. She identified a second person with whom she had conversation as a male who occupied the inside seat of the second row. She advised he was also of Mexican nationality, spoke broken English, was approximately 55 years of age, and although he did introduce himself, she could not identify him with the name Roberto P. Gonzales. However, she stated that if she saw this individual again, she would recognize him. Mrs. Wolff advised that she was not in a position to further identify any of the other passengers on the bus. It was her recollection that most of them were young and noisy but she did not pay any particular attention to them.

Mrs. Wolff was shown a photograph of the subject and she stated that she had no recollection of his having been on that bus.

Mrs. Wolff was exhibited a photograph of the subject and she stated she was certain that she had no recollection of his having been on that bus.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FBI

Date: 5/18/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (62-6115)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau and Dallas are one copy each of a portion of a newspaper column appearing in a Chicago newspaper. This article appeared in a column written by MAGGIE DALY in "Chicago's American" on 5/13/64.

The Chicago Division is not aware of the significance of this information, if any, and will conduct no inquiry UACB.

3 - Bureau (Enc. 1)
1 - Dallas (100-10461)(Enc. 1)
1 - Chicago

DWS:mmf
(5)

ENCLOSURE

REC 45 105-82555-3920

1 MAY 20 1964

airtel to Chicago 5-21-64
1-dallas
REL:mhw

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

DOES THE Warren committee know this? That ~~a lovely~~ looker, who dwells in Houston, Tex., was in Dallas the morning JFK was slain—and that her most generous gentleman friend in Mexico City phoned her from there and breathlessly instructed: "Get out of there at once!" She took the first jet home. To her intimate friends [and one of ours] she allegedly stated that she "feels" Lee Oswald was Castro's deputized murderer because Kennedy publicly pledged to Cuban exiles in Canaveral and Washington: "I promise you all that one day soon you will return to a free Cuba!" Our source assures us that the lady is a nice person—not a name-dropper. .

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

CHICAGO AMERICAN
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Date: 5-13-64
Edition: GREEN STREAK
Author: MAGGIE DALY
Editor: LUKE CARROLL
Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD,

Character:
or
Classification: 62-6115
Submitting Office: ~~CHICAGO~~

3920

5-16

ENCLOSURE

1 - Belmont
1 - DeLoach
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley

5-21-64

1 - Wannall
1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan

airtel

REC 45

To: SAC, Chicago (62-6115) PERSONAL ATTENTION

From: Director, FBI (105-82555) — 3920

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Reurairtel 5-18-64 enclosing a newspaper clipping which contained an article prepared by Maggie Daly in the "Chicago American" on 5-13-64.

You should immediately personally contact Luke Carroll, Managing Editor of the "Chicago American," and request the identity of Maggie Daly's source for information in her article of 5-13-64 in order that such individual may be interviewed by the FBI. You should also ascertain from Carroll the name of the woman alleged by Daly's source to have stated that she "feels" Lee Oswald was Castro's deputized murderer because Kennedy publicly pledged to Cuban exiles in Canaveral and Washington: "I promise you all that one day soon you will return to a free Cuba!" If Carroll is cooperative and furnishes the names of these two individuals, you should immediately set out appropriate leads that they be interviewed for any information in their possession regarding Lee Harvey Oswald or information bearing on the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

Results of your inquiries should be furnished to the Bureau in report form suitable for dissemination to the President's Commission.

Handle immediately.

1 - Dallas

NOTE: SEE PAGE 2

REL:mhw (12)

MAILED 8
MAY 22 1964
COMM-FBI

58 JUN 3 1964

RECEIVED
MAY 21 11 09 AM '64
FBI
READING ROOM

Airtel to SAC, Chicago (62-6115)
re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA
105-82555

NOTE: Maggie Daly writes a column in the "Chicago American." In the 5-13-64 issue of the "Chicago American," Daly alleged that there was an attractive woman who lived in Houston, Texas, but who was in Dallas on the morning Kennedy was slain. Daly indicated that her source of this information indicated this attractive woman received a telephone call from her most generous gentleman friend in Mexico City instructing her to "get out of there at once!" Daly's article alleged that the woman took the first jet plane home and confided to intimate friends that she "feels" Oswald was Castro's deputized murderer. SAC, Chicago, has previously contacted Luke Carroll regarding other data which has appeared in Daly's column alleging certain data in regard to the assassination of President Kennedy. Daly's information has been highly speculative and inaccurate and when pinned down as to identity of the source of such information, Carroll has indicated source not available, but that he, himself, questioned the authenticity of the source's information.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (105-82555) DATE: 5-21-64

FROM : Legat, Paris (105-1067) (P.)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Re Paris letters 2-3-64 and 4-23-64.

Attached is one copy of the book "Who Killed Kennedy" recently published in Portugal by "General Protero".

This copy of the book was supplied to the Paris Office by Mr. FRANK J. DEVINE, First Secretary, U. S. Embassy, Lisbon, Portugal.

It will be noted that the attachment is in the Portuguese language and was written by the "General Protero" who wrote a letter to the U. S. Attorney General and to the President's Commission on the Assassination of the President, as set out in Bucab to Paris 1-31-64.

This attachment is being furnished to the Bureau as of possible interest in connection with instant subject matter. No further action with respect to the attachment is being taken by the Paris Office.

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

3 - Bureau (Encl. 1)
(1 - Liaison Section)
1 - Paris
HPW:HD
(4)

REC-34 3921

MAY 28 1964

SOVIET SECTION

JUN 7 1964

79 JUL 7 - 1964

TRANSLATION FROM PORTUGUESE

From "O Perigo Amarelo," (The Yellow Danger), an 80-page booklet by General Protero, "Apocalypse" Collection No. 1, 1st Edition, published by "Mundo Novo" Editions, Post Office Box 20, Amadora, Portugal.

(Translation of Chapter VII, appearing on page 68)

Why President Kennedy Was Killed

Since the causes which have wrapped the assassination of President Kennedy in Dallas into the thickest of mystery continue to exist, we have decided to bring a contribution and possibly a material help to the clarification of the question: "Who were the masterminds of the assassination?"

In October, 1949, four years after my conversion to the Catholic faith and my complete repudiation of the high-ranking communist position which I had occupied, I had a conversation in the Embassy of the United States with Colonel Frank Mitter, military attache, during which I had occasion to let him know that I knew many things about the communist organization in the United States, many of which were unknown to the FBI.

In the meantime, Colonel Mitter was transferred elsewhere and, when his successor arrived, I told him that since the Department of State had not accepted a certain proposal I had made concerning a loan to be granted under the Marshall Plan for the purpose of combating communism without "bombs, airplanes and guns," I had resolved to disclose everything I knew about the communist organization in the United States in a book to be published at the proper time. The new attache found my idea "interesting."

COPIES D[illegible]ROYED

Translated by 441
Lucille A. [illegible]
Jan 17, 1964

Now, this time has come and the masterminds of President Kennedy's assassination will appear in a much stronger light because of what we are about to reveal.

We believe it necessary, however, to go back a few years in order to learn how Russia outlined the communist organization in the United States. It happened in 1919. Lenin had formed the Comintern, and this latter decided to send to the United States the best secret agents of its 138 sections and subsections. These agents entered the country by using false names and all kinds of pretexts and soon gathered enough information to create a far-reaching espionage network throughout the territory of the United States.

The reports of the secret agents were later studied in the 20 divisions - grouped into five sections - of the Cominform, which had replaced the dissolved Comintern.

Upon conclusion of the study, the communist organization of the United States was fully outlined. This happened in 1935.

Alfred Wagenknecht was officially recognized as the founder of the Communist Party of the United States of America and his son-in-law, Philip Weissberg, who, under the name of Carl Winter, had been the chief of the local committee of the organization in the State of Michigan, became his principal associate. These plans were drawn up in Russia and translated into practice by a veteran Secret Service Agent. His name was Irving Postak and he was responsible for setting up the committee of the leadership whose members were Francis Xavier Waldron who from this time on began using the name of Eugene Denis, as the first Secretary General of the Party; William Zebulon Foster, President; Jacob Stahel, a Pole, in charge of the agitation section of the National Communist Board of the United States and, later, instructor of "Militants" with the help of a number of brochures which were published at the behest of the Russians and were entitled: "Progress of the Communist International," "Why Communism?" and "Organization Manual."

The internal organization of the Communist Party of the United States of America was left in charge of Negro Henry Winston, while the organization of the workers was given to John Beattie Williamson. The "Daily Worker," the official organ of the Party, remained under the management of Francis Budrus, who, later on, repudiated communism and converted, taking over the Chair of Economics in the Catholic University of New York. The editor in chief of the paper was Israel Regenstreif, a Jew, who used to write his editorials under the by-line of John Gates.

In the meantime, the organization was extending its tentacles into other States. Thus, New York State was given to Robert Thompson. Ohio State was given to a Finn by the name of Arvo Mike Halberg who used the name Gus Hall. Illinois was given to Gilbert Greenberg who shortened his name to Gil Green. Atlanta was given to Negro lawyer Dr. Benjamin Jefferson Davis who was also responsible for representing the Negroes of the United States in the Secretariat of the Party.

In effect, these twelve men were the true founders of the Communist Party of the United States which, from its inception, turned into a perfect espionage network for Russia. For this reason, the FBI (Federal Bureau of Investigation) had to contend with this skillfully managed organization from the very first few days and soon discovered that the propaganda material was being distributed through clandestine channels. Some of the titles of this propaganda material are: "The Communist Manifesto," by Engel; "State and Revolution," by Lenin; "Fundamentals of Leninism," by Stalin and "The History of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union." The FBI also discovered that J. Peters, a great expert at the service of the communists, had been placed in charge of writing and publishing a "Handbook on the Organization of the Communist Party," whose purpose was to encourage and incite sabotage actions designed to bring about a revolutionary overthrow of capitalism. In other words, the book was seeking to further the "best way to establish a dictatorship of the proletariat and a social soviet republic in the United States of America."

At about the same time, the Education Department of the Party in New York State published the "Guidebook to Discussion, No. 3," a technical study book for each cell of the organization of the Party. The subtitle of this guidebook was "The Party" and its purpose was to teach the "Communist Vanguard" in the tasks it was supposed to discharge.

In this book, there are two very important references. One, which appears at the end of the book, is nothing more than a translation of page 364 of the Soviet catechism which, in Russian, is entitled: "Vsesoyuznaya Kommunisticheskaya Partiya." In Portuguese, this title has been changed to: "A Short History." The second reference is a quotation from the article that Henry Winston published in "Political Affairs" magazine under the title: "Strengthening the Party Among the Workers of the Basic Industries." In order to understand better that which will follow, the preceding clarifications were all important.

The present organization of communism in the United States is of much greater magnitude than is commonly known, as we are about to see. The organization is founded on three different classes of individuals: Militants, Adventurers and Sympathizers. These three classes or categories discharge well-defined tasks. In fact, Russia knows beforehand that the implanting of a communist regime in the United States is an absurd utopia because of the social and economic standard of living which there is much higher than anywhere else in the world.

Thus, the "Militants" act as "decoys." Russia uses them to keep the FBI busy, or rather, to distract it. As is known, the FBI is the Department in charge of combating communism in the United States. The decoys keep the Department from duly concerning itself with the activities of the other two categories or classes of people. That is why Russia made it possible for the FBI to infiltrate a number of its Agents into the "Militant" group. One of these infiltrated Agents is an intelligent girl photographer from Greece. Her name is Angela Colomoris. She has been on the job since 1942. Another infiltrated Agent is a Negro, William Cummings. He joined Balunes Hidalgo and others who became witnesses for the prosecution in the celebrated trial of the eleven principal "Militant" leaders of the Party. This trial lasted approximately nine months and was successful in causing the authorities, the press and public opinion to be somewhat distracted from the activities of the other two categories of people who were busy in the espionage field at the service of Russia. The second category of people employed by Russia are the so-called "Adventurers." This is by far the most important category and the recruitments are made from the most daring "gangsters." The people in this category are entrusted with the most dangerous and dare-devil missions, which range from "scientific" sabotage to the elimination of any individual whose disappearance becomes necessary.

These missions, after being carefully studied, are carried out with such skill that it always proves very difficult and often impossible to come up with the least suspicion or shred of evidence as to the perpetrators of the "scientific sabotage" or the assassination, as the case may be.

For example, let us take the case of new aircraft models flying test flights. The pilots are in constant contact via radio with the control towers. The towers, in turn, are following and recording every individual facet of the testing. It has happened in more than one case that immediately after the pilot reporting: "All is well," a violent explosion has torn the aircraft to shreds, leaving absolutely no clue as to its cause. Of course, this does not affect only the Air Force. The Navy and other branches of the Armed Forces have been affected too. Suffice it to mention the case of the "Thresher."

Night clubs are the recruiting grounds of the most intelligent and dangerous gangsters for the "Adventurer" category of the Communist Party. The Adventurers are remote-controlled by masterminds who operate outside the borders of the United States. They live either in Canada, as was the case of Colonel Zabotine, or in Mexico. Needless to say, the assignments are very well paying.

In this fashion, based upon all that has been discussed heretofore, and within the field of hypotheses, the conclusions which are about to be presented as to a possible reconstruction of the causes which led to the assassination of unfortunate President Kennedy can hardly be disputed. It is our contribution and we offer it to the Commission of the Congress of the United States (sic) appointed by President Johnson to conduct the investigation on President Kennedy's assassination.

1. - It is almost certain that there exist two people who know who killed President Kennedy even though they do not know the causes which determined the slaying.

One of these people already disappeared from the scene of the tragedy because it so suited the mastermind. He was Lee Oswald. He always claimed that he had not been Kennedy's slayer, but there is no question that he prepared everything including the proper lay-out in the book depository where he was working in accordance with instructions that he must have received in Mexico which he visited in September. In order to stop him from disclosing the name of the actual killer, his disappearance was planned in advance. An aspect which should prove very interesting

for the clearing up of this important case should take the FBI on an investigation of whether the list of the customary patrons of Jack Ruby's night clubs includes somebody with a name or nickname or similar-sounding name of the person who received, through the mail, the rifle with telescopic sights that was used for the assassination.

Another aspect of some importance should be an accurate check of all fingerprints on the map which was used to prepare the route which the Presidential motorcade would have followed. Perhaps, the fingerprints on this map include those of the true assassin. These fingerprints could be analyzed by the FBI and compared with the numerous sets of fingerprints which the FBI must have of the various and sundry gangsters. This should lead to the identification of the real murderer.

Even though he was not affiliated with the Communist Party, Lee Oswald was a "Sympathizer." Generally speaking, these are the people that the masterminds use in preparing the "environment" for the risky missions that it is the job of the "Adventurers" to carry out.

2. - Jack Ruby knows only too well who killed President Kennedy. In fact, we are convinced that he must have received a substantial amount of money to recruit or "bring in" the gangster who did the killing.

Since he was afraid that Oswald might reveal who had committed this crime, he kept very close to the authorities ever since the investigation started and, dreading that such a thing might happen, killed Oswald under the sympathetic eyes of the Dallas police on whom he had a certain amount of influence.

3. - As for the masterminds and the causes which led to the assassination, the real roots may lie in Russia, or in China, or in Japan.

Russia has been working on a very detailed plan for quite a while now whereby it intends to involve the entire American Continent in a single blaze through the unleashing of civil wars. The actual execution of this plan started in Cuba, with the help of Fidel Castro, bringing civil war to the very door of the United States. After the consolidation of the Castro regime, Cuba has been used as the shipping port of large quantities of arms supplied by Russia and its satellites and destined to the terrorists in Venezuela, Bolivia, Santo Domingo, Haiti, Guatemala, Brazil, etc. These arms are designed to place the United States under the dangerous threat of more and more communist regimes to be established

in those countries. In addition, when Russia installed its rockets in Cuba, President Kennedy, who realized that they were aggressive arms against his country, reacted in the manner which is well known now. Russia lost its nerve because it likes war in somebody else's home, but not in its home. The split between the Chinese and the Russians, as well as Fidel Castro's neutrality in this conflict, started at this time.

It is a conflict which China is very skillfully taking advantage of.

In the meantime it has been brought to our knowledge that right now Russia is conducting certain probes for the installation in Brazil of the rocket launching pads and the rockets which used to be in Cuba. It is not known what progress has been made with these probes. On the other hand, it is to be assumed that Brazil and Russia were afraid that when the various American Secret Services would acquaint President Kennedy with this development, the latter would react in a similar manner to the Cuban case. So, Russia found a habitual solution and a most effective one: Kennedy was suppressed through a painstakingly planned crime which took full advantage of the frightening espionage network consisting of the communist organization in the United States. In order not to arouse suspicion and shake off the water from its raincoat, Russia quickly made a report on Lee Oswald available. This report had been prepared beforehand and the Americans naively accepted it on its face value.... This is the first hypothesis.

As for the second hypothesis, China is not unaware that the attempts at a "rapprochement" between Russia and the United States are to be attributed to a common fear of the "Yellow Danger" which China will pose in a future which is drawing closer and closer. Now, during the negotiations that took place between Krushchev and Kennedy for the installation of a direct telephone line between Moscow and Washington, the intelligence service which China runs in Cuba found out that one of the reasons which led to the installation of the above-mentioned telephone line was due to the constantly growing threat of aggression posed by China.

One of the points agreed upon called for Russia to promote a clearing up of its relations with China for the purpose of carrying on a better espionage work in connection with whatever plans China had threatening both countries. By means of the telephone line, Khrushchev would furnish periodical reports to President Kennedy on what was going on. Confronted with this situation, in addition to the disagreeable facts that Kennedy was protecting General Chang Kai-shek and financing his government in Formosa - which

continues to be the home base of a large American fleet - China decided to have Kennedy assassinated inasmuch as it considered him as one of its worst enemies especially in connection with the recent conflict with India. To this end, China took advantage of the very communist network which Russia has created immediately outside the borders of the United States. This is the second hypothesis. But there is a third one, which still appears very cloudy but which, in our opinion, should be carefully studied. It is based upon the following:

On September 10, 1952, Senator McCarthy experienced no qualms in making a very serious public accusation. He said: "Communism has secret representatives inside the American Government." Now, this serious statement was never denied. What was Mr. Stevenson doing in Dallas shortly before Kennedy's visit? Perhaps, this is the key to the reason why Jack Ruby, over and above the protection which the authorities always afforded him, stated to his sister who was visiting him in jail: "I have good friends. Do not worry!"

Upon undertaking this modest work, we said that we were at the disposal of the North American authorities to reveal to them one more thing of great importance which still remains to be discussed. However, for this to happen, we impose one condition which is the following: Inasmuch as the United States has powerfully helped India in its invasion of Goa, supplying it with money, arms and its support with Kennedy's blessing, so much so that his wife, Jacqueline, paid a solicitous visit to Nehru after the invasion, congratulating him on the aggression he had committed against Portugal, the United States must also commit itself to forcibly ask India to effect a plebiscite in Goa in accordance with the petition submitted by the National Liberation Movement to the United Nations Organization. This plebiscite should be in accordance with those principles which are commonly referred to as self-determination and which are recognized in the case of certain nations and denied in the case of other nations depending on the interests at stake.

Therefore, we shall reveal our information concerning facts of major importance and of vital significance to the secret service of the National Defense of the United States only after a plebiscite is held in accordance with the request of the National Liberation Movement. There is no doubt that Goa, Damao and Dio will be once again territories of their legitimate fatherland which is Portugal. Without the fulfillment of this condition, the United States will continue to remain in the dark as to the above facts.

If the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy really wishes to know who killed Kennedy according to the letter that it sent from Washington to the author of this book on January 16, 1964, requesting his cooperation toward a full exposure of the plot, we will furnish a clue which will lead to the desired goal. This is the clue: Let it conduct a vigorous and painstaking interrogation of Oswald's wife, who is a Russian national, in order to have her indicate the names of all the people who have sent her gifts of many thousands of dollars. Among them, a number of nameless donors have been very careful not to disclose their identity. One of them is the donor of a certain amount which was paid so that she should declare that her husband was the pertetrator of the crime.

And also Jack Ruby knows who the gangster is who was hired to kill Kennedy. Oswald's mother is right when she says that it was not her son who killed Kennedy....

If the clue which has been provided will be followed, in addition to identifying the assassin, it will be found out that the masterminds of the assassination are Russian, Cuban, Chinese, Japanese and United States communists in accordance with that which has just been disclosed in this book:

"The Yellow Danger."

The End.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN, General Counsel

MAY 22 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Thank you for your letter of May 13, 1964, enclosing a copy of the May 9, 1964 issue of the National Guardian.

The Commission would like the Bureau to interview Mike Howard, Pat Howard, and Thayer Waldo regarding the conversations which are alleged to have taken place on or about February 9, 1964 in Fort Worth and Dallas, Texas.

Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

31 MAY 22 1964

3922

DEC 31

MAY 25 1964

SOVIET SECTION

1 - W. A. Branigan
1 - R. E. Lenihan
1 - J. M. Sizoo
5/26/64

Airtel

To: SAC, Dallas (100-10461)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555) — REC-34 — 3922

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Attached is a copy of an article from the "National Guardian" of May 9, 1964 which is captioned "Oswald case: A new angle."

According to the article, Mark Lane claims that the United States Secret Service deliberately planted a false story in the press to cast further guilt on Oswald. By letter dated May 22, 1964 the President's Commission requested the Bureau to interview three individuals named in the article. They are (1) Secret Service Agent Mike (Michael) Howard who was previously assigned to the Fort Worth, Texas, area and is now on the White House Detail of the Secret Service in Washington, D. C.; (2) Pat Howard, Deputy Sheriff of Tarrant County, Texas, and a brother of Secret Service Agent Mike Howard; and (3) Thayer Waldo, a reporter for the Fort Worth Star-Telegram. The President's Commission desires to have these three individuals interviewed regarding conversations which are alleged by the article to have taken place on or about February 9, 1964, in Fort Worth and Dallas, Texas, concerning the existence of a Negro witness who saw Oswald shoot at President Kennedy.

Dallas should interview Pat Howard and Thayer Waldo and WFO should interview Secret Service Agent Michael Howard of the White House Detail. These individuals should be advised that we are contacting them regarding Lane's allegations at the specific request of the President's Commission.

Submit airtel enclosing a letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination to the President's Commission.

Enclosure

WFO (105-37111) (Enclosure)

MAILED 20
MAY 26 1964
FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tamm
Holmes
Gandy

JMS:mdc
(3)

2 JUN 25 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO:

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-109060-1 Ind. 62-109060-1 100-358086-1

Airtel to SAC, Dallas
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
105-82555

NOTE:

By letter 5/13/64 we advised the Commission of the allegations in the "National Guardian" 5/9/64 article which referred to the existence of a Negro witness who saw Oswald shoot at President Kennedy, and indicated that Fort Worth Star-Telegram reporter Thayer Waldo had received this information from Secret Service Agent Mike Howard and his brother, Pat Howard, Deputy Sheriff, Tarrant County, Texas. We have previously checked out for the President's Commission allegations regarding the existence of the Negro witness and found no evidence for this allegation. President's Commission requested by letter 5/22/64 that the two Howards and Waldo be interviewed regarding conversations Lane alleges took place in February, 1964, which would indicate that the Howards are the source for Waldo's article on 2/10/64 in the Fort Worth Star-Telegram that the Negro witness to Oswald's shooting President Kennedy did exist.

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 105-82555

SERIAL NO. 3923

PAGE NO. 1

NO. OF PAGES 3

SECTION NO.

168

CIA

REFERRAL

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAY 22 1964

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Delmach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI WASH DC

TELETYPE

FBI DALLAS

1207 PM CST URGENT 5-22-64 MH

TO DIRECTOR 105-82555

FROM DALLAS 100-10461 3P

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA; IS-R-CUBA.

REBUTEL MAY TWENTY REQUESTING CERTAIN INFORMATION TO REFUTE ALLEGATIONS CONTAINED IN BOOK "WHO KILLED KENNEDY?", BY THOMAS G. BUCHANAN

WITH RESPECT TO BUCHANAN'S CLAIM THAT DALLAS POLICE OFFICER J. D. TIPPITT, OSWALD AND JACK RUBY "ALL LIVED WITHIN A FEW BLOCKS OF EACH OTHER," IT WAS ESTABLISHED MAY TWENTYONE LAST BY AGENTS TRAVELING VIA BUREAU CAR BY THE MOST DIRECT ROUTE AVAILABLE THAT THE RESIDENCE OF J. D. TIPPIT AT TWO THREE EIGHT GLENCAIRN IS A DISTANCE OF SEVEN MILES FROM TWO TWO THREE SOUTH EWING, WHERE RUBY RESIDED ON NOV TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE. FROM THE RESIDENCE OF J. D. TIPPIT TO TEN TWENTYSIX NORTH BECKLEY ST, WHERE OSWALD WAS RESIDING NOV TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE, IT IS SEVEN MILES. THE DISTANCE BETWEEN TEN TWENTYSIX NORTH BECKLEY AND TWO TWO THREE SOUTH EWING IS ONE AND THREE-TENTHS MILES.

WITH RESPECT TO BUCHANAN'S CLAIM THAT JACK RUBY'S SISTER "MRS. GRANT", HAS TOLD REPORTERS THAT RUBY AND TIPPIT WERE "LIKE TWO BROTHERS,

REC 10 105-82555-3924

MR DELMONT FOR THE DIRECTOR

12 JUN 2 1964

6 JUN 1964

KC JMS1200

AN INTERVIEW WAS MADE WITH MRS. EVA GRANT MAY TWENTYONE AT WHICH TIME SHE STATED SHE DID NOT AT ANY TIME EITHER BEFORE OR AFTER THE ASSASSINATION MAKE SUCH A STATEMENT TO ANY REPORTER OR GROUP OF REPORTERS. SHE STATED FURTHER SHE HAD NEVER MET, CONVERSED WITH, OR EVEN HEARD OF THOMAS G. BUCHANAN; FURTHER, THAT SHE WOULD NOT MAKE SUCH A STATEMENT UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES AS SUCH STATEMENT ALLEGEDLY ATTRIBUTED TO HER IS COMPLETELY UNTRUE AND WITHOUT FOUNDATION.

WITH RESPECT TO BUCHANAN STATING THAT TIPPIT WAS ALONE IN HIS POLICE CAR WHEN "STANDING ORDERS FOR POLICE IN DALLAS AS IN OTHER CITIES ARE THAT RADIO CARS OF THE TYPE TIPPIT WAS DRIVING MUST HAVE TWO POLICE IN THEM," IT WAS DETERMINED THROUGH CAPTAIN JAMES M. SOUTHER, PLATOON COMMANDER, RADIO PATROL DIVISION, DALLAS POLICE DEPT, AND SERGEANT CALVIN B. OWENS, DALLAS POLICE DEPT, THAT DALLAS POLICE DEPT POLICY REQUIRES THAT ABOUT EIGHTY PER CENT OF THE PATROLMEN WORKING THE DAY SHIFT, SEVEN AM TO THREE PM, WHICH IS THE SHIFT TIPPIT WAS WORKING ON THE DAY OF THE ASSASSINATION, WORK ALONE, AND THAT TIPPIT WAS ONE OF THE PATROLMEN WORKING ALONE ON NOV TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE.

DL 100-10461

WITH RESPECT TO THE ALLEGATION BY BUCHANAN THAT OSWALD MADE DEMAND TO DALLAS POLICE THAT HE BE GIVEN RIGHT TO SEE A LAWYER AND THAT THIS RIGHT WAS "RELENTLESSLY DENIED HIM" DURING TWO DAYS OF "PERSISTENT QUESTIONING," THE FOLLOWING PERTINENT INFORMATION HAS PREVIOUSLY BEEN REPORTED: REPORT OF SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING DATED NOV THIRTY, SIXTYTHREE, DALLAS, PAGE ONE ZERO ONE, PARAGRAPH FOUR; REPORT OF SA GEMBERLING DATED DEC TWENTYTHREE, DALLAS, PAGES SEVEN ZERO FOUR THROUGH SEVEN ZERO EIGHT; DALLAS TEL TO BUREAU FEB THREE, SIXTYFOUR, THREE PM; AND BUREAU LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION DATED FEB FOUR, SIXTYFOUR, CONTAINING A SUMMARY OF THE INFO CONTAINED IN DALLAS TEL OF FEB. THREE, SIXTYFOUR.

NO FURTHER INQUIRIES MADE BY RESPECT TO LAST ALLEGATION AS IT APPEARS INFO CONTAINED IN ABOVE-DESCRIBED REFERENCES ADEQUATELY REFUTES ALLEGATION.

NO LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM BEING USBMITTED UACB, AND THE ADDITIONAL INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED WILL BE INCLUDED IN NEXT DALLAS REPORT IN CAPTIONED MATTER.

END

JS

FBI WASH DC

P

CC-MR. SULLIVAN

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: 5/8/64

FROM : A. H. Belmont

cc Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Branigan

SUBJECT:
LEE HARVEY OSWALD
Internal Security - R - Cuba

The report of SA Carl E. Graham of the Washington Field Office, dated 12/2/63, in the case of Lee Harvey Oswald, sets forth the results of a check of the records at the Office of Special Consular Services, Department of State, by SA Kenneth J. Haser, on 11/22/63.

These records show that Oswald visited the American Embassy in Moscow on 7/8/61, for the purpose of indicating his desire to return to the U.S. with his wife. He was questioned extensively by Embassy officials, who concluded that he had not expatriated himself and therefore still remained an American citizen. Of interest is the following, from the report of the American Embassy in Moscow, concerning this interview with Oswald:

"Twenty months of the realities of life in the Soviet Union have clearly had a maturing effect on Oswald. He stated frankly that he had learned a hard lesson, the hard way, and that he had been completely relieved of his illusions about the Soviet Union at the same time he acquired a new understanding and appreciation of the U.S. and the meaning of freedom. Much of the arrogance and bravado which characterized him on his first visit to the Embassy appears to have left him."

On 8/8/61 the State Department authorized the Embassy in Moscow to renew Oswald's passport, for direct return to the U.S. only, after the Passport Office had determined that he had not expatriated himself.

Oswald made a new application for renewal of a passport on 5/24/62, and his passport was renewed the same day. Oswald and his wife and baby left Russia on 6/1/62 and arrived in New York City on 6/13/62.

While there was an interval of almost a year after the 7/8/61 interview of Oswald at the US Embassy in Moscow, referred to above, until his actual return to the US, nevertheless the evaluation of the Embassy officials as to the change in Oswald's outlook and character is of considerable significance and is a matter of record in State Department files. Washington Field Office agents, of course, had periodically reviewed State Department files, and Oswald's visit to the American Embassy on 7/8/61 was reported in letter from WFO dated 9/1/61, but not in the same detail as subsequently set out in SA Graham's report of 12/2/63.

AHB:CSM (6)

REC 10 - 3925

2 JUN 2 1964

6 JUN 4 1964

We have not been able to locate the name of the actual consular official or officials who talked to Oswald on 7/8/61 in Moscow. we should have asked State Dept ↓

It should be noted that, during my testimony before the Commission, I referred several times (pages 6135, para. 1; 6141, para.3; 6193, last para., and 6194, first para.) to this evaluation of Oswald by the State Department.

It should be noted also that the background of this matter is set forth on page 48 of the Director's brief on the FBI investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy.

Richard E. Snyder
per WFO airtel
5/27/64. Rel

UNIVERSITY OF Minnesota

MEDICAL SCHOOL
DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHIATRY AND NEUROLOGY • MINNEAPOLIS 14

May 26, 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I am in the process of compiling an article for Modern Medicine on the psychiatric aspects of presidential assassination for their issue of next November. There is, as you are aware, a good deal of information of a personality nature on the assassins up to Lee Harvey Oswald, but factual data on him is sparse. Specifically I wondered whether there had been time to obtain any psychiatric consultation with him in the two days he lived after the President's murder and if there was, whether this data is public information at this time. If it is not, it would be helpful to me at this juncture to know about two questions:

1) If the Warren Report will contain psychiatric data on Oswald and

2) When this report might be available, i.e., in time for me to meet an early October deadline?

Thank you and most sincerely,

Donald W. Hastings

Donald W. Hastings, M. D.
Professor and Head

UNIVERSITY OF Minnesota
• MEDICAL SCHOOL • DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHIATRY AND NEUROLOGY
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN. 55455

REC 10
3926
MAY 27 1964
6/1/64

REC 10 105-82555-3926

June 1, 1964

JUN 1 4 13 PM '64
FBI
TEL. U. READING ROOM

Dr. Donald W. Hastings
Department of Psychiatry and Neurology
Medical School
University of Minnesota
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455

Dear Dr. Hastings:

I have received your letter of May 26th and regret we are unable to be of assistance to you.

In accordance with President Johnson's instructions, the FBI conducted an investigation regarding the assassination of President Kennedy and related events. Our reports have been forwarded to The President's Commission and it will be the responsibility of that Commission to determine what data should be made public. The FBI is not in a position to provide the information you requested.

You may desire to direct your inquiries to The President's Commission, 200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast, Washington, D. C.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 10
JUN 1 - 1964
COMM-FBI

NOTE: Correspondent was investigated under the Atomic Energy Program in 1950. No derogatory information was developed. In 1961 he requested statistical data regarding sex offenders. His communication was answered 12/7/61.

JH:slg
(3)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
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Gandy

JUN 1 1964 MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAY 26 1964
TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI WASH DC

FBI DALLAS

3-00 PM CST URGENT 5-26-64 WD

TO DIRECTOR (105-82555)

FROM DALLAS (100-10461) 2 P

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA, IS - R - CUBA.

REBUTEL TO DALLAS MAY TWENTYTWO LAST CONCERNING ALLEGATIONS IN BOOK "WHO KILLED KENNEDY?" BY THOMAS G. BUCHANAN WITH RESPECT TO THE INDIVIDUAL EATING FRIED CHICKEN AT TEXAS SCHOOL BOOK DEPOSITORY (TSBD) BUILDING.

ON MAY TWENTYTWO LAST MR. ROY S. TRULY, WAREHOUSEMAN SUPERINTENDENT, TSBD, ADVISED BONNIE RAY WILLIAMS WAS TSBD EMPLOYEE WHO ATE FRIED CHICKEN ON SIXTH FLOOR TSBD ON DAY OF ASSASSINATION.

ON MAY TWENTYFIVE LAST WILLIAM H. SHELLEY, TSBD, ADVISED BONNNIE RAY WILLIAMS TOLD HIM HE HAD EATEN FRIED CHICKEN ON SIXTH FLOOR OF TSBD AROUND TWELVE NOON ON NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO LAST AND THAT WILLIAMS HAD LEFT THE CHICKEN BONES, SOME WAX PAPER AND A BROWN PAPER BAG WHERE HE HAD EATEN THE CHICKEN.

SHELLEY STATED ACCORDING TO HIS RECOLLECTION THE POLICE OFFICERS FOUND THESE ITEMS ON THE SIXTH FLOOR, THREE DOUBLE

REC 10 105-82555-3927
4 JUN 2 1964
56 JUN 4 1964
cc JMS 1200
Filed

WINDOWS AWAY FROM THE SOUTHEAST CORNER OF THE BUILDING AND THE OFFICERS ARE BELIEVED TO HAVE ALSO FOUND A SOFT DRINK BOTTLE EITHER SETTING ON A BOX OR ON A WINDOW SILL NEAR THE CHICKEN BONES.

ON MAY TWENTYFIVE LAST BONNIE RAY WILLIAMS, EMPLOYEE TSBD, ADVISED HE TOOK UP POSITION AT THE THIRD DOUBLE WINDOW FROM THE SOUTHEAST CORNER OF TSBD SOMETIME BETWEEN ELEVEN THIRTY A.M. AND TWELVE NOON ON NOVEMBER TWENTY-TWO LAST TO EAT HIS LUNCH WHICH CONSISTED OF SEVERAL PIECES OF FRIED CHICKEN, SOME BREAD, AND A PACKAGE OF FRITOS. HE STATED HE ALSO DRANK A BOTTLE OF DR. PEPPER WHILE EATING HIS LUNCH. WILLIAMS STATED TO THE BEST OF HIS RECOLLECTION HE COMPLETED HIS LUNCH BETWEEN TWELVE NOON AND TWELVE FIFTEEN P.M. LEAVING THE CHICKEN BONES, SOME WAX PAPER AND A BROWN BAG ON THE FLOOR BY THE WINDOW WHERE HE CONSUMED HIS LUNCH. HE STATED HE ALSO LEFT HIS DR. PEPPER BOTTLE SETTING ON A BOX IN THE SAME LOCATION.

DETECTIVE R. L. STUDEBAKER, DALLAS PD CRIME LABORATORY, IS BELIEVED TO BE OFFICER WHO FOUND EMPTY DR. PEPPER BOTTLE AND HE WILL BE INTERVIEWED UPON HIS RETURN FROM VACATION TODAY OR MAY TWENTY-SEVEN NEXT. NO SPECIFIC INTERVIEW RE EMPTY DR. PEPPER BOTTLE HAS BEEN PREVIOUSLY REPORTED.

END

OS

FBI WASH DC

P

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAY 23 1964

TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

FBI DALLAS

100 PM CST URGENT SP

TO DIRECTOR (105-82,555)

FROM DALLAS (100-10,461) 4P

LEE HARVEY OSWALD ALSO KNOWN AS, INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA
~~AKA, IS-R~~ CUBA

RE MY TELEPHONE CALL TO SECTION CHIEF W. A. BRANIGAN MAY TWENTY SECOND LAST, CONCERNING SPEECH MADE BY ATTORNEY DAVID A. WITTS, AT DALLAS, TEXAS, ON MAY TWENTYONE LAST, CONCERNING WHICH NEWSPAPER ARTICLE IN HOME EDITION OF DALLAS TIMES HERALD, MAY TWENTYONE LAST, MADE REFERENCE TO STATEMENTS MADE IN SPEECH.

ATTORNEY DAVID AARON WITTS, DALLAS, WAS INTERVIEWED MAY TWENTY SECOND LAST, CONCERNING STATEMENTS ATTRIBUTED TO HIM IN HIS SPEECH BEFORE SALESMANSHIP CLUB.

WITTS ADVISED STATEMENTS ATTRIBUTED TO HIM IN ARTICLE WERE MADE BY HIM DURING HIS SPEECH AND THAT ALL SUCH STATEMENTS MADE REGARDING LEE HARVEY OSWALD WERE BASED UPON OTHER ARTICLES AND ITEMS IN SEVERAL PERIODICALS. WITTS STATED HE HAS NO PRIVATE SOURCE OF CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION AS REGARDS THE LEE HARVEY OSWALD CASE, AND THAT IT WAS NOT HIS INTENTION TO OFFER PERSONAL CONCLUSIONS CONCERNING COMMUNIST BACKGROUND OF OSWALD.

REC-105 105-82555-3928

END PAGE ONE

7 2 JUN 8 1964 XEROX JUN 5 1964

MR. BELMONT FOR THE DIRECTOR 10 JUN 2 1964

PERS. REC. UNIT

WITTS WAS REQUESTED TO IDENTIFY THE SOURCE OF CERTAIN SPECIFIC STATEMENTS ATTRIBUTED TO HIM IN HIS SPEECH, WHICH HE DID AS FOLLOWS:

NUMBER ONE. STATEMENT THAT OSWALD WAS A COMMUNIST. OBTAINED FROM GENERAL TEXT OF "WASHINGTON REPORT," PUBLISHED BY "AMERICAN SECURITY COUNCIL, EXECUTIVE OFFICES AND RESEARCH CENTER", ONE TWO THREE NORTH WACKER DRIVE, CHICAGO, ILL.; WASHINGTON BUREAUNOFFICES, ONE ZERO TWO FIVE CONNECTICUT AVE. NORTHWEST, WASHINGTON, D. C.; WESTERN OFFICE, FIVE NINE THREE ONE WEST SLAUSON AVE., CULVER CITY, CALIF. STATES ARTICLE IN "WASHINGTON REPORT," ISSUE OF MARCH SIXTEEN, SIXTYFOUR, CAPTIONED "BACKGROUND FOR ASSASSINATION."

NUMBER TWO. STATEMENT THAT WHEN LEE HARVEY OSWALD DEFECTED TO THE SOVIET UNION HE TOOK WITH HIM SUCH IMPORTANT MILITARY CODE AND ELECTRONIC SECRETS THAT THE MARINE CORPS HAD TO CHANGE ITS WHOLE SYSTEM OF CODES ON THE WEST COAST. OBTAINED FROM UNITED STATES NEWS AND WORLD REPORT ARTICLE OF DECEMBER SIXTEEN, SIXTYTHREE, WHICH PUBLICATION WAS QUOTING ARTICLE FROM THE "WASHINGTON EVENING STAR." ARTICLE ATTRIBUTED THESE STATEMENTS TO A CAPTAIN JOHN F. CONOVAN, U. S. MARINE CORPS.

NUMBER THREE. STATEMENT THAT OSWALD RECEIVED "SPECIAL ATTENTION"

IN RECEIVING A RUSSIAN VISA. OBTAINED FROM "WASHINGTON REPORT," PAGES FOUR AND FIVE.

NUMBER FOUR. STATEMENT THAT OSWALD MAY HAVE OBTAINED HIS VISA WHILE STILL IN U. S. MARINE CORPS. OBTAINED FROM "WASHINGTON REPORT," PAGE FIVE, PARAGRAPH THREE.

NUMBER FIVE. STATEMENT TO THE EFFECT SOVIETS GAVE FAVORITE TREATMENT TO OSWALD AS HE COULD NOT POSSIBLY HAVE LIVED ON THAT SALARY. OBTAINED FROM "WASHINGTON REPORT," PAGES SEVEN AND EIGHT.

NUMBER SIX. STATEMENT THAT MINSK, RUSSIA, WAS LOCATION OF SOVIET ASSASSINS' SCHOOL. OBTAINED FROM "WASHINGTON REPORT," PAGE EIGHT, PARAGRAPH THREE.

NUMBER SEVEN. STATEMENT THAT OSWALD MARRIED A RELATIVE OF A SOVIET INTELLIGENCE AGENT. OBTAINED FROM UNITED STATES NEWS AND WORLD REPORT, ISSUE OF DECEMBER NINE, SIXTYTHREE.

NUMBER EIGHT. STATEMENT THAT SOMEONE ELSE PAID FOR WIFE'S TRIP TO THE UNITED STATES. OBTAINED FROM "WASHINGTON REPORT," PAGE NINE, PARAGRAPH TWO.

NUMBER NINE. STATEMENT TO THE EFFECT THAT THE FIRST NEWS BULLETIN FROM RADIO MOSCOW FOLLOWING THE ASSASSINATION STATED THE SHOTS WERE FIRED BY RIGHT-WING EXTREMISTS. OBTAINED FROM UNITED STATES NEWS AND WORLD REPORT, ISSUE OF DECEMBER NINE, SIXTYTHREE.

END PAGE THREE

WITTS STATED HE IS NOT SCHEDULED TO MAKE ANY FURTHER SPEECHES WITH RESPECT TO INSTANT MATTER, AND HAS NO INTENTION OF CONDUCTING ANY INVESTIGATION OF HIS OWN INTO THIS MATTER.

COPY OF NEWSPAPER ARTICLE BEING FURNISHED BUREAU BY AIRTEL THIS DATE, ATTENTION OF SECTION CHIEF WILLIAM A. BRANIGAN.

END

ELR

FBI WASH DC

P

CC-MR. SULLIVAN

Mr. Branigan

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date May 24, 1964

David A. Witts, a former Bureau clerk in 1942, is presently practicing law in Dallas and is a controversial figure there. He has recently been the subject of a memo because of speeches he has made, indicating some knowledge of President Kennedy's assassination and inferring he was a former Special Agent of the Bureau.

Attached are results of our interview with him re his recent speech before "Salesmanship Club" in Dallas. He stated he has no first hand knowledge of assassination and derived his data from public source material.

WDS:cwb

1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
6-2-64

1 - Lenihan

airtel

To: SAC, Dallas (100-10461)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

"Life" magazine for 2-21-64 sets forth an article entitled "The Evolution of an Assassin." Page 69 of the "Life" magazine article sets forth results of an interview with Mrs. Clyde Livingston, a former teacher of Oswald's at the Ridglea West Elementary School. On the same page there is also set out an interview with Richard Garrett, a former classmate of Oswald's in elementary school.

The President's Commission has requested that Mrs. Livingston and Richard Garrett be interviewed by the FBI for all information they possess concerning Oswald.

Handle immediately and submit results of your inquiries in a letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination to the President's Commission.

NOTE: On 6-1-64 Mr. Wesley J. Leibelier, a member of the staff of the President's Commission, noted that "Life" magazine interviewed Mrs. Livingston and Garrett, both of whom furnished data bearing on Oswald's personality in his elementary school years. Mrs. Livingston informed "Life" reporters that Oswald appeared friendly during her association with him and was not hostile or stubborn. Garrett indicated he associated closely with Oswald during grade school and indicated Oswald was a dominant boy but not particularly eager to fight all the time. Commission desires both of these individuals be interviewed re their knowledge of Oswald.

REL:mhw (9)

105-82555-3929

MAILED 8
JUN 2 - 1964
COMM-FBI

19 JUN 2 1964

6 JUN 4 1964

FBI — DEPT. OF JUSTICE

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FBI

Date: 5/29/64

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS-R-CUBA
OO: DL

On 5/27/64, L. H. HOUGH, 42 Madora, St. Augustine, Florida, Owner of Courtesy Gas & Fuel Company in St. Augustine, Florida, and W. R. BEAVER, also of 42 Madora Street, St. Augustine, Florida, which address is a trailer court, appeared at the Dallas FBI Office.

Mr. HOUGH advised SA RICHARD L. WIEHL that he and Mr. BEAVER were staying at the Alamo Plaza Motel, Room 343, Dallas, Texas, and were seeking information concerning the present whereabouts of Mrs. LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

Mr. HOUGH stated he was attempting to obtain certain possessions of LEE HARVEY OSWALD to be displayed in St. Augustine, Florida, on property which he owns, which he states is a tourist mecca.

Mr. HOUGH stated he has not obtained any of OSWALD's possessions, but is endeavoring to contact Mrs. LEE HARVEY OSWALD for this purpose. He stated further that, among other things, he has a man attempting to buy the station wagon which acted as an ambulance used by "Neal Funeral Parlor" in the burial of OSWALD.

6 - BUREAU
1 - JACKSONVILLE (105-824) (INFO)
2 - DALLAS
RPG:eah
(6)

REC-132 105-[illegible]-3930

10 JUN 2 1964

Approved: C C Wick Sent M Per

Special Agent in Charge

58 JUN 3 1964

SOVIET SECTION

Mr. HOUGH advised he had contacted Chief of Police JESSE E. CURRY, of the Dallas Police Department, on 5/27/64, regarding the foregoing.

Mr. HOUGH was advised by SA WIEHL that the address of Mrs. LEE HARVEY OSWALD could not be divulged to him, but that he might desire to contact her local attorney, the identity of whom was public knowledge. Mr. HOUGH stated the purpose of his visit to the Dallas FBI Office was merely one of notification that he was endeavoring to secure certain possessions of LEE HARVEY OSWALD for display purposes.

The above is being furnished the Bureau for its information and a copy of this communication is being sent to the Jacksonville Office, in view of the fact that office covers the residence address of Mr. HOUGH.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (105-82555) DATE: 5/28/64

FROM : Legat, Bern (105-257) (RUC)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - CUBA

Remylet 12/31/63.

On 5/27/64 it was announced at the staff meeting at the Embassy in Bern that the Embassy is about to approach the Swiss Government to have the Swiss Ambassador in Cuba request the Cuban Government to furnish what information it may be able or willing to give concerning the activities of OSWALD in Mexico and Cuba. This is being done at the request of the Warren Commission.

Foregoing for information.

3 - Bureau
(1 - Liaison)
1 - Bern

HDG:mls
(4)

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REC-132 105-[illegible] 3931

JUN 12 1964

58 JUN 3 1964

Soviet Section

THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

American Embassy
Paris 8, France

Date: May 25, 1964

To: Director, FBI (105-82555)

From: Legat, Paris (105-1067)(RUC)

Subject: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Re Bureau airtel to Paris 5/15/64.

On May 22, 1964 the .35 mm. colored slide mentioned in reairtel was personally returned to PHILIPPE VAN DER VORM and he was thanked for his cooperation in making it available.

There are no additional leads outstanding and this case is, therefore, being placed in an RUC status subject to being reopened in order to furnish to the Bureau any further information of interest in the captioned matter which may come to our attention in the future.

3 - Bureau (1 - Liaison)
1 - Paris
REP:ij
(4)

REC-132 105-[illegible]-3932

1 JUN 2 1964

SOVIET SECTION

58 JUN 3 1964

PLAINTEXT

JUNE 1, 1964

TELETYPE URGENT

1 - Branigan
1 - Wannall
1 - Lenihan
1 - Nasca
1 - Anderson

TO SAC NEW ORLEANS (100-16601)

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, INTERNAL SECURITY - R - CUBA. BUDED JUNE THREE NEXT.

THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION HAS REQUESTED A GENERAL SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES OF THE FOLLOWING GROUPS OUTSIDE TEXAS DURING THE YEAR NINETEEN SIXTY THREE WITH PARTICULAR REFERENCES TO ACTIVITIES IN CERTAIN AREAS INCLUDING NEW ORLEANS:

FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE PAREN FPCC END PAREN; JUNTA REVOLUCIONARIA CUBANA PAREN JURE END PAREN; DIRECTORIO REVOLUCIONARIO ESTUDIANTIL PAREN DRE END PAREN; APLHA SIXTY SIX - SECOND NATIONAL FRONT OF ESCAMBRAY PAREN OPERATION ALPHA SIXTY SIX END PAREN AND THIRTIETH OF NOVEMBER MOVEMENT.

FOR INFORMATION OF NEW ORLEANS GENERAL SUMMARIES CONCERNING OVER-ALL ACTIVITIES OF ABOVE ORGANIZATIONS ARE BEING PREPARED BY OFFICES OF ORIGIN AND NATIONAL GROUP CHARACTERIZATIONS WILL BE INCLUDED THEREIN. NEW ORLEANS PREPARE SEPARATE LETTERHEAD MEMORANDA UNDER ORGANIZATIONAL CAPTIONS CONCERNING ACTIVITIES OF EACH OF ABOVE ORGANIZATIONS IN YOUR AREA DURING NINETEEN SIXTY THREE. INCLUDE IN INITIAL PARAGRAPH THUMBNAIL OR CHARACTERIZATIONS OF LOCAL GROUP

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

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62-109060 - 1
105-112542 - 1
97-4196 - 1
105-82555-3933
REC-132
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JUN 1 1964
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XEROX
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Conrad LLA;GCI
DeLoach
Evans (7)
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy
58 JUN 3 1964

TELETYPE TO NEW ORLEANS
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
105-82555

IF DIFFERENT FROM NATIONAL GROUP.

BEAR IN MIND SUMMARY SHOULD BE SUCCINCT, WELL WRITTEN AND SUITABLE FOR DISSEMINATION TO PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION TO BE INCLUDED AS PART OF PERMANENT RECORD CONCERNING CAPTIONED MATTER. IDENTIFY ALL SOURCES UTILIZED IN COVER PAGES OF TRANSMITTAL AIRTEL TO BE SUBMITTED UNDER ABOVE CAPTION WITH ANY ADDITIONAL ADMINISTRATIVE DATA DEEMED APPROPRIATE.

THIS MATTER MUST BE GIVEN IMMEDIATE ATTENTION AND MEMORANDA SUBMITTED BY JUNE THREE NEXT.

NOTE: Commission has requested it be furnished summaries of data of above-mentioned groups outside of Texas during the year 1963 with particular references to activities in Chicago, Detroit, Los Angeles, Las Vegas, Miami, New York, San Francisco, San Juan and New Orleans. Offices other than New Orleans have been separately handled. Commission also requested it be furnished reports and summaries of data in possession of the four Texas offices concerning the above groups as well as data re members active in the Communist Party, Socialist Workers Party, John Birch Society and Minute Men in the State of Texas. This request is also being handled separately.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JUN 1 1964
TELETYPE

252 PM

May 28, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated April 28, 1964, in which you requested additional investigation to resolve certain information previously furnished by Mr. Dial D. Ryder, employee Irving Sport Shop, concerning the repair tag bearing the name "Oswald."

Enclosed are two copies of a memorandum dated May 18, 1964, Dallas, Texas, which contains this information.

For your additional information relating to this matter, your attention is directed to the report of Special Agent Robert P. Gemberling dated December 23,1963, Dallas, Texas. Page 743 reveals an interview with Marina Oswald in which she stated she had never visited a furniture store with Lee Harvey Oswald at Irving, Texas.

Additional investigation is being conducted relating to this matter and upon receipt, the results will be promptly furnished to you.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

105-82555
1 - 62-109060
1 - R. E. Lenihan
KMR:las (9)
Enclosures (2)

NOTE: By letter dated April 28, 1964, the President's Commission furnished a four-page request concerning the repair tag marked "Oswald" obtained from the Irving Sport Shop prepared by Dial D. Ryder. The Commission wanted certain facts clarified such as was our Agent actually present when the tag was found, circumstances under which

NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes

JUN 3 1964

JUN 1 1964

Ryder became aware of the tags existence. The Commission desired to know how, when and where the story concerning the repair tag first came to the attention of the press as the Commission is attempting to make a determination concerning the veracity of Mr. Dial D. Ryder, employee, and Mr. Charles Woodrow Greener, owner of the Irving Sport Shop. Inquiry was also to include whether all individuals with a surname of Oswald have been contacted to determine if any of these persons had repair work done at the Irving Sport Shop. One individual has yet to be interviewed and Little Rock has been requested to expedite this investigation.

Mrs. Edith Whitworth claimed Oswald and his wife had visited her store allegedly looking for a gun part, subsequently she directed Oswald to the gun shop located east of her store. However, Marina Oswald does not recall ever visiting this store in early November.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
LITTLE ROCK	DALLAS	5/25/64	5/21/64

TITLE OF CASE

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.

REPORT MADE BY: DONALD L. ANDERSON — TYPED BY: gm

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - R - CUBA

REFERENCE: Dallas airtel to Bureau, 5/15/64.

- RUC -

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA:

For the information of the Bureau, while conducting inquiry at Blytheville, Arkansas, Air Force Base in regard to the lead set out in reairtel about Lt. JAMES R. OSWALD, it was determined from the OSI of the presence at Blytheville AFB of MICHAEL DAVID OSWALD, an apparent relative of LEE HARVEY OSWALD. Therefore, MICHAEL DAVID OSWALD was interviewed.

EX-PROC

- AC -

COVER PAGE

APPROVED: [signature] — SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

3935

REC-21

COPIES MADE:

10 - Bureau (105-82,555)(RM)
2 - Dallas (100-10,461)(RM)
1 - Little Rock (105-406)

ICC-645

COPIES DESTROYED

14 MAR 5 1973

MAY 26 1964

SOVIET SECTION

cc - Pres. Comm.
6/10/64 - Liaison
1 REJ 1st

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72 JUN 11 1964

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: DONALD L. ANDERSON
Date: 5/25/64

Office: LITTLE ROCK

Field Office File #: LR 105-406

Bureau File #: 105-82,555

Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - R - CUBA

Synopsis: Lt. JAMES RANDOLPH OSWALD, Blytheville, Arkansas, Air Force Base, advised that he was not related to LEE HARVEY OSWALD, nor did he have any pertinent information concerning the rifle repaired at Irving, Texas. Lt. OSWALD advised he did not at that time nor does he now possess any firearms. MICHAEL DAVID OSWALD, Airman, Blytheville, Arkansas, AFB, advised that he has been told that he is a second cousin to LEE HARVEY OSWALD. He stated that he has never met LEE HARVEY OSWALD or any member of LEE HARVEY OSWALD's family and that none of his immediate family has been in touch with LEE HARVEY OSWALD or any member of his immediate family. Because of this, MICHAEL DAVID OSWALD had no pertinent information to provide.

- RUC -

DETAILS:

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date Apr 25, 1964

1

Lt. JAMES RANDOLPH OSWALD, AF 7045OA, 340th Bomb Squadron, Blytheville, Arkansas, Air Force Base, advised SA DONALD L. ANDERSON, of the FBI, and FERIPAW PASEIN, of the OSI, that he is not related to LEE HARVEY OSWALD. Lt. OSWALD advised that he was assigned in the Dallas - Fort Worth area during November of 1963, having been stationed with the U. S. Air Force there, but that he had not taken a rifle to the Irving Sports Shop, 221 East Irving Boulevard, Irving, Texas, to have a telescopic sight mounted. Lt. OSWALD advised that he did not at that time, nor does he presently own a firearm of any type.

On 5/21/64 at Blytheville, Arkansas File # DL 100-10,461 LF 105-406

by SA DONALD L. ANDERSON/gm Date dictated 5/21/64

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date May 25, 1964

MICHAEL DAVID OSWALD, Airman Second Class, AF 18 637 188, 97th Field Maintenance Squadron, Blytheville, Arkansas, Air Force Base, advised SA DONALD L. ANDERSON on May 21, 1964, of the following information:

He stated that a number of years ago he recalled that he had read newspaper articles concerning the fact that LEE HARVEY OSWALD had gone to Russia and had renounced his United States citizenship. He stated that at the time an aunt of his named ELIZABETH OSWALD, who has since been married and may be named ELIZABETH DOUGLAS, had exclaimed that LEE HARVEY OSWALD was a second cousin to MICHAEL. He stated that he recalled that this conversation had taken place at McGregor, Texas.

MICHAEL DAVID OSWALD advised that he had never met LEE HARVEY OSWALD either prior to or since this conversation he had with his aunt, ELIZABETH. He further advised that to his recollection he had never met any of LEE HARVEY OSWALD's immediate family nor to his recollection has any member of his immediate family been in contact with the immediate family of LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

MICHAEL DAVID OSWALD further advised that because of the fact that neither he nor any other member of his immediate family has been in any type of contact with LEE HARVEY OSWALD or members of his immediate family, he had absolutely no information which would be pertinent or shed any light in connection with the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY.

MICHAEL DAVID OSWALD advised that U. S. Air Force authorities had previously talked to him about his relationship with LEE HARVEY OSWALD and that he had provided them information identical to that provided during this contact. He advised that he currently has a flight line clearance at Blytheville, Arkansas, Air Force Base which he had received during the last three months. He stated that he has been assigned at Blytheville Air Force Base since October 2, 1963.

The following description of MICHAEL DAVID OSWALD was obtained from observation and interview:

DL 100-10,461

On 5/21/64 at Blytheville, Arkansas File # LR 105-406

by SA DONALD L. ANDERSON/gm Date dictated 5/21/64

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Name	MICHAEL DAVID OSWALD
Sex	Male
Race	White
Age	19
Date of birth	August 26, 1944
Place of birth	Waco, Texas
Height	5'10"
Weight	140 lbs.
Hair	Brown
Residence	806 Van Buren, McGregor, Texas
Relatives	Mother - MARINA OSWALD, 806 Van Buren, McGregor, Texas Sister - [illegible]OSWALD, 806 Van Buren, McGregor, Texas Brothers - JOE D[illegible]OSWALD, 806 Van Buren, McGregor, Texas; [illegible]OSWALD, General Delivery, Gatesville, Texas; TOMMY [illegible]OSWALD, Box 4, McGregor, Texas

FBI

Date: 5/20/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO DIRECTOR FBI (62-109060)
Attention: FBI LABORATORY

FROM SAC DALLAS (100-10461)

SUBJECT ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS;
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

ReBuairtel to Dallas 5/15/64 advising that the President's Commission had requested photographs be made of the residence of Major General EDWIN A. WALKER and that such photographs have as nearly as possible the same angle of view and composition as the photographs obtained from the possession of LEE HARVEY OSWALD as they may be subject to Laboratory comparison with OSWALD photographs.

There are enclosed herewith four copies of an affidavit of SA IVAN D. LEE reflecting his procedures used in the taking of certain photographs of the rear of Major General EDWIN A. WALKER's residence on 2/1/64. The reporting of SA LEE's taking such photographs is reported on page 313 of the report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated 2/11/64 at Dallas, Texas. Also enclosed are three negatives and one print each of DL-36 described in the enclosed affidavit and two negatives and one print each of DL-35 described in the enclosed affidavit.

It is believed the enclosed photographs will meet the Commission's request and it is suggested the Bureau prepare appropriate copies to be furnished to the Commission.

3) - Bureau (Enc. 14)
2 - Dallas

RPG:vm
(5)

NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 10 1964

MAY 22 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

64 JUN 15 1964

2363

DL 100-10461

The additional investigation in connection with Commission Exhibit No. 5, FBI inventory No. 369, requested in another Bureau airtel of 5/15/64 which enclosed two copies of President's Commission letter dated 5/13/64 is being submitted by separate communication and the letterhead memorandum requested in this latter Bureau airtel will include the data reflected in the affidavit of SA LEE enclosed herewith.

FBI

Date: 5/20/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (100-16601)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS - R - CUBA

Rerep of SA STEPHEN M. CALLENDER, 5/15/64, at New Orleans.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 10 copies each and for Dallas 3 copies each and for Miami one copy of amended pages number 4, 10, and 11 for insertion in referenced report.

On page 4 which contains the interview of RUPERTO JERONIMO PENA the last line on this page should read"...persons were pro-CASTRO and...." instead of "...persons where pro-CASTRO and...."

Page 10 setting forth the interview with EVARISTO GILBERTO RODRIGUEZ, the next to last line on page 10, should read"...walked to the far end of the bar...." instead of "...called to the far end of the bar...."

Page 11, line 19, should read "...apparently on Carondelet Street...." instead of "...approximately on Carondelet Street...."

Page 11, line 23, should read "...between St. Charles and the next street closer...." instead of "...between St. Charles and the street closest...."

Form errors have been scored.

2 ENCLOSURE

3-Bureau (Encl-30) RM
2-Dallas (100-10461) (Encl-4) RM
1-Miami (105-8342) (Encl-3)
2-New Orleans
SMC:gas
(8)

17 MAY 21 1964

Approved: _____ Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

JUN 11 1964

6-2-64

CODE

If regular radio contact missed, send by urgent plain text teletype at once.

RADIOGRAM URGENT

TO SAC DALLAS (100-10416)

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA, IS DASH R DASH CUBA. ATTENTION CRIMINAL SECTION.

REBUAIRTEL MAY TWENTY, LAST RELATING TO COMMISSION REQUEST CONCERNING PRESENCE OF DALLAS POLICE CAR NUMBER TWO ZERO SEVEN IN FRONT OF MRS. EARLENE ROBERTS' PREMISES ONE ZERO TWO SIX NORTH BECKLEY, DALLAS.

BY RETURN RAD ADVISE DATE WHEN LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM CAN BE EXPECTED AT THE BUREAU.

1 - R. E. Lenihan
RDR:las las
(4)

NOTE:

Commission by letter 5-19-64 advised Roberts, the housekeeper at 1026 North Beckley, Dallas, Texas, where Oswald resided at the time of the assassination, had reported that at about 1:00 p.m., on 11-22-63, Dallas Police car Number 207 drove slowly by the front of her premises and honked the horn several times. The Dallas PD indicated that car 207 was not in the vicinity at this time. The Commission requests appropriate investigation to determine if any Dallas police cars were in the vicinity of the premises between the hours of 12:00 noon and 2:00 p.m., on 11-22-63. 105-82555-3936

When this matter is completed, the Commission will be immediately notified.

4 MAY 19 1964

19 JUN 3 1964

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 2 1964

TELETYPE

JUN 4

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

FBI

Date: 5/26/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: LEGAT, MEXICO (105-3702) (P)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA
IS - R - CUBA

ReBuairtel to Mexico City dated 5/18/64 which enclosed copies of San Antonio teletype dated 5/15/64 dealing with the reinterview of ROBERTO RAMOS, manager, Red Arrow bus lines, Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, Mexico.

The passenger list forms which were reviewed by personnel of this office for trips originating in Nuevo Laredo en route to Mexico City (included in Mexico City letterhead memorandum dated 5/5/64) were all captioned "Venta de Boletos" (Sale of Tickets) and in all probability are identical with the "Venta de Boletos" forms referred to by RAMOS. In this connection the passenger lists or "Venta de Boletos" forms reviewed by personnel of this office do contain names of passengers.

The passenger list form refemed to by officials of the Red Arrow bus line in Mexico City, according to those officials, is synonymous with the "Venta de Boletos" form.

On 5/21/64 information was received from CRISTIANO ANDREANI L., superintendent and co-owner of the Red Arrow bus line at Mexico City, relating to the method of entering data on the passenger list forms or "Venta de Boletos" form for trips originating at Nuevo Laredo en route to Mexico City which would serve to resolve, in part, the discrepancy between comments of RAMOS and bus driver ROBERTO MORALES.

8 - Bureau
(1 - Liaison Section)
(2 - Dallas, 100-10461)
(2 - San Antonio, 105-2909)
1 - Mexico City
HJP:plb
(9)

-3937

DCC-DL, SA
0-7 6/3/64

12 JUN 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

6 JUN 4 1964

ANDREANI advised as follows:

At Laredo, Texas, where the Continental bus line makes the sale of Red Arrow bus line tickets from Nuevo Laredo to places of destination in Mexico, there is no record made of the name of the bus passengers for the Red Arrow bus line. Only the ticket number sold and the point of destination in Mexico is entered on the passenger list which is compiled at Nuevo Laredo. No Red Arrow office is maintained at Laredo.

At the Red Arrow bus line office in Nuevo Laredo, when a bus ticket is sold for travel from Nuevo Laredo with the final destination being Mexico City, the ticket number, the name of the passenger, and the final destination are recorded on the passenger list or manifest prepared at Nuevo Laredo.

If a bus ticket is sold at the Red Arrow bus line office in Nuevo Laredo for travel only to Monterrey or to points other than the final destination of Mexico City, then only the ticket number and destination are entered on the passenger manifest and the passenger's name is not recorded.

Another instance in which the name of the passenger, purchasing a ticket at Nuevo Laredo for travel to the interior of Mexico, is not recorded is as follows:

The Red Arrow bus line in Nuevo Laredo maintains a ticket seller at the Mexican Customs station at the International Bridge in Nuevo Laredo. In those instances when the ticket sale is made at the Customs station for a trip on a Red Arrow bus from Nuevo Laredo to the interior of Mexico, the only data appearing on the passenger list made up at Nuevo Laredo would be the ticket number and final destination, and the name of the passenger is not recorded.

The information received from ANDREANI is being incorporated into a letterhead memorandum currently in preparation.

On 5/25/64 MANUEL SAUCEDO, owner of Red Arrow bus No. 516, was contacted at the Red Arrow bus terminal in Mexico City. SAUCEDO advised that he does not have the original passenger list, also known as the "Venta de Boletos" form, which covered the trip of bus No. 516 from Nuevo Laredo to Mexico City on 9/26-27/64. He stated the original passenger

list, which is actually three separate lists prepared at Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas; Sabinas Hidalgo, Nuevo Leon; and Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, is turned in by the bus driver at the Red Arrow bus terminal in Mexico City upon completion of the trip and filed in the Red Arrow offices in Mexico City. The owners of the buses do not take possession of these lists.

COPIES

Extra copies of this communication are designated for the San Antonio Office inasmuch as that office has conducted extensive investigation in the past related to this matter.

LEAD

MEXICO CITY

At Mexico, D. F., Mexico:

Will continue to vigorously and immediately handle all investigation growing out of leads in this case and report results promptly.

FD-36 (Rev. 10-29-63)

FBI

Date: 6/1/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, ST. LOUIS (105-3665)-P-

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS-R-CUBA

Re Dallas airtel to Bureau, 5/9/64, and WFO airtel to Bureau, 5/19/64, no copies to Boston.

A review on 5/27/64 by IC EARL M. RANEY of the Marine Corps service records on file at the Military Personnel Records Center, St. Louis, Missouri, for RICHARD ALLEN CYR, Serial Number 158 08 56, indicated he enlisted in the U. S. Marine Corps on 11/28/55 and served on active duty until 11/26/58 at which time he was honorably released from active duty as a Sergeant at Beaufort, South Carolina, and transferred to the U. S. Marine Corps reserve where he served in an inactive status until 11/27/61 receiving an honorable discharge.

Records reflected his home address as 729 West Main St., Avon, Norfolk, Massachusetts, in November of 1955 and 607 W. Main St., Avon, Norfolk, Massachusetts in November of 1958. His father, JOHN BAPTISTE CYR and mother, ELMIRA EFFE CYR resided at the same address as above, November 1955.

His brother-in-law, JOHN BAGNELL, resided at 115 Willow St., East Braintree, Massachusetts, June, 1958.

(3)- Bureau (RM)
2 - Dallas (100-10461)(RM)
2 - Boston (RM)
1 - St. Louis
EMR:er
(8)

393J

2 JUN 2 1964

SOUTH SECTION

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

56 JUN 4 1964

SL: 105-3665

LEADS:

BOSTON DIVISION

AT AVON, MASSACHUSETTS

Will attempt to locate RICHARD ALLEN CYR, Serial Number 158 08 56, at above addresses and interview. Find out how well he knew OSWALD. Where were they assigned together? What was OSWALD's work in Marine Corps when CYR knew him? Who was OSWALD's closest friend at that time? How did OSWALD spend his off-duty hours? Question CYR thoroughly for his recollections of OSWALD.

1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Wannall
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Nasca
1 - Mr. Anderson

6/2/64

PLAINTEXT

TELETYPE URGENT

TO SACS CHICAGO (62-6115)
MIAMI (105-8342)
NEW YORK (105-38341)
SAN JUAN (105-6857)

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS DASH R DASH CUBA; BUDED JUNE ONE LAST.

REBUAIRTELS ~~PARENTHESIS TWO END PARENTHESIS~~ TO RECIPIENTS, BOTH DATED MAY TWENTY-TWO LAST ENCLOSING SELF-EXPLANATORY REQUESTS FROM PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION.

REVIEW OF DATA SUBMITTED TO BUREAU TO DATE BY RECIPIENTS REVEALS NO LETTERHEAD MEMORANDA RECEIVED FROM FOLLOWING OFFICES CONCERNING GROUPS INDICATED IN COMPLIANCE WITH PARAGRAPH TWO AND ITEMS NUMBERED ONE, TWO AND THREE OF COMMISSION'S REQUESTS:

MIAMI DASH FPCC AND JURE LOCALLY. ALSO THIRTIETH OF NOVEMBER MOVEMENT, BOTH LOCAL AND NATIONAL GROUPS. SAN JUAN DASH FPCC AND THIRTIETH OF NOVEMBER MOVEMENT GROUPS LOCALLY. NEW YORK DASH THIRTIETH OF NOVEMBER MOVEMENT GROUP LOCALLY. CHICAGO DASH FPCC LOCALLY.

105-[illegible] 3139

IF ALREADY SUBMITTED, SUTEL DATE SUBMITTED. IF NOT, HANDLE IMMEDIATELY WITHOUT FAIL IN COMPLIANCE WITH PREVIOUS INSTRUCTIONS

19 JUN 3 1964

LLA: JWK (9)

VIA RADIOGRAM
JUN 2 1964
8:26 PM WS

56 JUN 4 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JUN 2 1964
TELETYPE

5 COPIES DESTROYED
4 MAR 5 1973

TELETYPE TO CHICAGO
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
105-6857

SO THAT BUREAU MAY APPROPRIATELY HANDLE COMMISSION'S REQUEST.

MIAMI AIRTEL MAY TWENTY-EIGHT LAST, WITH ENCLOSED MEMORANDUM RE SNFE DASH ALPHA SIXTY-SIX HIGHLIGHTS ACTIVITY AND BACKGROUND OF SNFE MINIMIZING ACTIVITY OF ALPHA SIXTY-SIX. IN VIEW OF COMMISSION'S SPECIFIC REQUEST FOR DATA RE ALPHA SIXTY-SIX, IMMEDIATELY RESUBMIT SNFE DASH ALPHA SIXTY-SIX MEMORANDUM GIVING BACKGROUND OF BOTH GROUPS INCLUDING DATA RE MERGER AND ACTIVITIES DURING ONE NINE SIX THREE SO THAT STATUS OF ALPHA SIXTY-SIX DURING ONE NINE SIX THREE WILL BE UNMISTAKABLY CLEAR TO COMMISSION.

NOTE:

Commission has requested certain data re JURE, DRE, SNFE - Alpha 66 and 30th of November Movement, all anti-Castro organizations, and Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC). Information concerning activities of these groups in Texas has been requested for period 1/61 to 1/64. Review of data furnished to date indicates above instructions warranted at this time.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JUN 2 1964
TELETYPE

6370
mtc

1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Wannall
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Nasca
1 - Mr. Anderson
6/1/64

PLAINTEXT

TELETYPE URGENT

TO SAC SAN FRANCISCO (105-15246)

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS DASH R DASH CUBA; BUDED JUNE ONE INSTANT.

RE YOUR AIRTELS MAY TWENTY-SIX LAST ENCLOSING LETTERHEAD MEMORANDA RE ALPHA SIXTY-SIX DASH SECOND NATIONAL FRONT OF ESCAMBRAY PARENTHESIS SNFE DASH ALPHA SIXTY-SIX END PARENTHESIS, JUNTA REVOLUCIONARIO CUBANA PARENTHESIS JURE END PARENTHESIS, AND DIRECTORIO REVOLUCIONARIA ESTUDIANTIL PARENTHESIS DRE END PARENTHESIS.

BY RETURN TEL ADVISE STATUS OF THE MEMORANDA RE LOCAL ACTIVITIES OF FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE PARENTHESIS FPCC END PARENTHESIS AND THIRTIETH OF NOVEMBER MOVEMENT DURING ONE NINE SIX THREE AS REQUESTED IN PARAGRAPH TWO OF COMMISSION'S REQUEST.

105-82555-3940

LLA:JWH
(7)

19 JUN 2 1964

NOTE:

President's Commission requested certain data re FPCC, JURE, DRE operation, SNFE-Alpha 66 and 30th of November Movement. Referenced San Francisco airtels specifically referred to JURE, DRE, and SNFE-Alpha 66; however, no mention made of FPCC or 30th of November Movement in San Francisco area. San Francisco appears to misinterpret Commission's request and above teletype warranted to assure full compliance at this time.

COPIES DESTROYED
44 MAR 5 1973

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JUN 1 1964
TELETYPE

56 JUN 4 1964 TELETYPE UNIT

FBI

Date: 5/19/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS - R - CUBA

Re Bureau airtel to Dallas, 5/5/64, enclosing two copies of a letter from the President's Commission dated April 30, 1964, requesting re-interview with Mr. ROBERT ADRIAN TAYLOR; and, Dallas airtel to Bureau, 5/14/64, advising that the rifle obtained from TAYLOR was being forwarded to the FBI Laboratory under separate cover.

Enclosed herewith are 10 copies of a letterhead memorandum reflecting re-interview with ROBERT ADRIAN TAYLOR, which interview was conducted by SA's A. RAYMOND SWITZER and EUGENE F. PETRAKIS.

Mr. TAYLOR made available the rifle in his possession, Serial Number 66091, on May 13, 1964, at the time of the interview, which rifle was forwarded to the FBI Laboratory on May 14, 1964.

Enc. (10)
RPG/ds
(5)

REC-33

10 ENCLOSURE
ENCLO. BEHIND FILE

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

cc - WI-P

FILE RETAIN

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas, Texas
May 19, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

The President's Commission, by letter dated April 30, 1964, requested that Mr. ROBERT ADRIAN TAYLOR be reinterviewed concerning the rifle which he had purchased from an individual he thought to be LEE HARVEY OSWALD in March or April 1963.

On May 13, 1964, ROBERT ADRIAN TAYLOR, residing in Apartment 1, at the corner of Jelmak Avenue and Hard Rock Road, Grand Prairie, Texas, advised his mailing address is Route 1, Box 125G, Grand Prairie, Texas. TAYLOR said that since April 15, 1964, he has been employed by the City of Dallas, Dallas, Texas, driving a wrecker for the Police Department Wrecker Service. TAYLOR said he was born June 13, 1916, at Loyalville, Pennsylvania.

TAYLOR said he was previously employed as a mechanic at the Shell Service Station on the southwest corner of Rock Island and Story Streets, Irving, Texas. He said while thusly employed in March or April, 1963, two men drove into the station complaining of engine trouble in their car. He determined that the generator of the automobile needed repairs and total cost would be $11.50 to make these repairs. TAYLOR stated that between the two they did not have $11.50, at which time the passenger riding in the car asked him if he would like to buy a rifle. TAYLOR replied that he might be interested, at which time one of the two men opened the trunk of the car and said, "There it is."

TAYLOR asked what kind of a gun it was, and received the reply that it is an "0 Six." TAYLOR advised he took the weapon out of the trunk, looked at it and offered $12.00. The driver of the vehicle then said, "You're not going to let it go for that. You paid $35.00 for it." The passenger then replied, "No, we need the money."

TAYLOR advised he obtained $12.00 out of the cash drawer and purchased the rifle. He then proceeded to repair the generator

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44 MAR 5 1973

and charged them $11.50, which they paid, and departed. TAYLOR stated he does not recall the make and model of the automobile, but believes it was a 1959 Chevrolet. As to the exact date that this transpired, TAYLOR said he could not give a closer approximation of the time he purchased the rifle, other than March or April, 1963. He did state he believes it was on a Saturday in the morning hours.

TAYLOR described the rifle as a Springfield Bolt Action, .30-06 caliber. It contained the marking, "U. S. Rock Island Arsenal, Model 1903," and has Serial Number 66091. TAYLOR said he was of the opinion the rifle had never been fired, as it had a great deal of grease in the barrel. It appeared to him the rifle was a typical surplus rifle that was probably released for sale by the Government during the last five or ten years. TAYLOR said when he purchased it he is sure, in his own mind, the rifle was in exactly the same condition as when it was issued originally by the Government. He said he has seen many similar-type rifles.

TAYLOR advised that, since purchasing this rifle, he has "sporterized" it. He said he removed the top part of the wooden stock, and shortened the forepiece of the bottom of the stock. He said he removed the sling, the front sling holder, the metal bands that held the top part of the wooden stock, and also removed the movable peep sight. In addition, TAYLOR stated he filed down and bent the bolt actuating arm, so it would not interfere with the telescopic sight, which he later had installed. TAYLOR advised he had the gun drilled and tapped (four) for a scope mount at John Furrer's, 1112 Sowers Road, Irving, Texas. TAYLOR further stated that he purchased a Harter's 4X scope direct from the factory at Waukesha, Wisconsin, which he mounted on the rifle. He said that he, at present, does not have the scope on the rifle and has stored it for safekeeping. TAYLOR said he did not shorten the barrel of this rifle.

TAYLOR advised that on November 23, 1963, he was watching television and, upon viewing LEE HARVEY OSWALD, commented to his wife, "Say, that looks like the guy I bought the .30-06 from." He

stated, however, he cannot be positively sure the man who sold him the rifle was OSWALD. He stated he feels that it was OSWALD since, upon viewing OSWALD on television, he immediately thought of this rifle and, at that instant, thought OSWALD was the man who sold the weapon to him.

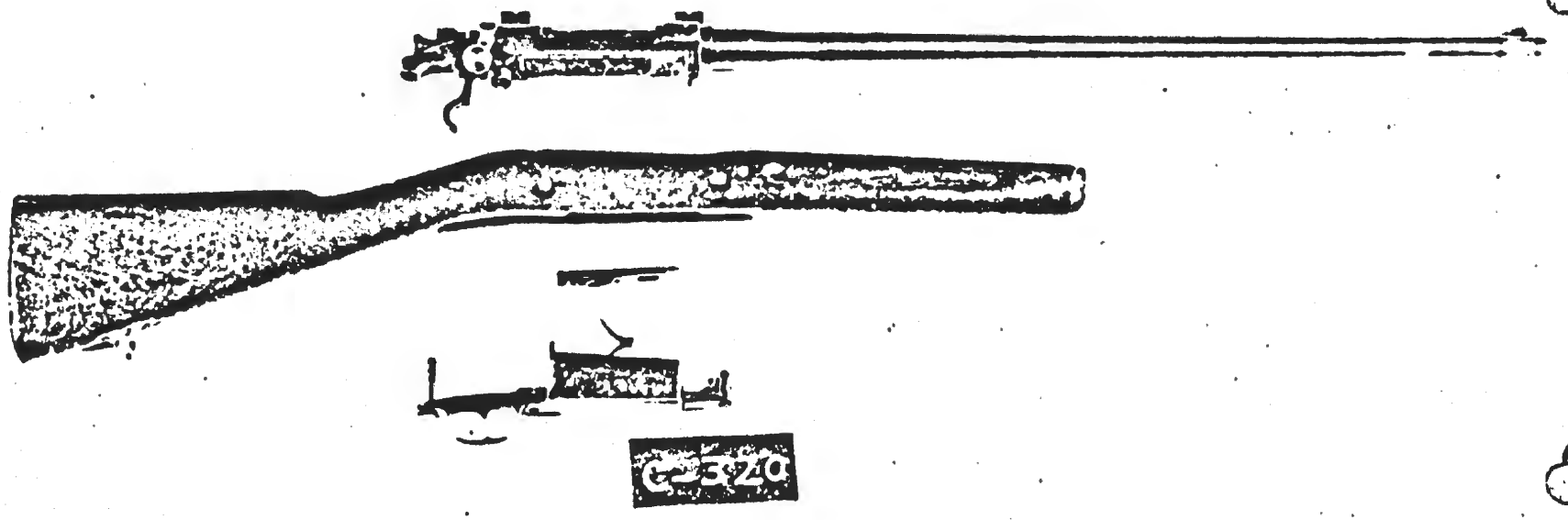
On reflecting back, TAYLOR stated he had never seen either of these two men before. He stated there is a possibility the man he believes to be OSWALD came into the station several weeks to a month later after he had purchased the rifle from him and he was, at that time, a passenger in another automobile, this time driven by a woman. He said he cannot recall what kind of automobile the woman was driving and would hesitate to give a description of it. Further, TAYLOR stated, he is rather doubtful that the individual from whom he purchased the rifle was ever seen by him, either prior or subsequent to the time he purchased the rifle. He said he may have seen him another time, but he is not sure.

Concerning this woman and male passenger whom he thought to be the man from whom he had purchased the rifle, TAYLOR said he is very doubtful that this actually was LEE HARVEY OSWALD because, on reflection, he recalls the person from whom he purchased this rifle had promised to give him two boxes of ammunition for the rifle. He said he is almost sure that, if OSWALD had been this person in the station at that time, he would have remembered him because of the promised ammunition.

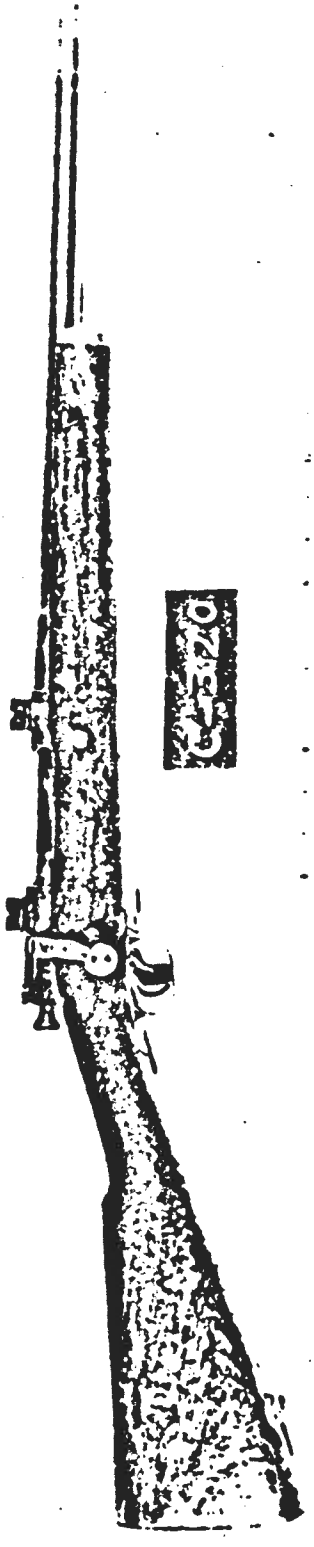
TAYLOR related that it is his practice each year to go deer hunting during the deer hunting season. He said the deer hunting season for the State of Texas for the year 1963 ran from November 15, 1963, through December 31, 1963. TAYLOR advised that, during the first week of deer season, he took this rifle with him to the home of his son-in-law and daughter, BENJAMIN and SHIRLEY MOKU, 502 Carroll Drive, Killeen, Texas. He said this address is "just off" Fort Hood, Texas, where his son-in-law, BENJAMIN MOKU, is assigned as an SP5. TAYLOR said that, during the first week of deer season on some day before November 22, 1963, this gun was registered by either himself or BENJAMIN MOKU with

the Provost Marshal at Fort Hood, Texas, for use in deer hunting on the Fort Hood military reservation. He said this rifle stayed at the residence of BENJAMIN and SHIRLEY MOKU until the last day of deer season, December 31, 1963, when he, TAYLOR, brought it back home with him.

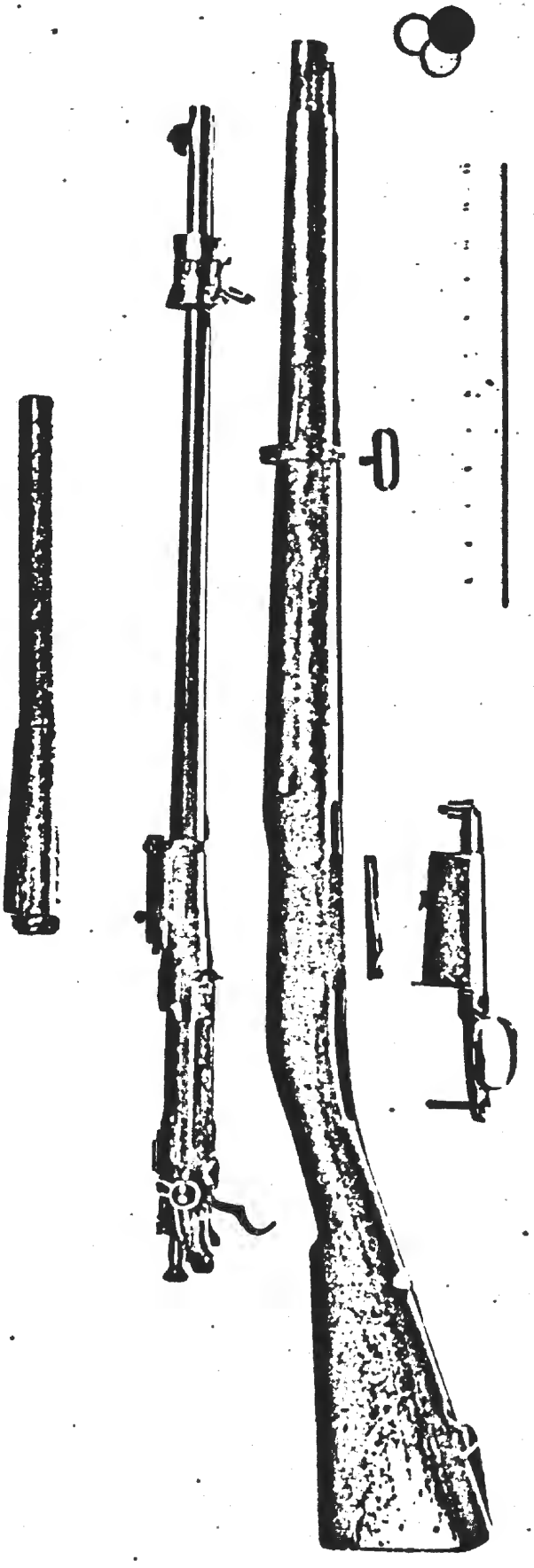
It should be noted that previous investigation has established that LEE HARVEY OSWALD was employed in Dallas, Texas, at Jaggars-Chiles-Stovall, Inc., in March 1963 and until April 6, 1963, and that he left Dallas for New Orleans, Louisiana, in the latter part of April 1963.



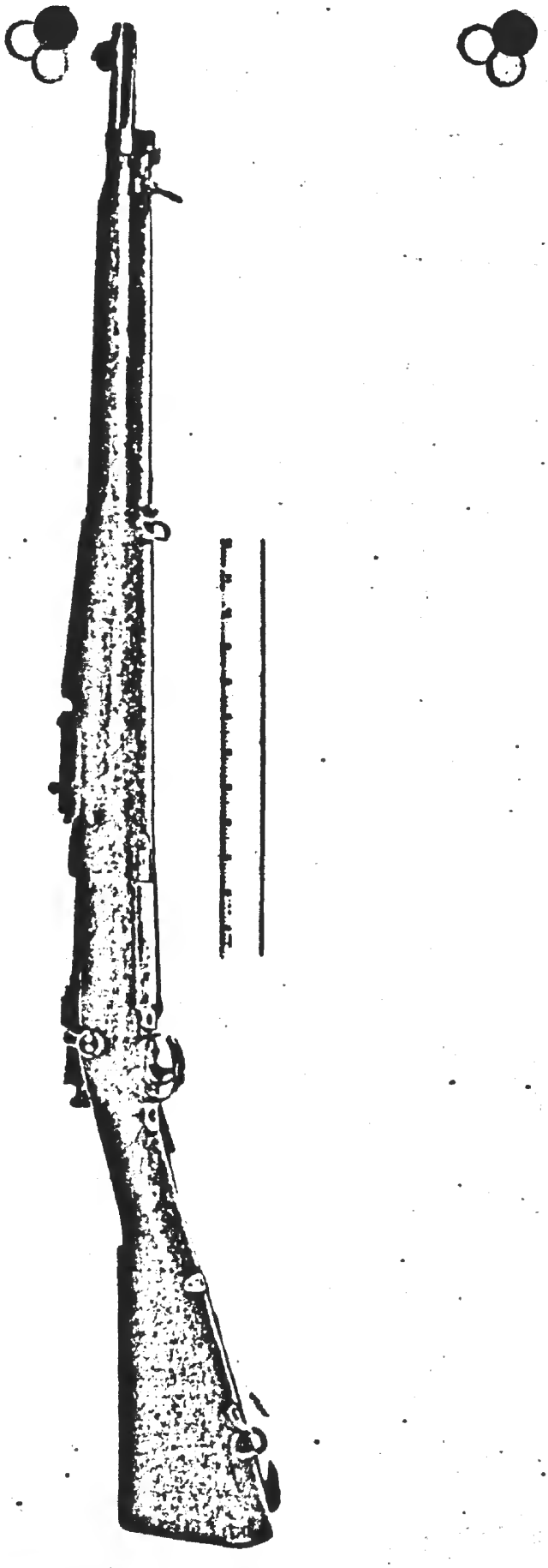
Taylor's rifle disassembled



Taylor's rifle assembled



Unaltered U. S. Rifle, caliber .30-06 disassembled



Unaltered U. S. Rifle, caliber .30-06 assembled

1-Mr. Belmont
1-Mr. Rosen
1-Mr. Sullivan
1-Mr. Malley
1-Mr. Raupach, Room 5730

May 28, 1964

REC-33 105-82555-3941

By Courier Service

EX-103

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

This is in response to your letter of April 30, 1964, requesting a reinterview of Mr. Robert Adrian Taylor concerning the rifle he purchased either in March or April, 1963. Enclosed are two copies of a letterhead memorandum dated May 19, 1964, Dallas, Texas, which sets out this information.

It has been determined in the Laboratory from an examination of Taylor's rifle that it is a U. S. Rifle, caliber .30-06, Model 1903, serial number 66091, manufactured at the Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Illinois. The upper and lower bands have been removed; the front portion of the stock has been cut off; the wooden hand guard originally covering the top of the barrel has been removed; the rear sight has been removed and replaced with telescopic sight mount blocks and the bolt handle has been ground down and bent so that it would not strike the telescopic sight tube when the bolt is operated. All other parts appear to be original, unaltered parts. The rifle has the standard length of 43 1/4". The barrel has not been shortened. The length of the longest portion (barrel and receiver) is 31 7/8". The stock portion is 28 3/4" long which is less than the standard length of 40 1/8" for a "non-sporterized" stock.

62-109060
CBC:lch (11)

1 - The Investigative Division (route through for review)

53 JUN 8 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

Enclosed are two photographs of Taylor's rifle assembled and two photographs of his rifle disassembled, along with similar photographs of a U. S. Rifle, caliber .30-06, Model 1903 (Rock Island), from this Bureau's Reference Firearms Collection.

With the submission of the attached enclosures, your request of April 30, 1964, is completed.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosures (10)

NOTE: Letter received from the Commission 4/30/64, requesting reinterview of Taylor who purchased a .30-06 rifle from an individual who he thought was Oswald. The Commission wanted Taylor reinterviewed to determine where the rifle was located on 11/22/63, as well as determining the date on which Taylor obtained the rifle and whether he had seen Oswald on any other occasion. The Commission desired specific information regarding the Taylor rifle's measurements and photographs in an assembled and disassembled condition. They also wanted the same technical information of a similar rifle as well as similar photographs of this rifle. The Laboratory handled the technical data and coordinated this matter with the Assassination Desk in Division VI.

This letter based on memorandum 5/27/64, Mr. Belmont to Mr. Rosen re: "ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY; 11-22-63, DALLAS, TEXAS; MISC.-INFO CONCERNING."

OSWALD
105-82555
SECTION 169
COPY 2

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN,
General Counsel

MAY 20 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

During the course of the Commission's hearings, expert testimony has been elicited concerning various items of physical evidence. We would like you to determine, and set forth in one document, where and by whom these items were found following the assassination. In each case, the item should be shown to the person who found it, so that he can identify it by inspection. If he cannot so identify the item, a chain of possession should be traced between him and the first person who can identify it by inspection. However, it is unnecessary to trace the chain of possession forward past the first person who can identify the item by inspection.

As an example, Lieutenant Day of the Dallas Police Department initialled two of the three rifle cartridge cases at 10:00 p.m. on November 22. These cartridge cases should be traced back from 10:00 p.m. to the person by whom they were found, at the time that he found them. The chain of possession need not be traced forward past Lieutenant Day.

The items to be identified are as follows:

(1) the three rifle cartridge cases, C6, C7, C38

(2) the rifle bullet, C1

(3) the two rifle-bullet fragments, C2 and C3

(4) the rifle cartridge, C8

(5) the bullet from the Walker residence, C148

(6) the revolver cartridge cases, C47-C50

REC- 17

3942

56 AUG 7, 1964

(7) the four revolver bullets recovered from the body of Officer Tippit, C13 et al

(8) the six revolver cartridges found in the revolver at the time of Oswald's arrest, C51-C54 and C137-C138

(9) the five revolver cartridges found in Oswald's pocket at the time of his arrest, C55-C59

(10) the green-and-brown blanket, C12

(11) the brownish shirt, C11

(12) Oswald's hair samples, C20-C25

(13) the wrapping-paper bag, C10

(14) the four cartons found in the TSBD, C40

(15) Oswald's application for Dallas P. O. Box 2915, D17

(16) Oswald's change-of-address card for Dallas P. O. Box 2915, D18

(17) Oswald's Form POD 1093 for New Orleans P. O. Box 30016, D22

(18) Oswald's Selective Service System Notice of Classification

(19) Oswald's USMC Certificate of Service

(20) the Selective Service System Notice of Classification in the name of Hidell

(21) the USMC Certificate of Service in the name Hidell

(22) the Fair Play for Cuba Committee card dated June 15, 1963

(23) the vaccination certificate signed Dr. Hideel, 444

(24) the negatives, B3

(25) the two photographs showing Oswald with a rifle, D33

Also, the following items, which were used as standards in testimony concerning questioned documents:

(26) Application for Employment with Cosmos Shipping Company, Inc., D28

(27) Affidavit of Support and three letters, D6

(28) Jaggars-Chiles-Stovall checks, D11

(29) New Orleans Library card, D16

(30) Notes, the Communist Party of the U.S. has Betrayed Itself, 117

(31) U. S. Marine Corps File, D5

(32) Passport Application June 24, 1963, D3

(33) State Department File, D67

(34) Letter to ACLU, D46

(35) Letter to Secretary of Navy, D4

(36) Letter from Oswald to Brigadier General Tompkins

(37) Commission Exhibits 55, 56, and 66 (Letters in Russian)

Some of this information may have been set forth in your various reports; however, we would like a complete answer to this request set forth in a separate, self-contained report.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

SUMMARY FROM JAPANESE

Title: Bungei-Shunju (Literary Spring and Autumn)

Date of Publication: May 1, 1964

Publishes: Yoneki Kobayashi

Publishing Office: The New Bungei-Shunju Company, 8-4 Ginza, West, Chuo-ku, Tokyo, Japan

This magazine is a monthly literary magazine with no political overtones. Previous issues have been received.

This issue contains an article entitled "Oswald et le FBI" (Oswald and the FBI) on page 214, which was written by Thomas Buchanan and translated from French into Japanese by Yukio Kudo under the title "Oswald is Not the Real Assassin." This article in the first of a series based on Buchanan's book, "Les Assassins de Kennedy," ("The Assassins of Kennedy") Copy Right: By L'Express, 1964.

Following the Buchanan article is another article entitled "Oswald the Impossible Assassin" written by Joachim Joesten and translated from English into Japanese by Fumio Matsuo under the title, "I Killed No One," Copy Right: By Opera Mundi, 1964. The Japanese translation of this article is also included in the May, 1964, issue of Bungei-Shunju, but contains no mention of or references to the Bureau. It takes the position that Oswald could not have killed President Kennedy. An editorial remark points out that Buchanan includes Oswald as one of the assassins, whereas Joesten holds that Oswald could not have been envolved.

2 ENCLOSURES
ENCLS. BEHIND FILE
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1 JUN 2 1964
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FBI

Date: 5/20/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-409763)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-117844) (P)

SUBJECT: MARK LANE
SM - C
(OO:NY) .

Enclosed herewith are the original and 8 copies of a letterhead memorandum regarding contemplated travel abroad by the subject.

Two copies are enclosed for Dallas in view of their interest in this matter.

The confidential sources in the order utilized in the letterhead memorandum were [redacted] and [redacted]

Investigation continuing NYO.

4-Bureau (Encls. 9) (RM)
(1-105-82555) (LEE HARVEY OSWALD)
2-Dallas (Encls. 2) (Info) (RM AM)
(1-100-10461) (LEE HARVEY OSWALD)
1-New York (105-38431) (LEE HARVEY OSWALD) (312)
1-New York (100-152725) (CCI) (45)
1-New York

REY:jmk
(10)

105-82555
NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 5 1964

1 ENCLOSURE

65 JUN 9 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New York, New York
May 20, 1964

BU 100-409763
NY 100-117844

Re: Mark Lane
Security Matter - C

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on May 19, 1964, that Mark Lane, during an appearance in New York City on May 18, 1964, indicated that he was going to Europe on May 22, 1964. According to the source, Lane furnished no additional information regarding this trip abroad.

The "New York Herald Tribune" newspaper dated January 15, 1964, page 7, column 1, contained an article entitled "Oswald's Mother Hires Lane." This article stated that on January 14, 1964, Mrs. Marguerite C. Oswald, mother of accused assassin Lee Harvey Oswald, announced she had hired Mark Lane to represent her slain son before the Warren Commission investigating the murder of President John F. Kennedy. According to this article, Mrs. Oswald stated she had been in contact with Lane during his stay in Fort Worth, Texas, the previous weekend. It was also pointed out that Lane had accepted the case although Mrs. Oswald stated she had no funds with which to pay him.

The "New York Times" newspaper dated April 2, 1964, page 37, contained an article stating that Mrs. Marguerite C. Oswald had dismissed Mark Lane, her New York lawyer.

On June 10, 1963, a second source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that at a meeting of the New York Council to Abolish the

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Re: Mark Lane
Security Matter - C

House Un-American Activities Committee (NYCAHUAC) held May 28, 1963, at 74 Fifth Avenue, New York City, Mark Lane was elected to the position of Vice Chairman of the organization.

Characterizations of the NYCAHUAC and the National Committee to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee (NCAHUAC) appear in the appendix hereto.

Re: Mark Lane
Security Matter - C

1. APPENDIX

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO ABOLISH
THE HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications" issued December 1, 1961, by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U. S. House of Representatives, page 115, contains the following citation regarding the National Committee to Abolish the Un-American Activities Committee (NCAUAC).

"Cited as a 'new organization' set up in the summer of 1960 to lead and direct the Communist Party's 'Operation Abolition' campaign. Seven of the national leaders of this group have been identified as Communists.

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1278 on the Truth About the Film 'Operation Abolition,' Part 1, October 3, 1961, p. 5.)"

A source has advised that the NCAUAC changed its name on March 3, 1962, to include the word "House" in its name, thereby becoming known as the National Committee to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee.

Re: New York [illegible]
Security Matter - C

1. APPENDIX

NEW YORK COUNCIL TO ABOLISH
THE HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES
COMMITTEE

On March 9, 1961, a source advised that the New York Council To Abolish the Un-American Activities Committee (NYCAUAC), 150 West 34th Street, New York City, New York, was formed at a meeting held in New York City on November 17, 1960. This organization was founded principally through the efforts of FRANK WILKINSON, Field Representative of the National Committee To Abolish the Un-American Activities Committee (NCAUAC).

A second source advised on September 17, 1952, that FRANK WILKINSON was a Communist Party member as of September, 1952.

A third source furnished on September 14, 1961, a copy of resolutions of the New York Council to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee (NYCAHUAC) which were adopted by the NYCAHUAC. One such resolution affirmed the intention to continue to work for the abolition of the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) and to continue its efforts to broaden the participation in this fight. Another resolution accepted as a modus vivendi the suggestion of the Field Representative of the "National Committee to Abolish the HCUA" (NCAHUAC) namely that local abolition committees may identify and co-ordinate their efforts as closely as they desire with NCAHUAC, still maintaining their autonomy for as flexible and independent a program as possible.

Various sources have advised during March, 1962, that Communist Party (CP) members in the New York City area have been solicited to support activities of the NYCAHUAC during attendance at CP club meetings.

On May 6, 1963, the first source advised that the NYCAHUAC continues to function from its office at 150 West 34th Street, New York City, New York.

THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

American Embassy
Paris 8, France

Date: May 12, 1964

To: Director, FBI (100-354341)

From: Legat, Paris (100-1793)(P)

Subject: THOMAS GITTINGS BUCHANAN, JR.
SECURITY MATTER - C

ReBulet to Balt[illegible]e 5/26/6[illegible]

Pursuant to instructions in relet there are enclosed two copies of "Les Assassins De [illegible]ned" by THOMAS BUCHANAN.

The latest issues of "Le Nouveau Candide" and "L'Express" contained no additional information concerning the assassination of the President and we will be alert for any additional information in this matter so that it can be promptly furnished to the Bureau.

ENCLOSURES: (2)
3 - Bureau (1 - Liaison)
1 - Paris
REP:ij
(4)

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58 JUN 9 1964

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JM SIBOSED

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: 5/21/64

FROM : A. H. Belmont

cc Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Malley
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Branigan

SUBJECT: THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION

Mr. Malley and I went over to see Mr. Lee Rankin, General Counsel of the President's Commission, shortly after 11 a.m. today. I took with me a copy of the transcript of the Director's testimony before the Commission, with the corrections we had made as to typographical errors, et cetera. I told Mr. Rankin we would be glad to go over the transcript with him, as it was apparent that the reporter who took down the testimony had made some mistakes and had even left out some of the thought in the testimony; that this was understandable as the Director spoke at a rapid rate. We mentioned that Mr. Redlich of the staff had called Mr. Malley this morning to state that he thought there were some corrections that needed to be made in the testimony, inasmuch as he had been present when the Director testified and the transcript was not entirely accurate.

Mr. Rankin suggested that I leave the transcript with him so that he could go over it personally, and he said that he would be in touch with me by Monday, 5/25/64, in the event there was a need to discuss any changes. I told him that, of course, there had been no changes in the substance of the Director's testimony. Rankin said that the transcripts of testimony will be published and, consequently, he wanted to be sure that the testimony properly reflected the Director's thoughts. He asked if the Director had gone over it, and I told him that he had and that the testimony, as we had corrected it, properly represented the Director's testimony. He reiterated that he thought it was important, as the testimony would be made public, that it should properly represent the Director's thoughts.

Mr. Rankin requested that we advise the Director that he, Rankin, felt that the Director had done an excellent job in testifying before the Commission. Rankin further said, "As you know, the Commissioners like the Director."

105-82555

With reference to that portion of the testimony dealing with the Director's suggestions on the security of the President, and the memorandum of 12/2/63 which we sent a copy of to the Commission, Mr. Rankin remarked that the Commission had not previously advised us of the fact that a request had been made of Secret Service for a copy of the memorandum we had given to Secret Service, and the request had been denied, on the instructions of Mr. Jenkins of the White House. I told Mr. Rankin that,

JC JUN 9 1964

AHB:CSH (6)

in view of this, it would be necessary for us to advise Mr. Jenkins that we had subsequently furnished a copy of this memorandum to the Commission. He agreed, and suggested that we advise Mr. Jenkins that the Commission had requested the Director's views on the security of the President at the time the Director testified, and had requested that a copy of this memorandum be made available to the Commission; that in view of the fact that the FBI was, of course, under instructions to cooperate fully with the President's Commission, the Director furnished a copy to the Commission. Mr. Rankin said that if there are any repercussions from the White House, such repercussions will then be directed at the Commission, rather than at the FBI.

Mr. Malley inquired of Mr. Rankin as to whether the Commission would furnish us a copy of the testimony of the two Dallas police officers relative to their alleged conversation with Special Agent Hosty on 11/22/63, while Hosty and Lieutenant Revill were on their way to the office of Captain Fritz. Mr. Rankin stated that the Commission has been rigid in its rule that the testimony of witnesses will be made available only to the witnesses themselves, and it is up to the witnesses whether they make the transcripts available to anyone else. He did remark that he, Rankin, felt that the statements of Revill and Detective Brian were a put-up job, particularly as Brian did not back up Revill's statement. He said, further, that Brian told the Commission that Revill had asked him to put some statements in Brian's memorandum which Brian felt he could not do. Rankin said there was a division of feeling on the part of the commissioners as to whether the police officers were telling a true story. Rankin said that Brian further admitted that he had dictated another memorandum which had been destroyed, presumably because it had been filled with handwritten corrections.

In the discussion on getting copies of the transcripts of testimony of witnesses, Mr. Rankin said that Secret Service had requested a copy of my (Belmont's) testimony, and the Commission had refused to furnish it, in line with its policy. I inquired why they wanted it and Rankin said Secret Service is floundering somewhat with the problem of what to do with the information we have sent over to them, and is seeking to establish criteria on what information they want. Therefore, they would like to see what criteria we are using in disseminating this information. Rankin said he told Secret Service that they should ask the Bureau if they want this information. I told Mr. Rankin we had not received any request from Secret Service.

Mr. Tolson

Mr. Rankin again mentioned his feeling that some persons in Secret Service are attempting to unload on the Bureau, on the basis that if the Bureau had given them information on Oswald they would have acted upon it. I asked Rankin whether this was Mr. Rowley's position, and he said it was not.

During the Director's testimony, Allen Dulles brought up the subject of a book, "The Red Roses of Dallas," by Gun. We asked Rankin whether he had this book, and Rankin furnished us a copy. The author is Nerin E. Gun. It is 215 pages long, was printed in France, and is in the French language. We have sent it to the Domestic Intelligence Division, with the suggestion that they check with Central Intelligence Agency and see if there is an English edition, so that we will not have to wrestle with the French language.

With reference to the proposed trip to Dallas, which was scheduled for last weekend, and rescheduled for this weekend, Mr. Rankin advised this morning that he is considering holding a conference of FBI and Secret Service representatives, and his own staff, to decide whether such a trip is necessary, and to try and curtail the amount of work to be done in Dallas if such a trip is made.

I must say that, from talking with Mr. Rankin today, as well as on previous occasions, his approach on this whole matter is objective and fair, and he has been very friendly. During the discussion he advised that some of the Commission members had indicated that the present duties of Secret Service should be turned over to the FBI, at least in the field of protecting the President. He said that he had pointed out that the Director traditionally has taken the position that the FBI should be kept a small organization and its duties and responsibilities should be limited, as he (the Director) felt it is highly undesirable to center too much power in any one agency, or to develop what might be termed a national police force. I told Mr. Rankin he was correct in this, and over the years the Director had sought to avoid the concept of a national police force or the centralization of power. Mr. Rankin said this has not come to the point that it is an issue, but it might be that members of the Commission would again raise this point during the conclusion and recommendation phase of their report; in this case Mr. Rankin would see to it that the Director was consulted by the Commission. I suggested to Mr. Rankin that the simplest way to handle this, if it does become an issue, is for the Commission to send a letter to the Director, and I was sure he would express his views forthrightly and succinctly.

Mr. Tolson

ACTION:

I will advise you as soon as Mr. Rankin informs me of the results of his review of the testimony.

We will attempt to get an English version of the book, "The Red Roses of Dallas," and review it, and furnish our comments to the Commission.

If you agree, Mr. DeLoach will advise Mr. Jenkins that a copy of our memorandum of 12/2/63 was furnished to the President's Commission, and the circumstances surrounding this.

F B I

Date: 5/22/64

Transmit the following in _____

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-409763)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-117844) (P)

SUBJECT: MARK LANE
SM - C
(OO:NY)

ReNYairtel, 5/20/64, and NY teletype to Bureau, 5/21/64.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 20 copies of a letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above regarding foreign travel by the subject.

Two copies are enclosed for Dallas for information in view of their interest in this matter.

The pretext interview on 5/21/64, was conducted telephonically by SA RONALD E. YOUNG under the guise of [redacted] The pretext was made to a female who identified herself as the subject's secretary at the office of the CCI, 156 5th Ave., New York, NY (YU 9-6850).

Investigation continuing at New York.

5-Bureau (Encls. 20)(RM)
(1-105-82555) (LEE HARVEY OSWALD)
(1-100-) (CCI)
2-Dallas (Encls. 2) (Info) (RM AM)
(1-100-10461) (LEE HARVEY OSWALD)
(1-100-10970) (MARK LANE)
1-New York (105-38431) (LEE HARVEY OSWALD) (312)
1-New York (100-152725) (CCI) (45)
1-New York (100-117844)

105-82555-

REY:jmk
(11)

ENCLOSURE

CARBON COPY

58 JUN 9 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.
Bureau 100-409763
New York 100-117844

New York, New York
May 22, 1964

Re: Mark Lane
Security Matter - C

Reference is made to Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) memorandum dated May 20, 1964, concerning the subject's contemplated travel to Europe on May 22, 1964.

By means of a pretext interview conducted by a Special Agent (SA) of the FBI on May 21, 1964, it was determined that the subject was leaving the United States for a six weeks trip to Europe on May 22, 1964, via air. It was determined he expects to make appearances relating to the "Lee Harvey Oswald matter" on May 25, 1964, at Copenhagen, Denmark, and on May 27, 1964, at Paris, France. It was ascertained Lane also expects to visit Arhus, Denmark, after his appearance in Copenhagen. He expects to visit Brussels, London, Milan, Florence and Rome, in the order listed, after his appearance in Paris. It could not be determined on which airlines the subject was leaving and whether or not Copenhagen would be his first stop in Europe.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 105-82555

SERIAL NO. NOT RECORDED 5/29/64

PAGE NO. 1

NO. OF PAGES 1

SECTION NO.

169

STATE

REFERRAL

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: May 28, 1964

FROM : Mr. Jevons

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS;
11/22/63

Reference memorandum dated February 26, 1964, from W. D. Griffith concerning a continuing project wherein the Bureau has undertaken to furnish the Commission with photographs of all Commission exhibits.

On May 27, 1964, Mr. Melvin Eisenberg, of the Commission's staff called SA Marion E. Williams of the Laboratory's Physics and Chemistry Section and requested that a Bureau representative take custody of the exhibits listed on the attached list. He further requested that the Commission be furnished with three copies of each exhibit not previously reproduced.

As a matter of record, custody was taken of instant exhibits by SA Robert E. Neill on the date of the request.

This work will be handled by an Agent Examiner of the Laboratory's Document Section.

ACTION: Exhibits will be photographed or otherwise reproduced and three copies will be supplied to the Commission as requested. Those items originally supplied to the Commission by the Bureau will be kept in Bureau custody. Items not originating from the Bureau will be returned along with the photographs. (Designated by *)

Enclosure

62-109060

1 - Mr. Belmont - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Rosen - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Sullivan - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Malley - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Callahan (Attention - C. Q. Smith) - Enclosure

REN:bmm
(12)

105-82555

61 JUN 8 1964

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

5/28/64

ITEM NO.	COMMISSION'S EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
	*334	Front cover photo of "Life" magazine issue dated 2/21/64
	*335	Photograph of Oswald holding rifle
	*336	Photograph of Oswald holding rifle
	*338	Newspaper clipping from "New York Journal American" dated 2/18/64
	*339	Photograph of man holding rifle, not otherwise identified
	*340	Clipping from "New Orleans Times - Picayune" dated 11/24/63"
	*341	Reproduction of clipping from "New York Times" dated 12/8/63
	*342	Clipping from "New York Journal American" dated 2/23/64 (Article by Bob Considine)
	*343	Reproduction of clipping from"Dallas Morning News" dated 11/28/63
	821	Copy of report of SA John W. Fain dated 5/12/60, Dallas
	822	Copy of report by SA John W. Fain dated 7/3/61, at Dallas titled "Lee Harvey Oswald; IS - R"
	823	Copy of report by SA John W. Fain dated 7/10/62, at Dallas titled "Lee Harvey Oswald; IS - R"
	824	Copy of report by SA John W. Fain dated 8/30/62, at Dallas titled "Lee Harvey Oswald; IS - R"
	825	Copy of letter to J. Lee Rankin from Director, FBI dated 2/12/64, and enclosures(ten)
	826	Copy of report of SA Milton R. Kaack dated 10/31/63, at New Orleans titled "Lee Harvey Oswald; IS - R - CUBA"
	*827	Reproduction of piece of paper bearing writing in Russian script
	829	Copy of report of SA James P. Hosty, Jr., dated 9/10/63, titled "Lee Harvey Oswald; IS - R"
	830	Page 10 and 11 of FBI report (DL 105-1716, JPH:mam)which sets forth connections between Ruth Paine and the Oswalds

SECRET

ITEM NO.	COMMISSION'S EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
	831	Copy of letter dated 4/27/64, from Director, FBI to J. Lee Rankin, concerning alleged statement of SA James P. Hosty, Jr.
	832	FD-302 dated 11/22/63, concerning interview of Oswald by Will Fritz, Dallas Police Department
	833	Copy of letter dated 4/6/64, to J. Lee Rankin from Director, FBI, concerning FBI's prior knowledge of Oswald
	834	Copy of letter dated 5/4/64, to J. Lee Rankin from Director, FBI, concerning discussion between staff member and Mr. A. H. Belmont on 5/4/64
	835	Copy of letter dated 2/6/64, to J. Lee Rankin from Director, FBI which denies Oswald as FBI informant
	836	Copy of letter dated 3/31/64, to J. Lee Rankin from Director, FBI concerning FBI liaison with Secret Service
	*837	Clipping from "National Enquirer" 5/17/64, issue, regarding association of Ruby and Oswald
	*838	Copy of letter dated 11/22/63, to Captain W. P. Cannaway, Dallas Police Department from Lieutenant Jack Revill, Dallas Police Department
	*839	Diagram of building housing jail office, Dallas, Texas
	863	Copy of letter dated 5/8/64, to J. Lee Rankin from Director, FBI regarding article fr[illegible] "National Enquirer" dated 5/17/64
	*864	Carbon copy of letter from J. Lee Rankin to Director, FBI requesting assurance that Bureau has disseminated all information available
	865	Copy of letter dated 4/30/64, to J. Lee Rankin from Director, FBI regarding dissemination of all available information to Commission

ITEM NO.	COMMISSION'S EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
	866	Memorandum dated 12/2/63, from FBI regarding protection of the President
	*868	Copy of letter dated 4/22/64, to Mr. Richard Helms (CIA) from J. Lee Rankin requesting assurance that all available information has been furnished Commission
	*869	Memorandum to J. Lee Rankin from CIA assuring complete dissemination to Commission of all information, 5/4/64
	*870	Affidavit of John A. McCone (Director, CIA) regarding CIA's relationship with Oswald
	674	Comparison photomicrograph of fibers from Oswald's shirt and rifle
	675	Comparison photomicrograph of fibers from Oswald's shirt and rifle
	676	Comparison photomicrograph of fibers from Oswald's shirt and rifle
D1	677	Paper sample from first floor, Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	678	Comparison photomicrograph of two pieces of paper

1 - Mr. Stokes

6/3/64

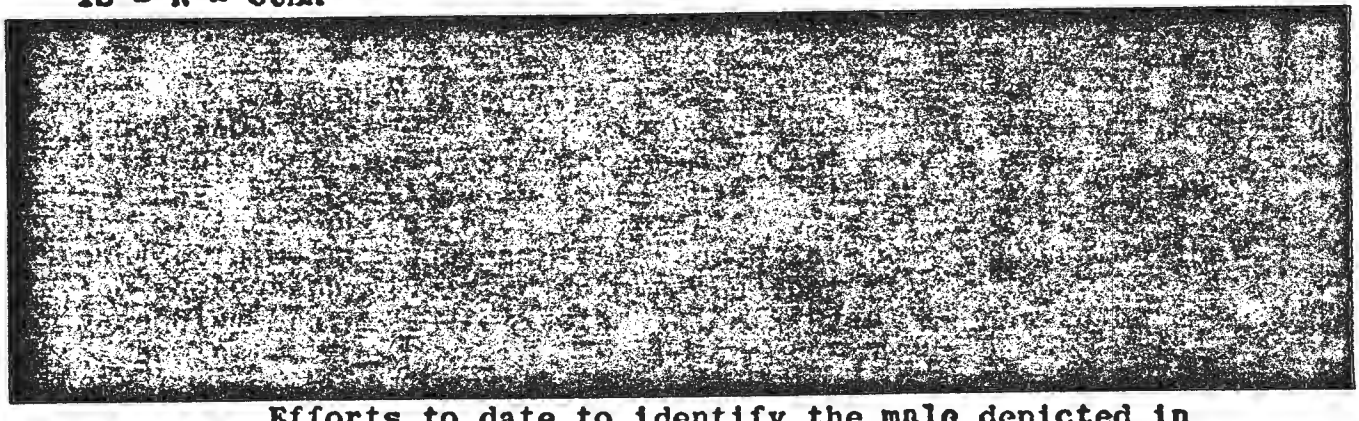
Airtel

To: SAC, WFO (105-27111)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

Secret

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA



Efforts to date to identify the male depicted in photographs referred to above have been negative. It has been observed that male in question bears close resemblance to facial characteristics and general physique of an individual presently wrestling in Washington area at Capitol Arena under name Boris Malenko. Malenko reportedly came to Washington area from Tampa where he was wrestling during past winter. WFO endeavor to obtain photographs of Malenko and identify him. Endeavor to discreetly ascertain if he was in Mexico City in late September, early October, 1963. Make no reference during conduct of inquiry to the pictures of unidentified male in possession of Bureau.

MAILED 8 JUN 3 - 1964 COMM-FBI

105-82555-3944

1 - Dallas (100-10461)

REC-35

19 JUN 3 1964

JCS:mac
(5)

Classified by 3049 Exempt from GDS, Category 2 Date of Declassification Indefinite

NOTE: The photograph in question has become a controversial issue because of insistence of Mrs. Oswald, subject's mother, that we displayed to her picture of Ruby. In view of controversy over the picture it would be well if we could identify the individual depicted therein. Clerk John Frey, when viewing the photograph in question, observed that man depicted therein had a close resemblance to aforementioned wrestler. This has been verified by John C. Stokes through a 5/28 telecast.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes

79 JUN 5 1964 MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

CONFIDENTIAL

1 - Belmont
1 - DeLoach
1 - Sullivan
1 - Rosen
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Stokes
1 - Mail Room

June 2, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

[redacted]

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

There are enclosed two copies each of three memoranda dated May 21, 1964, and a memorandum dated May 25, 1964, pertaining to the Mexican aspect of the Lee Harvey Oswald investigation.

Upon detachment from the classified enclosures this letter may be regarded as unclassified.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures - 8

JCS:mac
(10)

REC-35 105-82555-394

NOTE: The four letterheads which have been approved for dissemination by Messrs. Belmont and Malley deal with Mexican immigration records, with guests at the Del Comercio Hotel, with a fellow passenger of Oswald's on a Mexican bus and with contacts of informants familiar with Charles Small, a member of the American Communist Group in Mexico. Letter classified "Confidential" as letterheads prepared by Legat, Mexico City, have been so classified to protect our operations abroad.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

BY COURIER SVC.
49 JUN 8
COMM-FBI

79 JUN 5-1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FBI
JUN 2 11 39 AM '64
READING ROOM

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

aware of the tags existence. The Commission desired to know how, when and where the story concerning the repair tag first came to the attention of the press as the Commission is attempting to make a determination concerning the veracity of Mr. Dial D. Ryder, employee, and Mr. Charles Woodrow Greener, owner of the Irving Sport Shop. Inquiry was also to include whether all individuals with a surname of Oswald have been contacted to determine if any of these persons had repair work done at the Irving Sport Shop. Little Rock completed their interviews with two additional individuals by the name of Oswald, one of whom was determined to be a second cousin of Lee Harvey Oswald. This information is also incorporated in a report which is being handled by Division 5 and will be furnished to the President's Commission.

Mrs. Edith Whitworth claimed Oswald and his wife had visited her store allegedly looking for a gun part, subsequently she directed Oswald to the gun shop located east of her store. However, Marina Oswald does not recall ever visiting this store in early November. It is noted Michael David Oswald was not in Dallas during time alleged gun repair was made.

FBI

Date: 5/12/64

REC-35

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS - R - CUBA

Re Dallas airtel to Bureau, 5/6/64, enclosing letterhead memorandum reflecting results of interview with MARGUERITE OSWALD at her request on May 1, 1964.

Enclosed herewith are 10 copies of a letterhead memorandum reflecting information furnished telephonically to IC JAMES VON WHITE on May 12, 1964, by Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD wherein she criticizes U. S. Secret Service Agent CHARLIE KUNKEL.

Two copies of the enclosed letterhead memorandum have been made available to U. S. Secret Service at Dallas, Texas.

It is believed that the letter dated December 6, 1963, postmarked at Jamaica, New York, referred to by Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD, is FBI Laboratory Exhibit D-134, investigation concerning which will be reflected in a report under the captioned "ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS", now being prepared at Dallas.

ENCLOSURE
Enc. (10)
RPG/ds
(5)

ICC Secret Service
By Liaison 5/15/64
KEL/sh

105-82555-6

EX-108 REC-35

12 JUN 2 1964

79 JUN 5-1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

cc returned 6/5 KEL

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas, Texas
May 12, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

At 12:00 o'clock noon, May 12, 1964, Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD telephonically contacted the Fort Worth Resident Agency of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and furnished the following information:

At about 11:45 A.M., May 12, 1964, she received a telephone call from Mr. CHARLIE KUNKEL, U. S. Secret Service, Fort Worth, Texas. In this conversation, Mr. KUNKEL stated he had a letter that he obtained from the FBI. The letter was dated December 6, 1963, postmarked Jamaica, New York. Mr. KUNKEL advised Mrs. OSWALD he would like to come out to her residence and ask her some questions about the letter.

Mrs. OSWALD does not remember this letter and cannot imagine why he would want to talk to her in regard to this letter.

During the course of the conversation Mrs. OSWALD asked how to spell the name KUNKEL. When she was advised it is spelled K-u-n-k-e-l, she said she thought it was spelled C-o-n-n-e-l-l. She said she remembered him and at this point she became hysterical and went into a tirade. She said she remembered him at the Inn of the Six Flags on the day of the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY. She continued that KUNKEL and another Secret Service Agent, whose name she cannot remember, were with MARINA OSWALD and the two babies. Mrs. OSWALD stated that KUNKEL made the statement that there was no doubt in his mind that LEE HARVEY OSWALD assassinated the President because his rifle was found on him. Mrs. OSWALD related that she told him, "Well, just because it's his rifle does not indicate that he assassinated the President. He is innocent until proved guilty."

COPIES DESTROYED
A 4 MAR 5 1973

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Mrs. OSWALD referred to MARINA OSWALD throughout the conversation as the Russian wife and two babies.

Mrs. OSWALD said she told the other Secret Service Agent, "Why, the nerve of that guy, who does he think he is?" The Secret Service Agent, according to Mrs. OSWALD, stated, "Well, Mrs. OSWALD, you will have to forgive him because he helped guard Mrs. KENNEDY for 20 years." Mrs. OSWALD said she told the Secret Service Agent, "I will not forgive him because there's no sense in anyone making a statement like that about my son."

Mrs. OSWALD said she was "deathly afraid" of Mr. KUNKEL and is afraid that he will harm her. Mrs. OSWALD said she will not let him in her house because she is afraid of him and does not want to have any dealings with him.

Mrs. OSWALD was advised that Mr. KUNKEL would have no reason to harm her, that he probably is just coming out to her house to inquire about the letter.

At no time during the conversation did Mrs. OSWALD request any assistance from the Federal Bureau of Investigation or to see an Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

At approximately 12:40 P.M., May 12, 1964, Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD again telephonically contacted the Fort Worth Resident Agency of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and advised that she will not talk with Mr. CHARLIE KUNKEL, U. S. Secret Service Agent, Fort Worth, Texas, as she is afraid of him. She stated she does not know whether to give this information to the "Warren Commission" or not.

At approximately 2:21 P.M., May 12, 1964, a summary of the foregoing information received from Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD was furnished to Special Agent ROGER WARNER, U. S. Secret Service, Dallas, Texas, and shortly thereafter the same information was made available to Special Agent CHARLIE KUNKEL, U. S. Secret Service, Fort Worth, Texas.

MRS OSWALD SR.
2220 THOMAS PLACE
FORT WORTH
TEXAS

Enclosure

10-134

ENCLOSURE

To A Assassin Mother

How Does it Feel To
Be The Mother of
An Assassin do you
Breathe Have you
Four Legs And Two
Horns on your Head
How Many Men were
There To Make A
Monster you Have
Two More Monsters
I am Glad I know
What you look Like
It will Make it
easier To Find you
did you see The
Aggony On The

ON THE MONSTERS
FACE WHEN THAT
Good AMERICAN Hero
BLASTed OUT HIS
GUTS I REGRET He
BEAT ME TO IT. IF I
WERE YOU I WOULd
HANG MYSELF NOT
GO ON THE AIR FOR
ALL THE WORLd TO
See THE KIND OF
THING THAT BEATS
MONSTERS YOU ARE
THE SHME OF THE
WORLd YOU ARE SCUM
AND I INTEND TO

TAKE CARE OF YOU
AND YOURS I WILL GIVE
YOU A DONATION FOR
YOUT TWO —— BORN
OF SIN AND THE
devIL I WILL PUT
A CURSE ON THEM
AND YOUR FAMILY AS
LONG AS I LET YOU
LIVE I JUST GOT
OUT OF MENTAL HOSP.
SO I WONT BE RESPONSIBLE
FOT MY ACT I COULD
DO IT SOONET BUT I
WANT YOU TO SWEAT

D-1

A LITTLE Before
You See You CAN
Never Be SURE
CAN YOU When IT
WILL COME JUST AS
A Precious President
did NOT KNOW A
MAD dOG WAS IN
A WINdOW LIKE A
SNAKe THAT HE
WAS did you KNOW
THE SCUM WAS dUG
UP OUT OF GARBAGE
dUMP Where He
IS THROWN I WILL Be
SeeING YOU

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date May 15, 1964

Memo Branigan to Sullivan 5/14/64 reported Marguerite Oswald, mother of Lee Harvey Oswald, on 5/1/64 furnished wild allegations to Dallas Office alleging store officials in Dallas and Houston conspired to assassinate President Kennedy. It appeared Mrs. Oswald mentally ill. On 5/12/64 Mrs. Oswald telephoned Dallas Office and criticized U. S. Secret Service Agent Charlie Kunkel. She also stated Mr. Kunkel desired to question her regarding a letter she received dated 12/3/63, postmarked Jamaica, New York. Letterhead memo 5/12/64 attached.

Also attached is a copy of the letter dated 12/6/63 sent to Mrs. Oswald from an anonymous source which makes threats against Mrs. Oswald. It appears this is the letter that Secret Service Agent Kunkel desires to discuss with Mrs. Oswald. Results of our contacts with Mrs. Oswald have been disseminated to Secret Service and are being incorporated in a report now being prepared by Dallas Office for dissemination to the President's Commission.

1 - Belmont
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1- Branigan
1 - Malley
1 - Bartlett
1 - Lenihan

June 2, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of May 19, 1964, requesting that this Bureau take a random sampling of those persons who applied for passports from the New Orleans office between the dates of June 17, 1963, and July 1, 1963, and determine how long in each case it took for the authorization to issue the passport to reach the New Orleans office. You also indicated that you were interested in the amount of time between the filing of the application for passport at New Orleans by an applicant and the receipt of the authority to issue the passport by the New Orleans office from Washington, D. C.

Enclosed are two copies of a memorandum dated May 27, 1964, at New Orleans, Louisiana, which sets forth results of our contact with Mr. George Maddocks, Acting Agent in Charge, Passport Agency, Department of State, New Orleans, Louisiana, in this matter.

For your information, we are contacting Passport Office officials in Washington, D. C., in an effort to obtain the data desired by the Commission.

105-82555-3947

BY COURIER SVC.
COMM-FBI

REC-35

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

Enclosures (2)

REL:mhw (9)

SEE NOTE PAGE 2

79 JUN 5 - 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE: Oswald was issued a passport by the New Orleans Passport Office 6-25-63, one day after he made formal application for such passport. State Department has told Commission that approximately 24 hours was the time afforded in routine issuance of a passport after application for such passport received. The Commission has requested this Bureau to conduct a survey to confirm or rebut the accuracy of the State Department information. We contacted Passport Office official, New Orleans, and determined the data desired by the Commission not available in passport files in New Orleans, but that such data may be maintained by Passport Office, Washington, D. C. WFO is contacting Passport Office officials, Washington, D. C., in an effort to obtain the data desired by the Commission.

FBI BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JUN 1 1964
TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

435PM PST U R G E N T 6-1-64 SDW

TO DIRECTOR, (105-82555)

FROM SAN FRANCISCO (89-58) 1P

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS DASH R DASH CUBA;

MEMORANDUM RE SAN FRANCISCO ACTIVITIES FAR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE AND THIRTIETH OF NOVEMBER MOVEMENT SUBMITTED AMSD JUNE ONE INSTANT.

END.

PLS HOLD NHH

FBI WASH DC

105-82555-3948

REC-35

EX-108

79 JUN 5-1964

FBI

Date: May 25, 1964

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82,555)

FROM: SAC, LITTLE ROCK (105-406)(P)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA
OO: DL

3761
3785

Re Dallas airtel to Bureau, 5/15/64.

Enclosed for the Bureau are ten copies of a letterhead memorandum and to Dallas two copies of this same letterhead memorandum reflecting interviews conducted at Blytheville, Ark., Air Force Base.

For the information of the Bureau, while conducting inquiry at Blytheville AFB in regard to the lead set out in reairtel about Lt. JAMES R. OSWALD, it was determined from the OSI of the presence at Blytheville AFB of MICHAEL DAVID OSWALD, an apparent relative of LEE HARVEY OSWALD. Therefore, as set out in the letterhead memorandum, a general interview of MICHAEL DAVID OSWALD was conducted.

A report is also being submitted concerning the inquiry at Blytheville AFB.

3 - Bureau (Enc. 10)(RM)
2 - Dallas (Enc. 2)(RM)
2 - Little Rock (105-406)
DLA/gm
(7)

105-82555 b 3949

REC-35 18 MAY 25 1964

CC - Wick

10 - ENCLOSURE

LHM retyped original Electrical

SOVIET INFILTRATION

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

215 U. S. Post Office Building
P. O. Box 1111
Little Rock, Arkansas, 72203
May 25, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Lt. JAMES RANDOLPH OSWALD, AF 70450A, 340th Bomb Squadron, Blytheville, Arkansas, Air Force Base, advised SA DONALD L. ANDERSON, of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and BERTRAM RASKIN, of the Office of Special Investigations (OSI), on May 21, 1964, that he is not related to LEE HARVEY OSWALD. Lt. OSWALD advised that he was assigned in the Dallas - Fort Worth area during November of 1963 but that he had not taken a rifle to the Irving Sport Shop, 221 East Irving Boulevard, Irving, Texas, to have a telescopic sight mounted. Lt. OSWALD further advised that he did not at that time nor does he presently own a firearm of any type.

MICHAEL DAVID OSWALD, Airman Second Class, Air Force No. 18 637 188, 97th Field Maintenance Squadron, Blytheville, Arkansas, Air Force Base, advised SA DONALD L. ANDERSON on May 21, 1964, of the following information:

He stated that a number of years ago, he recalled that he had read newspaper articles concerning the fact that LEE HARVEY OSWALD had gone to Russia and had renounced his United States citizenship. He stated that at the time an aunt of his named ELIZABETH OSWALD, who has since been married and may be named ELIZABETH DOUGLAS, had exclaimed that LEE HARVEY OSWALD was a second cousin to MICHAEL. He stated that he recalled that this conversation had taken place at McGregor, Texas.

MICHAEL DAVID OSWALD advised that he had never met LEE HARVEY OSWALD either prior to or since this conversation he had with his aunt, ELIZABETH. He further advised that to his recollection he had never met any of LEE HARVEY OSWALD's

immediate family, nor to his recollection has any member of his immediate family been in contact with the immediate family of LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

MICHAEL DAVID OSWALD further advised that because of the fact that neither he nor any other member of his immediate family has been in any type of contact with LEE HARVEY OSWALD or members of his immediate family, he had absolutely no information which would be pertinent or shed any light in connection with the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY.

MICHAEL DAVID OSWALD advised that United States Air Force (USAF) authorities had previously talked to him about his relationship with LEE HARVEY OSWALD and that he had provided them information identical to that provided during this contact. He advised that he currently has a flight line clearance at Blytheville, Arkansas, Air Force Base, which he had received during the last three months. He stated that he has been assigned at Blytheville Air Force Base since October 2, 1963.

The following description of MICHAEL DAVID OSWALD was obtained from observation and interview:

Name	MICHAEL DAVID OSWALD
Sex	Male
Race	White
Age	19
Date of birth	August 26, 1944
Place of birth	Waco, Texas
Height	5'10"
Weight	140 lbs.
Hair	Brown
Residence	806 Van Buren, McGregor, Texas
Relatives	Mother - MARIE OSWALD, 806 Van Buren, McGregor, Texas. Sister - LINDA OSWALD, 806 Van Buren, McGregor, Texas Brothers - JOE DON OSWALD, 306 Van Buren, McGregor, Texas; BILLY OSWALD, General Delivery, Gatesville, Texas; TOMMY OSWALD, Box 4, McGregor, Texas

REC-35 105-82555-3949

June 2, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of April 28, 1964, and my letter of May 28, 1964, concerning Mr. Dial D. Ryder, employee Irving Sport Shop, and the repair tag bearing the name "Oswald."

Enclosed are two copies of a memorandum captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald" dated May 25, 1964, Little Rock, Arkansas. This memorandum reveals the results of interviews with Lt. James Randolph Oswald and Michael David Oswald both of whom are assigned to the Blytheville, Arkansas, Air Force Base.

With the submission of this memorandum your request of April 23, 1964, is completed.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

105-82555
1 - 62-109060
1 - R. E. Lenihan
KMR:las (9)

Enclosures (2)

NOTE: By letter dated April 28, 1964, the President's Commission furnished a four-page request concerning the repair tag marked "Oswald" obtained from the Irving Sport Shop prepared by Dial D. Ryder. The Commission wanted certain facts clarified such as was our Agent actually present when the tag was found, circumstances under which Ryder became

NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO.

BY COURIER SVC. 49 JUN 2 COMM-FBI

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DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

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MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

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UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. SULLIVAN

FROM : MR. BRANIGAN

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Callahan
DATE: 5-22-64
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Branigan

Tolson
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Gandy

SAC Gordon Shanklin called from Dallas 5-22-64 to advise of a story which appeared in the home edition of the "Dallas Times" on 5-21-64.

According to Shanklin, David A. Witts spoke before the Salesmanship Club in Dallas yesterday. According to the newspaper account, Witts told the Club that when Oswald defected to the Soviet Union he took a military code and electronic secrets with him and as a result the Marines had to change their code and electronic equipment on the Pacific Coast. Witts, in his speech, also stated that Oswald had attended an assassin's school outside Minsk in the Soviet Union.

[redacted]

WAB:hrt
(10)

REC-35

JUN 3 1964

JUN 2 1964

COPY SENT TO MR. TOLSON

PERS. REC. UNIT

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. SULLIVAN
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

In view of Witts' allegations concerning Oswald, SAC Shanklin is of the opinion that Witts should be immediately interviewed to pin down these allegations. He will let us know the results. Being done by teletype

ACTION:

This is for your information.

for the W.C.S.

OK.

Belmont
DeLoach
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Branigan
1 - Malley
1 - Lenihan

May 27, 1964

REC-35 105-82555-3950

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

The "Dallas Times-Herald" for May 21, 1964, contained an article entitled "Defend Dallas, Lawyer Urges." According to the article, a copy of which is enclosed, Dallas attorney David Witts charged that in all communications media a massive effort has been made to cover up the fact that the assassin of President John F. Kennedy was a communist.

For your information, we interviewed Mr. Witts May 22, 1964, concerning the statements attributed to him in the enclosed article. Mr. Witts informed us that the remarks attributed to him in the "Dallas Times-Herald" newspaper were made in a speech he gave before the Dallas Salesmanship Club, Dallas, Texas. He advised that he has no private sources of confidential information regarding the Lee Harvey Oswald case and that his knowledge of Oswald stems from public source information. He added that his remarks at the Dallas Salesmanship Club meeting were based upon an article in the December 16, 1963, issue of the "U.S. News & World Report" entitled "Strange World of Lee Oswald: More Light on the Assassination" and an article entitled "Background For Assassination" which appeared in the March 16, 1964, issue of the "Washington Report," which is published by the American Security Council.

BY COURIER SVC.
43 MAY 27
COMM-FBI

Tolson
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NOTE: SEE PAGE 2
REL:mhw (9)

56 JUN 11 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

XEROX

JUN 10 1964

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

The American Security Council maintains executive offices in Chicago, Illinois, and has a Washington, D. C., office located at 1025 Connecticut Avenue, N. W. A copy of the "Washington Report" for March 16, 1964, is enclosed for the information of the Commission.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (2)

[redacted]

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Evans	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-37111) DATE: MAY 7 1964

FROM: SAC, WFO (105-14233) (RUC)

SUBJECT: AMERICANS RESIDING IN THE USSR
ESPIONAGE - R
(OO:BU)

ReBulet to WFO 4/9/64, with enclosed copy of newspaper column, "Hunt For US Defectors," written by ROBERT S. ALLEN and PAUL SCOTT, appearing in the "Northern Virginia Sun" on 3/26/64, under their column heading "Allen-Scott Report."

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are six copies each of separate LHM on SHIRLEY DUBINSKY, BETTY JANE MYERS, and MARILYN DOROTHEA MURRET; single copies of the LHM concerning DUBINSKY are being sent to Miami and to New York Office for information purposes, single copies of the LHM concerning MYERS are being sent to Las Vegas and to San Francisco for information; and a copy of the LHM concerning MURRET is being furnished New Orleans for information. Photographs of DUBINSKY, MYERS and MURRET are enclosed for Bureau and interested offices.

ReBulet instructed WFO to interview newspaper columnist ROBERT S. ALLEN for information in further attempt to identify BETTY JANE MYERS, SHIRLEY DUBINSKY and MARILYN DOROTHEA MURRETT, who were named in the news column. In addition, the Bureau advised that should ALLEN be unable to identity the three women, then WFO should interview PAUL SCOTT.

ENCLOSURE

Prior to proceeding with the interviews of ALLEN and SCOTT, WFO reviewed records at the Passport Office, Department of State. In the period of 4/21-24/64, SA CARL E. GRAHAM reviewed files of the Passport Office on SHIRLEY DUBINSKY, BETTY JANE MYERS and MARILYN DOROTHEA MURRET who appear to be identical with the persons mentioned in the newspaper column. It is to be noted that files at the Passport Office were found not to contain any other files on persons having these same

REC-35 105-82555-1395

2-Bureau (Enc. 21) CLOSURE NOT RECORDED
1-Las Vegas (Enc. 2)(RM) 199 MAY 27 1964
1-Miami (Enc. 2)(RM)
1-New Orleans (Enc. 2)(RM)
1-New York (Enc. 2)(RM) 22
1-San Francisco (Enc. 2)(RM) 6 MAY 8 1964
1-WFO
(1-105-37111)
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ORIGINAL FILED IN SOVIET SECTION

names which were believed by reviewing agent to refer to instant investigation. The three files reviewed were located in the immediate possession of ROBERT D. JOHNSON, Chief Counsel, Passport Office, where it was learned his office was in the process of preparing "stop notices" on these three women, so that in the event they reapplied for passport facilities, notification would be brought to the attention of JOHNSON. It was also noted these three passport files had been charged out to the office of ABBA P. SCHWARTZ, Administrator, Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs (SCA), Department of State, in December, 1963. On 4/22/64, Mr. WALTER E. JESSOP, Special Assistant (Liaison), Office of Deputy Assistant Secretary for Security (SY), Department of State, advised SA GRAHAM that SY had no information relating to DUBINSKY, MYERS or MURRET; that SCA data concerning DUBINSKY was apparently the same information as was contained in her passport file.

The LHM concerning SHIRLEY DUBINSKY is classified "Confidential" inasmuch as it contains the substance of two memoranda; one from the U.S. Mission in Berlin to the State Department, dated 10/11/61, classified "Confidential"; the other, a "Confidential" memorandum from American Embassy, Moscow, dated 2/5/63 concerning her whereabouts and welfare. Copies of these documents from SCA, State, were filed in her passport file.

ReBulet 4/9/64 pointed out that Bureau relations with ROBERT S. ALLEN have been cordial in the past; the Bureau also called attention to an investigation initiated by the Bureau in February, 1962, in "Unsub; alleged Communists in CIA, PAUL SCOTT, 'Northern Virginia Sun' - Complainant, Security of Government Employees," (WFO file 140-17736). A review of this file disclosed PAUL SCOTT was interviewed 2/19, 28 and 3/9/62, concerning his allegations of suspected communists in CIA. In substance, these interviews produced no factual information from SCOTT; in fact, there appeared to be some question of his reliability or stability.

With regard to instant case of the alleged defectors, SA GRAHAM interviewed ROBERT S. ALLEN in his office at the National Press Building on 4/23/64. ALLEN informed that PAUL SCOTT had prepared the newspaper column dealing with defectors; whereupon he telephoned SCOTT who then was at the Senate Press Room at the Capitol Building. SCOTT was advised by SA GRAHAM that an interview was desired relative to his column about the defectors.

At that point, SCOTT said he could not discuss the matter on the telephone as his office telephones were "tapped." At that time, appointment was made to interview SCOTT at his office on 4/27/64. On Monday, 4/27/64, SCOTT telephoned SA GRAHAM at WFO shortly after 8:00 a.m. and advanced the appointment until 4/28/64 at 9:00 a.m.

On interview 4/28/64, SCOTT said his information concerning the defectors which he wrote in the newspaper column of 3/26/64 came from two sources whose identities he could not disclose, but he mentioned that he had one source "high up in the Department of Defense." SCOTT said he was not able at this time to furnish any additional identifying information concerning BETTY JANE MYERS, SHIRLEY DUBINSKY or MARILYN DOROTHEA MURRETT although he now was in possession of additional data which he had not been able to verify. He said that with regard to MURRETT, his information indicated some "tie-up" with the LEE HARVEY OSWALD case, but he was not at liberty to discuss it further because the information was not confirmed. He said he believed that MURRETT was "linked" in some manner with the communist "apparatus" of Professor HAROLD ISAACS of Massachusetts Institute of Technology; he described ISAACS of a "mastermind" of the communist movement which planned to take over the Government. In this regard, SCOTT said that ADAM YARMOLINSKY, Special Assistant to the Secretary of Defense, was the communist who would control the Defense Department after Defense Secretary ROBERT S. MC NAMARA was moved to head the Department of State, while DEAN RUSK assumed ADLAI STEVENSON's job at United Nations. SCOTT named WALT WHITMAN ROSTOW and HARLAN CLEVELAND, Chairman of Policy Planning Council, and Assistant Secretary for International Organization Affairs, respectively, at Department of State, as others who were "tied in" with ISAACS.

SCOTT stated that he has close liaison with Speaker of the House of Representatives, JOHN MC CORMICK, and with an unnamed person on the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, and planned to report to each that he had been interviewed by SA GRAHAM. SCOTT went on to relate that after the initial telephone call with him on 4/23/64, by SA GRAHAM, he made inquiry concerning the Agent in order to learn whether he was being contacted by a reliable person. SCOTT then went into a rambling dissertation of his efforts to combat communism in CIA and at NSA, and as a result, said "they have our telephones tapped," and for that reason he could never discuss anything on the telephone. SCOTT said he had tried to warn CIA and DIA (Defense Intelligence Agency) about communist infiltration, but they all laughed at him.

SCOTT rambled from one topic to another in almost senseless abandon; stated that with regard to DEAN RUSK, Secretary of State, there was a "tie-in" between RUSK and the two British defectors, GUY M. BURGESS and DONALD MACLEAN. When questioned what this connection was, SCOTT said RUSK went to school at Oxford with either BURGESS or MACLEAN. When pressed for details, SCOTT was unable to furnish any facts in this vein or with regard to other similar sweeping statements.

SCOTT stated that about two weeks ago, ROBERT S. KENNEDY, Attorney General, had made a speech before a meeting of Canadian Newspapermen, he believed this occurred in Toronto or Montreal. SCOTT said all you had to do was read the speech carefully and you could tell it was written by a communist.

In his comments concerning the assassination of President KENNEDY, SCOTT said he had a source who came from Cuba, whom he declined to identify, and this source had told him JACK RUBY, executioner of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, had visited Cuba either in December, 1961 or 1962. SCOTT did not attempt to assess the significance of this, and when asked, he stated he had been trying to confirm this information but had been unsuccessful.

SCOTT touched on the BOBBY BAKER "scandal" hearings; stated a special Grand Jury was going to meet in Baltimore on 5/18/64 to indict BOBBY BAKER, and BAKER had told friends that if he was indicted, he would bring "everyone else down with him." SCOTT said President LYNDON JOHNSON would be "exposed" and as a result would not be able to obtain the nomination of the Democratic Party for the forthcoming presidential election. SCOTT went on with regard to President JOHNSON; that in June, 1964, JOHNSON would be so busy making speeches that he would not be able to stop the communist "take over" which would start about mid-June, 1964.

SCOTT asserted he had a very high regard for the Director and this Bureau, but said that even the Director could only "do so much" when it came to combating the communist influence in government in high places at the policy-making level. SCOTT promised that if and when he came into possession of more identifying data concerning the three women defectors in instant inquiry, he would communicate with SA GRAHAM and furnish complete details.

From the comments made by SCOTT, it appeared highly likely that he knew little or nothing concerning BETTY JANE MYERS, SHIRLEY DUBINSKY and MARILYN DOROTHEA MURRET. He did not know whether these women mentioned in his column were still abroad or had returned to the United States; he "hedged" on knowing whether any one of them had been employed by the United States Governmen. or any agency thereof. It appeared that he had merely used their names to add authenticity to his column, simply because he had run across their names from some unidentified source, in his seeking to link the assassination of the late President KENNEDY to an international communist conspiracy.

WFO again advises that caution should be exercised in any dealings with PAUL SCOTT as it is felt there are grounds to question his stability and reliability.

With regard to the enclosed LHM, the information set out in them was obtained by SA GRAHAM on 4/21-24/64 at the Passport Office.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C. 20535

MAY 7 1964

MARILYN DOROTHEA MURRET

News reporters Robert S. Allen and Paul Scott are authors of a syndicated newspaper column known as the "Allen-Scott Report." In their column March 26, 1964, in the "Northern Virginia Sun," they reported under the subtitle, "Hunt On For US Defectors." This column related the administration of President Johnson is launching one of the most intensive world-wide "man-hunts" in the past ten years ---- seeking to pinpoint the whereabouts of United States citizens who have defected to Russia or satellite countries since the end of World War II. The news column listed by name some of the "most wanted" defectors, and among those names was Marilyn Dorothea Murrett.

On interview April 23, 1964, Robert S. Allen advised a representative of this agency that the newspaper column referred to had been prepared by his associate, Paul Scott, and Allen referred all inquiry concerning it to Scott.

On interview April 28, 1964, Paul Scott advised a representative of this Bureau that his information concerning defectors had been obtained by him from two principal sources whom he declined to identify. He related that he did have some additional identifying information in his possession concerning Murrett; however, he could not furnish it until such time as he was able to "confirm" it through other means not disclosed.

With regard to Marilyn Dorothea Murrett, Scott stated he had some information to indicate a "tie-up" between her and the case of Lee Harvey Oswald, who assassinated the late President Kennedy, but Scott said his information was not confirmed; also he said he believed that Murrett was "linked" in some manner with the communist "apparatus" of Professor Harold Isaacs of Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Scott said he was unable at this time to furnish any additional information in this vein; he stated he was working on the matter of obtaining additional substantive data.

Inquiry at the Passport Office, Department of State, disclosed a passport file on one Marilyn Dorothea Murret, and information noted therein would appear to be pertinent to this investigation. The passport data is set forth as follows:

Marilyn Dorothea Murret, born July 14, 1928, New Orleans, Louisiana, living at 3730 Lindell Boulevard, Saint Louis, Missouri, first was issued United States Passport Number 436517 on July 13, 1954, for proposed travel via air from New York City, July 24, 1954,

to England, France, Germany and Holland, on a three-week vacation. At this time she listed her occupation as Reservations Agent, Braniff Airways. On her passport application July 7, 1954, in United States District Court, St. Louis, she showed her parents as Charles Ferdinand Murret, born March 7, 1950, at New Orleans; and Lillian Sophie Claverie, born May 17, 1900, in New Orleans; both presently (1954) living at 757 French Street, New Orleans. This application was accompanied by a certified copy of her birth certificate issued by the City of New Orleans Health Department. Witness on the application was Peter W. Wujcik, 320 Ballman Drive, Ferguson, Missouri.

On April 28, 1958, New Orleans Series Passport Number 769007 was issued to Marilyn Dorothea Murret, 757 French Street, New Orleans. On this application executed April 22, 1958, at the New Orleans Passport Agency, she showed her father, Charles Ferdinand Murret as having been born March 17, 1901, and mother, Lillian Claverie Murret as having been born May 13, 1901, both presently living in New Orleans. On this application she listed occupation as teacher, and showed she planned departure from New York City June 5, 1958, via Sabena Airlines for purposes of vacation and to attend a summer session at the University of Madrid. She indicated she would visit Belgium, France and Spain for three months. In response to questions as to past or present membership in the Communist Party, she answered such questions in the negative.

On March 14, 1960, at the Office of the American Consul, Tokyo, Japan, Marilyn Dorothea Murret executed an application for renewal of Passport Number 769007. At this time she showed her local address as Kobinoto Hotel, and indicated the purpose of her foreign travel was that of tourist. On the same date, her passport was renewed until April 27, 1962.

On April 17, 1962, before the American Vice Consul, Karachi, Pakistan, Marilyn Dorothea Murret executed application for a new passport and on that date was issued Passport Number Z-120389, valid to April 16, 1965. She showed she was then residing in the Young Women's Christian Association; that her legal address was 757 French Street, New Orleans, Louisiana. She also indicated she planned to return to the United States within seven months. Concerning her absences from the United States, she showed she had been in India for nine months dating from February, 1961; in Japan for six and one-half months dating from September, 1959; and in Karachi, Pakistan, since April 21, 1962.

MARILYN DOROTHEA MURRET

Passport application described Marilyn Dorothea Murret as a white female, five feet seven inches tall, with dark brown hair and brown eyes. Occupation was given as teacher. In event of death or accident, she requested notification to her mother, Mrs. Charles Murret, at 757 French Street, New Orleans, Louisiana.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it ant its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAY 27 1964

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI WASH DC

PM 6-41 CST URGENT 5-27-64 BW

TO DIRECTOR -(105-82555) ATTENTION FBI LBORATORY

FROM DALLAS 100-10461 2 P

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA. - IS - R - CUBA.

RE BUREAU AIRTEL TO DALLAS, MAY TWENTY-TWO LAST, ENCLOSING PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION LETTER MAY TWENTY, NINETEEN SIXTY-FOUR, WHICH REQUESTED TRACING OF EVIDENCE BY EXHIBITING ORIGINAL ITEMS OF PHYSICAL EVIDENCE OR PHOTOGRAPHS THEREOF.

FOLLOWING ORIGINAL EXHIBITS SHOULD BE FORWRDED DALLAS, IT BEING NOTED C FORTY WOULD NOT BE NEEDED IF PHOTO CONTAINED VISIBLE IDENTIFYING DATA OF DALLAS POLICE DEPARTMENT OFFICER;

C ONE, C SIX THROUGH C EIGHT, C TEN THROUGH C THIRTEEN, C THIRTY-EIGHT, C FORTY, C FORTY-SEVEN THROUGH C FIFTY-NINE, C ONE THIRTY SEVEN, C ONE THIRTY-EIGHT, C ONE FORTY-EIGHT, C TWO FIFTY-ONE THROUGH C TWO FIFTY-THREE.

FURNISH NEW PHOTOGRAPHS (FRONT AND BACK) OF ITEMS B ONE (ONE) THROUGH B ONE (TWELVE), AS THOSE IN POSSESSION OF DALLAS ARE INDISTINCT. THE SHEET CONTAINING PHOTOGRAPH OF A SOCIAL

END PAGE ONE

REC-34 105-82555 - 3952

Frazier is handling this matter.

cc Frazier

79 JUN 5 - 1964

TU 1 3 GS bH ..

11 JUN 3 1964

SEVEN

SOVIET SECTION

DL 100-10461

PAGE TWO

SECURITY CARD ALSO CONTAINS WHAT APPEARS TO BE RECEIPT.

DALLAS HAS NO PHOTOGRAPHS ITEMS D TWO ZERO SIX AND D TWO ZERO SEVEN, WHICH SHOULD BE FURNISHED. ADVISE DALLAS WHETHER ITEM D TWO ZERO SEVEN AND D SEVENTY-ONE ARE IDENTICAL.

IN EVENT BACK SIDE OF ITEMS ONE SEVENTEEN (SAME AS D FORTY-THREE), ONE FIVE SIX, ONE FIVE SEVEN, ONE FIVE NINE, D SIX (K FORTY-ONE), AND D TWENTY-EIGHT HAVE IDENTIFYING DATA THEREON, SAME SHOULD BE FURNISHED DALLAS.

REVIEW OF FILES AT DLLAS PRESENTLY BEING MADE TO DETERMINE NAMES OF PERSONS WHO CAN IDENTIFY NECESSARY EXHIBITS.

END

CORRECTIONS PAGE ONE DALLAS FILE # #100-10,461

PAGE TWO LINE FIVE LAST PART IS (SAME AS D

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WA @ JMS

FBI WASH DC

X

cc M. Sullivan

FBI

Date: 5/22/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL - REIGSTERED MAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, SAN ANTONIO (105-2909) (P)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

ReBuairtels to Dallas, et al, dated 4/28/64 requesting investigation relating to two traveling bags believed to have been the property of subject.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 6 photographs which were sent San Antonio in first referenced airtel and which the Bureau requested be returned. Also enclosed for the Bureau are 8 copies of an LHM reflecting requested investigation by San Antonio. Enclosed for the Dallas office are 2 copies of this LHM.

3-Bureau (Enc. 14) (AM RM)
2-Dallas (Enc. 2) (AM RM)
2-San Antonio

REC-34 105-82555-3953

JHK/dnb
(7)

25 MAY 29 1964

14 ENCLOSURE

SOVIET SECTION

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

JUN 5 1964

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

San Antonio, Texas
May 22, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

This relates to a traveling bag believed to have been the property of LEE HARVEY OSWALD which has been designated Commission Exhibit C 254. This is described as a cloth bag, green in color, known as a "Bee 4" bag.

On May 5, 1964, EDUARDO CERVERA, Bus Driver, Flecha Roja (Red Arrow) Bus Line, Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, the same driver that drove the connecting bus from Continental Trailways, Laredo, Texas, to Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, on September 26, 1963, viewed the photograph of the "Bee 4" bag marked Commission Exhibit C 254, and advised that the yellow markings on the side of the bag were made by Mexican Customs at the time the bag was examined on September 26, 1963, and that this yellow marking of "9/26" only shows that the bag was checked through Mexican Customs at Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, on September 26, 1963.

CERVERA stated that it was not possible to check baggage at Red Arrow or at the Mexican Customs since they do not have lockers or storage space. CERVERA stated that even in Monterrey, Mexico, Red Arrow has no lockers or storage space for luggage.

On May 5, 1964, EMILIO CASTILLO, Mexican Customs Inspector, Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, viewed the photograph of the "Bee 4" bag, Commission Exhibit C 254, and advised that the yellow markings made on the side of the "Bee 4" bag were made by a Customs Inspector at the time the bag was checked into Mexico.

COPIES DESTROYED
[illegible]

CASTILLO stated that the Customs Inspector who checked the bag would have written "9/26" to show that the bag was passed through Mexican Customs on that date and was okayed for entry into Mexico.

On May 5, 1964, MIGUEL MORENO IBARRA, Chief of Mexican Customs Inspectors, International Bridge, Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, viewed the photograph of the "Beau 4" bag marked Commission Exhibit C 254, and stated that the yellow markings on the side of the bag were made by a Mexican Customs Inspector at Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, and denotes that this particular bag passed through Mexican Customs on "9/26."

IBARRA explained that the yellow crayon marking system was one of two methods of marking luggage used by the Mexican Customs Inspectors. The other method is to seal the bag with tape or with a Customs sticker.

When the Mexican Customs official is busy with a lot of people passing through Customs, he will usually use the yellow crayon marking system. If the Customs official has more time he will use a sticker or colored tape and will initial the tape or sticker.

IBARRA explained that on September 26, 1963, there were six persons on duty in addition to the chief, and any of these persons could have checked the bag and written "9/26."

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: 5-27-64

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11-22-63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING

PURPOSE

That attached letter with enclosures concerning Robert Adrian Taylor, who allegedly purchased a U. S. Rifle, caliber .30-06, from Lee Harvey Oswald, be forwarded to the President's Commission.

BACKGROUND

Robert Adrian Taylor was originally interviewed on 12-13-64, regarding the rifle he purchased from one of two men during March or April, 1963. These men appeared at the Shell service station in Irving, Texas, where Taylor was employed, for automobile repair. The men had insufficient funds for the car repair and sold Taylor the rifle for $12 and he subsequently charged these men $11.50 for the repair bill. At this time Taylor stated he did not have the rifle in his possession as he had loaned it to his "son" for deer hunting. He described the rifle as a "Springfield bolt action .30-06, Model 1906, Serial No. 66091." On 11-23-63, Taylor observed a photograph of Lee Harvey Oswald on TV and he believed Oswald was the individual from whom he purchased the rifle. However, he stated "naturally, he could not be positively sure that the man who sold him the rifle was Oswald. He feels that it was Oswald as that upon viewing Oswald on television, he immediately thought of this rifle, and at that instant thought that Oswald was the man who sold the weapon to him."

By letter dated 4-30-64, the Commission requested additional information concerning this rifle. It was desired Taylor be reinterviewed at which time various specifications of his rifle in its present condition, including photographs were to be obtained. The Commission also wanted the same information concerning a similar rifle in its original condition. Upon reinterview on 5-13-64, Taylor reiterated similar information as set out above and stated "he cannot be positively sure the man who sold him the rifle was Oswald." He further stated he could not recall the exact date he purchased the rifle other than it was during March or

Enclosure sent 5-28-64 MLC 34 105-82555 - 3954
1 - I. W. Conrad
1 - E. C. Sullivan
KMP:las (10)
1 - R. H. Jevons
1 - C. Cunningham

12 JUN 3 1964

79 JUN 5 - 1964

JUN 4 1964

April of 1964. He said he had never seen either of the two men before he purchased the rifle and there was a possibility the man he believed to be Oswald had returned to the service station approximately a month later after he purchased the rifle from him. However, he again commented he was very doubtful that actually Lee Harvey Oswald came to his station, as the individual from whom he purchased the rifle had promised him ammunition and he was sure he would have remembered this individual because of this promise. Taylor said the weapon was in possession of his "son-in-law" Benjamin Moku on November 22, 1963, as the rifle had been registered at the Provost Marshal's office, Fort Hood, Texas, for use in deer hunting on the military reservation. He obtained the rifle on December 31, 1963. Previous investigation has established Oswald as employed in Dallas in March, 1963, until April 6, 1963, and he left Dallas for New Orleans in the latter part of April, 1963. Lee Harvey Oswald's brother Robert, has also indicated the only rifle known to have been in possession of Oswald was a small .22 caliber rifle they had when they were boys and he had bought the gun for Lee for $10. During an interview with Marina Oswald she also indicated she has never known of any other rifle ever being in possession of her husband.

The Laboratory has determined from an examination of Taylor's rifle that it is a U. S. Rifle, caliber .30-06, Model 1903, Serial No. 66091, manufactured at Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Illinois. The upper and lower bands have been removed, the front portion of the stock has been cut off, the wooden hand guard originally covering the top of the barrel has been removed, the rear sight has been removed and replaced with telescopic sight mount blocks and the bolt handle has been ground down and bent so that it would not strike the telescopic sight tube when operating the bolt. All other parts appear to be original, unaltered parts. The rifle has the standard length of 43 1/4". The barrel has not been shortened. The length of the longest portion (barrel and receiver) is 31 7/8". The stock portion is 28 3/4" long which is less than the standard length of 40 1/8" for a "non-sporterized" stock. Two photographs of Taylors's rifle assembled and two photographs disassembled are being furnished the Commission, as well as similar photographs of a U. S. Rifle caliber .30-06, Model 1903 (Rock Island), from our Reference Firearms Collection.

ACTION

If approved, the attached letter with enclosures be forwarded.

May 27, 1964

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON
MR. BELMONT
MR. ROSEN
MR. SULLIVAN
MR. DE LOACH

On May 13, 1964, at the invitation of Chief Justice Earl Warren I had luncheon with the Chief Justice in his private dining room. We discussed generally the problems affecting law enforcement and also those which have arisen in connection with the work of the Presidential Commission on the assassination of President John F. Kennedy headed by the Chief Justice and before which I was to appear the following day. The luncheon was entirely pleasant.

The following day I appeared before the Presidential Commission headed by the Chief Justice. Present at this meeting were the Chief Justice, Senator John Sherman Cooper of Kentucky, Mr. Allen Dulles, Representative Gerald R. Ford of Michigan, Representative Hale Boggs of Louisiana, and the General Counsel of the Commission, J. Lee Rankin.

I began my testimony at 9:00 AM and finished at 11:30 AM. It, of course, has been recorded and copies of it have been sent to the Bureau for review and such corrections as may be necessary. It was obvious that the stenotype operator was getting very little of what I was saying and of the questions which were being propounded to me.

I am attaching hereto a written note which was handed to me by Mr. Malley just before the hearings started. It refers to the statement which had been made in the press that the Dallas Police Department had been requested by the Department of Justice or by the FBI not to arrest Lee Harvey Oswald or Jack Ruby. This message had been phoned to the Bureau by Deputy Attorney General Katzenbach. I advised the Commission of the contents of the attached note.

105-82555

NOT RECORDED
1 JUN 2 1964

Very truly yours,

J. E. H.

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room

JUN 5 1964

Attachment (with original only)

1 JUN 2 1964

SENT FROM D. O.
TIME 12 - 5 PM
DATE 6-1-64
BY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAY 27 1964

TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

720 PM CST URGENT 5-27-64 TJB

TO DIRECTOR /105-82555/

FROM NEW ORLEANS /100-16601/ 2-PAGES

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, ~~IS-DASH-R-DASH~~ INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA.
CUBA.

RE BUTEL TODAY.

ARRANGEMENTS MADE THROUGH JOHN CORPORAN, NEWS DIRECTOR, WDSU RADIO, NEW ORLEANS, TO OBTAIN ONE FIVE TWENTYEIGHT, SIXTYFOUR, A COPY OF A TAPE OF THE RADIO PROGRAM ~~QUOTE~~ CONVERSATION CARTE BLANCHE ~~UNQUOTE~~ BROADCAST OVER WDSU EIGHT TWENTYONE, SIXTYTHREE. APPROPRIATE CHAIN OF EVIDENCE WILL BE MAINTAINED.

FOR INFO OF BUREAU, ON THREE FOUR, SIXTYFOUR, WILLIAM K. STUCKEY WAS CONTACTED BY THE NEW ORLEANS OFFICE RE OBTAINING THE ORIGINAL TAPE OF HIS INTERVIEW WITH OSWALD ON EIGHT SEVENTEEN, SIXTYTHREE, IN RESPONSE TO A LEAD FROM DALLAS. AT THAT TIME, STUCKEY ADVISED HE WAS NEGOTIATING FOR THE SALE OF THIS TAPE INTERVIEW AND PREFERRED TO MAINTAIN CUSTODY OF THE ORIGINAL TAPE UNTIL THE SALE WAS FINAL. STUCKEY ALSO PREFERRED NOT TO HAVE A COPY MADE OF THE ORIGINAL TAPE UNTIL THE SALE WAS COMPLETED.

END PAGE ONE

REC-34 105-82555-3955

12 JUN 3 1964

JUN 4 1964

WAR:

ON FIVE TWENTYSEVEN,SIXTYFOUR,STUCKEY ADVISED THAT HE HAD BEEN CONTACTED IN APRIL,SIXTYFOUR,BY ALBERT JENNER OF THE PRESIDENT/S COMMISSION,WHO WAS IN NEW ORLEANS,ABOUT OBTAINING A TAPE OF HIS INTERVIEW WITH OSWALD. STUCKEY ADVISED HE TOLD JENNER HE WAS RELUCTANT TO MAKE THIS TAPE AVAILABLE BECAUSE OF ITS POSSIBLE COMMERICIAL VALUE TO HIM.HE TOLD JENNER THAT HE WOULD COME TO WASHINGTON,D.C., TO PLAY THE TAPE BEFORE THE COMMISSION IF DESIRED. STUCKEY ADVISED TODAY THAT HE IS STILL NEGOTIATING FOR THE SALE OF THIS TAPE AND THAT IF HE COULD BE GIVEN A GUARANTEE BY THE PRESIDNT/S COMMISSION THAT THE INFORMATION CONTAINED ON THE TAPE WOULD NOT BE RELEASED BY THE COMMISSION AND PLACED IN COMMERCIAL CHANNELS TO BE PLAYED PUBLICLY,HE WOULD MAKE A COPY OF THE TAPE AVAILABLE, HE ADVISED HE BELIEVED THAT THE MONETARY VALUE TO HIM WOULD BE LOST IF THE INFORMATION ON THE TAPE WAS RELEASED PUBLICLY.

BUREAU IS REQUESTED TO FURNISH INFORMATION RE STUCKEY/S REQUEST FOR A GUARANTEE TO THE PRESIDNETS COMMISSION AND IF THE COMMISSION WILL ISSUE SUCH A GUARANTEE,IT IS SUGGESTED THAT A LETTER BE DIRECTED TO STUCKEY BY THE COMMISSION OR THE COMMISSION MAY DESIRE TO CONSIDER ISSUANCE OF A SUBPOENA FOR THE ABOVE TAPE.

AM COPY TO DALLAS.

END

WA NHH

cc: Mr. Tolson

FBI WASH DC

TU P

FOUNDATION

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 5-27-64

President's Commission has requested that Bureau contact radio station WDSU and Bill Stuckey, both of whom made tape recordings of debate involving Oswald with others on radio program. Commission desired copy of these two tapes be obtained for permanent retention of Commission. In view of Stuckey's reluctance to make such tapes available and since he has made his views known to the President's Commission, as described herein, this matter will be taken up with the President's Commission to be resolved.

REL

1 - Mr. Belmont; 1 - Mr. Sullivan; 1 - Mr. JM Sizoo; 1 - Mr. Branigan

May 28, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

REC-34 105-82555-3955

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

On May 25, 1964, Mr. Wesley James Liebeler of your staff requested that this Bureau obtain a copy of a recording tape made by Radio Station WDSU, New Orleans, Louisiana, on August 21, 1963, and a copy of a recording tape made by William K. Stuckey on August 17, 1963.

Mr. Liebeler requested that in obtaining the tapes the Bureau maintain the appropriate chain of evidence to establish their authenticity.

On May 27, 1964, arrangements were made through John Corporon, News Director of Radio Station WDSU, to obtain a copy of a tape of the radio program "Conversation Carte Blanche," which was broadcast over WDSU on August 21, 1963. Upon receipt, the tape will be forwarded to you.

It will be noted that William K. Stuckey was previously contacted by representatives of this Bureau on March 4, 1964, relative to obtaining the original recording tape of his interview with Lee Harvey Oswald on August 17, 1963. At that time Mr. Stuckey advised he was negotiating for the sale of his recording and preferred to maintain custody of the original tape until the sale was final. Stuckey expressed a preference not to have a copy made of the original tape until the sale was completed.

Tolson
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Rosen
Sullivan
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Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

WAB:ft.r
(6)

BY COURIER SVC.
COMM-FBI

79 JUN 5-1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

On May 27, 1964, Mr. Stuckey advised that he was contacted in April, 1964, by Mr. Albert Jenner of your staff who was in New Orleans at that time. Mr. Jenner inquired relative to obtaining a tape of Stuckey's interview with Oswald. According to Mr. Stuckey, he told Mr. Jenner that he was reluctant to make the tape available because of its possible commercial value to him. He told Mr. Jenner that he would come to Washington, D. C., to play the tape before the President's Commission if this was desired.

Mr. Stuckey, on May 27, 1964, advised representatives of this Bureau that he is still negotiating for the sale of his tape and that if he could be given a guarantee by the President's Commission that the information contained on the tape would not be released and placed in commercial channels to be played publicly, he would make a copy of the tape available. Mr. Stuckey advised that he believed that the monetary value to him would be lost if the information on the tape was released publicly.

In view of Mr. Stuckey's request, no further contact is contemplated with him in the absence of specific advice from you.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave., N. E.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20002

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

APR 30

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

On December 13, 1963 agents of your Bureau interviewed Mr. Robert Adrian Taylor concerning the possibility that he may have purchased a rifle from Lee Harvey Oswald sometime in March or April of 1963. The result of that interview is recorded on pages 71 through 73 of the report of Special Agent Robert P. Gemberling, dated December 23, 1963 at Dallas, Texas. Our staff members were unable to obtain Mr. Taylor's deposition while they were in Dallas because Mr. Taylor was ill at that time.

We note that Mr. Taylor described the weapon which he allegedly purchased from Oswald as a Springfield bolt action 30.06 caliber rifle on which appeared the markings of the United States Rock Island Arsenal, model 1906, and the serial number 66091. We understand that Mr. Taylor has reconditioned or "sporterized" that weapon since he allegedly obtained it from Oswald.

Would you please advise as to the overall length, in its original condition, of a rifle of the type described by Mr. Taylor. We would also like to know the length of the longest component of such a rifle in its disassembled condition. We would also appreciate having a picture of such a rifle if it is readily available.

EX-5

22 MAY 4 1964

REC-34

-1-

3956

12 MAY 4 1964

SOVIET

We note that the rifle which Taylor alledgedly obtained from Oswald was not available for inspection by your agents when they interviewed Taylor. Would you please re-interview Mr. Taylor to determine the total length of the weapon in its present condition as well as the length of the longest component when the rifle is in a disassembled condition. We would also appreciate it if you could supply pictures of Mr. Taylor's rifle; assembled and disassembled.

Please question Mr. Taylor again concerning the date on which he obtained the rifle. We note that Taylor said that he thought he had seen Oswald on one occasion after he had purchased the rifle. Mr. Taylor should be asked whether or not he has ever seen the individual from whom he obtained the rifle at any other time, either before or after November 22, 1963. We would appreciate advice as to where the rifle was located on November 22, 1963.

Your continued cooperation with this Commission is appreciated.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

5/5/64

Airtel

To: SAC, Dallas (100-10461)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555) REC-34

105-82555-3956

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA.
IS - R - CUBA
ATTENTION: CRIMINAL SECTION

Enclosed are two copies of a letter which was received from the President's Commission dated 4/30/64.

Dallas is instructed to interview Mr. Robert Adrian Taylor concerning the rifle he may have purchased from Lee Harvey Oswald sometime in March or April, 1963. Specifically, determine from Taylor if the barrel of his rifle has been shortened. In addition, question Mr. Taylor concerning paragraphs two and three of page two of the Commission's letter.

Obtain the rifle from Mr. Taylor and submit to the Laboratory expeditiously as the Laboratory will take specific measurements and necessary photographs. Advise Mr. Taylor the rifle will be promptly returned when this examination has been completed. If Mr. Taylor does not wish to release the rifle, advise the Bureau, attention Laboratory, for supplemental instructions regarding measurements and photographs. The Laboratory will furnish the Commission measurements and photographs of a similar rifle.

Furnish the Bureau appropriate letterhead memorandum revealing the results of your interview with Mr. Taylor and endeavor to handle this matter at an early date.

MAY - 5 1964 COMM-FBI

Enclosures (2)

1 - Mr. Conrad (7621) (Enc.)
1 - Mr. Jevons (7133) (Enc.)
1 - Mr. Frazier (7416) (Enc.)
1 - Mr. Lenihan (Enc.)

Tolson
Belmont
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Callahan
Conrad
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Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

KMR:jgs:vhm
(8)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

79 JUN 11 1964

96 JUN 10 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

NOTE:

Commission by letter dated 4/30/64 requested that Mr. Robert Adrian Taylor be interviewed concerning a rifle he may have purchased from Lee Harvey Oswald sometime in March or April of 1963. Results of an interview with Taylor have been previously reported in Dallas report dated 12/23/63. The Commission desired certain specific information regarding Taylor's rifle such as the over-all length in its original condition and they wanted the photographs of the rifle both assembled and disassembled. They also wanted same information on a similar rifle. Commission desired to know when Mr. Taylor obtained the rifle and if Mr. Taylor has ever seen the individual from whom he obtained the rifle at any other time either before or after 11/22/63. They desire to know where the rifle was located on 11/22/63. This matter is being coordinated with the Laboratory who will make necessary measurements and photographs if Mr. Taylor will temporarily release this rifle and also will obtain measurements and photographs of a similar rifle.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555) DATE: 5/19/64

FROM : LEGAT, MEXICO (105-3702) (P)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA
IS - R - CUBA

Secret

[redacted]

ReBulet 4/21/64.

[redacted]

6 - Bureau (Encs. 16)
(1 - Liaison Section)
(2 - Dallas, 100-10461)
(1 - New York, 105-38431)
1 - Mexico City
NLF:plb
(7)

ENCLOSURE

REC-32 105-82555-395

REC 5

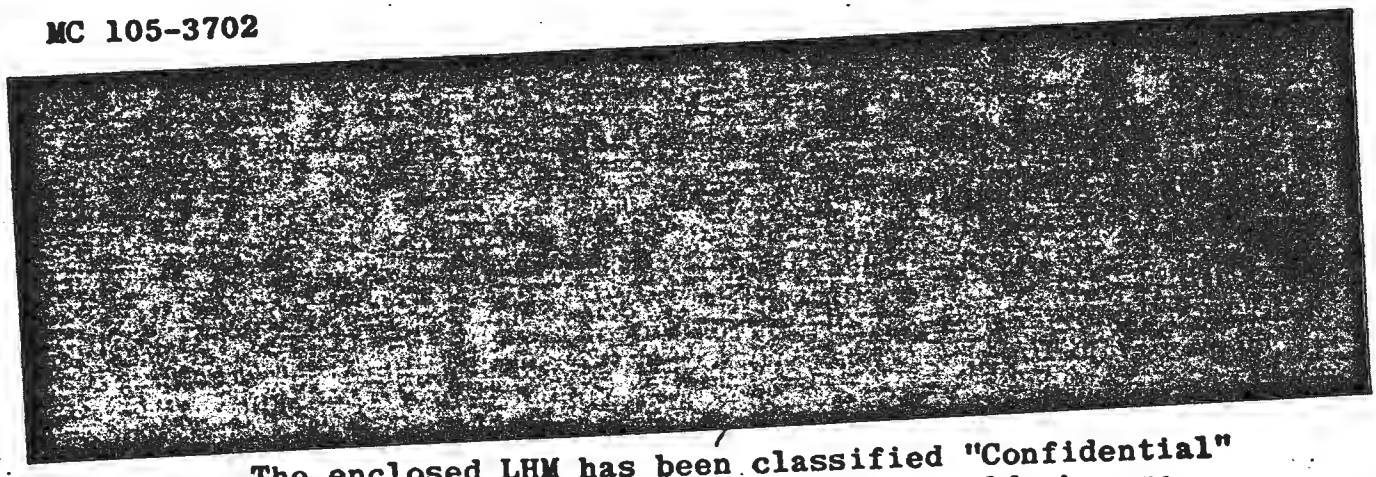
Secret

Classified by 2040 Exempt from GDS, Category No 2 Date of declassification indefinite

JCS destroyed

SOVIET SECTION

UNREC COPY AND COPY OF ENCL FILED IN



The enclosed LHM has been classified "Confidential" to protect informants operating in a foreign field who are furnishing information pertinent to the national defense of the United States on a continuing basis.

FBI

Date: 5/23/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, 11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING
CO: DL

Re Dallas airtel to Bureau, 5/22/64, enclosing letterhead memorandum reflecting results of certain investigation requested by President's Commission letter dated 5/13/64, regarding the photograph of the house of Major General EDWIN A. WALKER.

In connection with such investigation, WALKER was out of the city during the week of 5/18/64, and was not interviewed in connection with the investigation.

Furthermore, WALKER is a very controversial figure, and any contact with him would undoubtedly cause him to immediately alert the press media concerning the nature of the inquiries.

Furthermore, it is pointed out that WALKER maintains armed guards in the vicinity of his residence from time to time.

It is believed that the Commission's request has been adequately covered and, thus, Major General EDWIN A. WALKER will not be contacted.

3 - Bureau
1 - Dallas
RPG:cah
(5)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

8 JUN 22 1964

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : MR. LENIHAN

DATE: 6-3-64

FROM : MR. BRANIGAN

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

On 6-3-64 I called ASAC Clark, Dallas, and referred him to their airtel of 6-1-64 by which they forwarded to the Bureau copies of a photograph which was shown to Mrs. Marguerite Oswald on 11-23-63.

ASAC Clark was advised that the undeveloped film submitted was not clear and he was requested to furnish the original photograph which was exhibited to Mrs. Oswald so that it could be photographed at the Bureau and subsequently returned to the Dallas Office.

ACTION:

For record purposes.

WAB:krt
(3)
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Branigan

105-82555-3958

12 JUN 4 1964

5 10.2

79 JUN 5-1964

1 - Belmont 1 - Rosen 1 - Malley
1 - J. P. Mohr 1 - Sullivan 1 - Lenihan
1 - DeLoach 1 - Branigan 6/3/64
CODE

TELETYPE URGENT

TO: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

FROM: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA; IS - R - CUBA.

REURAIRTEL JUNE ONE, ONE NINE SIX FOUR ENCLOSING LETTER-HEAD MEMORANDUM REPORTING LYNDON B. JOHNSON WAS IN DALLAS APRIL TWENTY THREE, ONE NINE SIX THREE. IMMEDIATELY RECONTACT MARINA OSWALD AND DETERMINE IF SHE WAS POSSIBLY CONFUSED WHEN SHE INDICATED TO YOUR OFFICE ON FEBRUARY TWENTY FOUR, ONE NINE SIX FOUR THAT APPROXIMATELY TWO WEEKS AFTER THE GENERAL WALKER INCIDENT OSWALD HAD INDICATED THAT HE WAS GOING OUT BECAUSE QUOTE NIXON IS COMING AND I'M GOING TO TAKE A LOOK. END QUOTE QUESTION MARINA IN DETAIL AS TO WHETHER THERE IS ANY POSSIBILITY OSWALD INDICATED JOHNSON RATHER THAN NIXON WAS COMING OR WHETHER LEE HARVEY OSWALD USED ANY PHRASE WHICH MAY HAVE CAUSED MARINA TO CONFUSE THE IDENTITY OF THE PROMINENT INDIVIDUAL WHO WAS COMING TO DALLAS APPROXIMATELY TWO WEEKS AFTER THE WALKER INCIDENT OF APRIL TEN, ONE NINE SIX THREE. RESULTS OF YOUR INTERVIEW WITH MARINA OSWALD SHOULD BE IMMEDIATELY FURNISHED TO BUREAU IN LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM SUITABLE FOR DISSEMINATION TO THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION.

REC 45 105-82555-3959

REL:mac
(10)

VIA TELETYPE
F. 2:38 pm EDT
JUN 3 1964
SEE NOTE PAGE TWO:
ENCIPHERED

19 JUN 4 1964

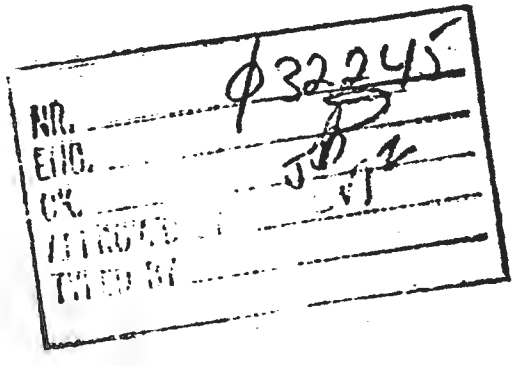
9 JUN 5-1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☑

Teletype to SAC, Dallas
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
105-82555

NOTE:

Marina Oswald has indicated Oswald admitted to her attempted assassination of General Walker on evening of April 10, 1963. Marina told us on 2/24/64 that approximately two weeks after Walker incident Oswald indicated he was going to attack Nixon but that she locked him in a bathroom to prevent him following through with such attempt. Our investigation indicated Nixon was not in Dallas during period mentioned by Marina. A comprehensive review of Dallas newspapers during pertinent period revealed President Johnson was in Dallas April 23, 1963 making a speech. Johnson, at that time Vice President of the United States. We are recontacting Marina to determine if there is any possibility Mr. Johnson rather than Mr. Nixon was the intended victim of Oswald. By separate communication we are furnishing Commission data reporting Mr. Johnson was in Dallas April 23, 1963, 13 days after the attempted shooting of General Walker.



FBI

Date: May 28, 1964

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, WFO (105-37111) P.

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Re Bureau airtel to Dallas 5/26/64 with attached copy of an article from the "National Guardian" of May 9, 1964, bearing the caption, "Oswald Case: A New Angle".

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 10 copies and for Dallas 3 copies of an LHM dated and captioned as above. It is noted that with each copy of the LHM is furnished a copy of a memorandum dated 5/27/64 prepared by SA JAMES M. (MIKE) HOWARD, U. S. Secret Service, which memorandum was furnished to SA CARL E. GRAHAM 5/28/64.

Also enclosed for the Bureau and Dallas is a copy of Secret Service Memorandum Report No. 1161 which was prepared by SA JAMES M. HOWARD and sets out his activities during the period February 7-9, 1964, while assigned on a detail involving the personal protection of MARGUERITE OSWALD. It will be noted this memorandum of SA HOWARD sets forth in detail the circumstance of his transporting Mrs. OSWALD from Fort Worth to Dallas on 2/9/64, at which time Mrs. OSWALD insisted that WALDO accompany her on the travel from Fort Worth to Dallas. Inspector THOMAS J. KELLEY, Secret Service, advised this memorandum of SA HOWARD previously had been furnished to the Warren Commission.

1 ENCLOSURE
Bureau (Encs 11)
2 - Dallas (Encs 4)(100-10461)(RM)
1 - WFO
CEG/pcn
(6)

105-82555-3960

REC-130

5 JUN 1 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

1 cc JMSmith
2 cards attached JMSmith

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.
May 28, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

On May 27, 1964, Special Agent James M. (Mike) Howard, United States Secret Service, was interviewed in the presence of Inspector Thomas J. Kelley, Secret Service, by a representative of the Federal Bureau of Investigation with regard to an article which appeared in the May 9, 1964, issue of the "National Guardian", a weekly newspaper published in New York City. The article under discussion bore the caption, "Oswald Case: A New Angle", and information set out therein was attributed to Attorney Mark Lane.

Special Agent Howard explained that on Sunday morning, February 9, 1964, he, along with his brother, Pat C. Howard, Deputy Sheriff of the Tarrant County, Texas, Sheriff's Office, was assigned to transport Mrs. Marguerite Oswald from her residence at 2220 Thomas Place, Fort Worth, Texas, to Love Field, Dallas, Texas, where Mrs. Oswald was to take a plane to Washington, D. C., for purposes of her appearance before the President's Commission. Special Agent Howard further stated that at the insistence of Mrs. Oswald, he and his brother also were accompanied by Theyer Waldo, who, Mrs. Oswald explained, was making the trip with her from Fort Worth to Dallas at the suggestion of her attorney, Mark Lane. Howard related that after Mrs. Oswald was placed aboard the plane, he and his brother, along with Special Agent in Charge Forrest V. Sorrels of the Dallas office of Secret Service, went into the airport restaurant or coffee shop, also accompanied by Waldo. The news column in the "National Guardian" alleged certain conversation between Deputy Sheriff Pat Howard and Waldo and Special Agent Mike Howard stated he had no knowledge whatsoever of any such conversation between Waldo and Deputy Howard.

COPIES DESTROYED

44 MAR 5 1973

Re: Lee Harvey Oswald

Agent Howard related at the airport Waldo asked if Agent Howard would give him a ride back to Fort Worth from Love Field and Agent Howard acquiesced inasmuch as he was driving his personally-owned vehicle. En route to Fort Worth, Agent Howard drove the car with his brother, Pat Howard, riding in the front seat and Waldo was riding in the rear seat alone. During the ride Agent Howard, in discussion with his brother, related to his brother Pat a story which Agent Howard had been told on January 1, 1964, while on a special detail accompanied by two detectives of the Dallas Police Department. On that occasion Detective Jack Bryan had told Agent Howard about an incident involving a Negro man who was questioned by the Dallas police in connection with his being in the Texas Book Depository Building on the day of the assassination of President Kennedy and that the Negro man had left the building hurriedly after the shooting. When later questioned by Dallas police why he had left the building in a hurry, the Negro man stated that because he had a police record, he feared he would be suspected of having been involved in the shooting.

Special Agent Howard stated while relating this incident to his brother Pat, he did not know Waldo, in the back seat of the car, could have overheard the conversation; however, Waldo leaned forward over the rear of the front seat and asked Agent Howard if this person, the Negro man who was the topic of conversation, would be called to testify before the Warren Commission. Agent Howard stated that in jest he replied to Waldo, "Why yes, I'm sure he will be". In response to a question by Waldo as to where this man was, Deputy Pat Howard replied jokingly, "They probably have him hidden out someplace."

Agent Howard stated neither he nor his brother, Pat Howard, realized Waldo was a newspaper reporter and later that night, after having returned to Fort Worth, he learned television and radio coverage had been given to a story attributed to Waldo that a witness who was to

testify before the Warren Commission was being hidden by police officers. Special Agent Howard stated the Fort Worth newspaper "Star-Telegram" carried a story by Waldo in the same vein and he immediately called Waldo telephonically to make inquiry where Waldo had gotten such a story. In reply Waldo told Agent Howard he (Waldo) had talked to his attorney and that Waldo did not have to divulge the source of his information and said Agent Howard had nothing to worry about. Agent Howard stated his brother, Pat Howard, also contacted Waldo telephonically and received a similar assurance.

Agent Howard stated that during the ride from Dallas back to Fort Worth with Waldo in the car, Agent Howard did not make any statements such as were attributed to him concerning, "Wait until that old black boy gets in front of the Warren Commission . . ." Agent Howard stated he did not make any statement to the effect that the Negro janitor was a witness to the shooting of the President. Agent Howard stated these alleged quotes attributed to him were entirely a fabrication.

With regard to the article in the "National Guardian", Agent Howard prepared a memorandum dated May 27, 1964, and a copy of this memorandum furnished by Inspector Thomas J. Kelley is attached hereto. Inspector Kelley furnished the copy on May 28, 1964.

United States Secret Service

Chief May 27, 1964

SA Howard - White House Detail

Article entitled "Oswald case: A new angle," appearing in the May 9, 1964, edition of NATIONAL GUARDIAN, a New York newsweekly.

At the request of the Warren Commission, I was interviewed on May 27, 1964, by FBI Agent Carl E. Graham in the presence of Inspector Kelley of this Service, in connection with quotations appearing in subject article (copy attached) allegedly made by me on February 9, 1964, relative to the assassination of President Kennedy.

To the best of my knowledge, the following is a factual account of my activities on February 9, 1964.

On February 9, 1964, after delivering Mrs. Marguerite Oswald to Dallas Love Field from Fort Worth (see my M/R dated 2/10/64, SS Control No. 1161, Warren Commission), SAIC Sorrels, Dallas office; my brother Pat Howard, deputy sheriff of Tarrant County; and the reporting agent were having coffee in the airport coffee shop. We were joined by Mr. Thayer Waldo, a reporter for the Fort Worth Star-Telegram, who asked if he might "hitch a ride" with me to Fort Worth. Due to the fact that I was off duty and returning to Fort Worth in my private automobile, I agreed to let Mr. Waldo ride with me. While driving between Dallas and Fort Worth, Deputy Howard and I were riding in the front seat and Mr. Waldo was in the back seat. Both front windows were completely open and the wind was blowing strongly, possibly muffling the conversation going on in the front seat, which may account for Mr. Waldo's misunderstanding of the conversation.

Deputy Howard and I were discussing an incident which Det. Jack Bryan of the Dallas P.D. had told me on January 1, 1964, concerning a Negro male suspect who was questioned by the Dallas P.D. in connection with his being in the Texas Book Depository on the day of the assassination, and having left hurriedly sometime afterwards. When questioned as to why he left the Texas Book Depository in a hurry, the suspect stated that, since he had a police record, he would probably be suspected of involvement in the shooting. However, Det. Bryan stated that the suspect apparently had absolutely nothing to do with Oswald nor the shooting.

After relaying this story to Deputy Howard, Mr. Waldo sat up in the back seat (apparently having heard part of the conversation) and asked if

5 COPIES DESTROYED

44 MAR 5 1973

JMN

this man would be testifying before the Warren Commission. Not taking Mr. Waldo seriously, and not realizing he was a newspaper reporter, the reporting agent laughed and jokingly stated "Why yes, I'm sure he will be." Mr. Waldo then asked where this man was, to which Deputy Howard stated (in a joking manner) "They probably have him hidden-out someplace."

Upon arrival at Fort Worth, Mr. Waldo asked to be dropped off at the Star-Telegram office.

On this same day at approximately 10 p.m., a television broadcast was heard by the reporting agent, to the effect that a witness was being hidden by police officers who was to testify before the Warren Commission. Mr. Waldo's name was mentioned in this broadcast. A few minutes after the broadcast, the reporting agent received a telephone call from Inspector Kelley in Washington, D.C., asking if I had heard the broadcast and instructing me to find out whatever I could about it.

I immediately telephoned the Star-Telegram office and talked with Mr. Waldo, asking him where he had gotten his information as to the "hidden witness" mentioned in the TV broadcast, to which he answered "You don't have anything to worry about, I won't mention your name." Not immediately understanding that he was referring to the story Det. Bryan had told me, I said "That's fine, but who is this witness who is going to testify before the Warren Commission?" Again Mr. Waldo told me not to worry; that he had spoken with his lawyer who told him that it was all right to print the story. When I realized that he was referring to the story that Det. Bryan had told me, I told him that there had been a misunderstanding and that I was joking with him.

When the article appeared in the Fort-Worth Star-Telegram of February 10, 1964, I tried to get in touch with Mr. Waldo again, but he was not available.

The above incidents were made the subject of an O/M to SAIC Sorrels, dated February 11, 1964. I did not try to get in touch with Mr. Waldo again on the advice of SAIC Sorrels.

In connection with the quotations allegedly made by me and Deputy Howard, to my knowledge, at no time did Deputy Howard tell Mr. Waldo that he would give him information in regard to an unidentified witness to the assassination of President Kennedy; at no time did I refer to "that old black boy" going before the Warren Commission; at no time did I refer to anyone having seen Oswald or anyone else fire a shot from a window of the Texas Book Depository; at no time did I refer to a janitor in the Texas Book Depository; at no time did I tell Mr. Waldo that I had seen the Negro man in question in the custody of the Dallas police;

JMH

and at no time did I state that a rifle had been found on the roof of the Texas Book Depository which had been dropped by a Dallas police officer.

James M. Howard

James M. Howard
Special Agent

Attachment

JMH:ml

FBI

Date: 5/28/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL - REGISTERED (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (89-58) (P)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Re Houston airtel 5/25/64.

Enclosed for the Bureau are nine copies, for Dallas twenty-five copies, and for Houston one copy for information of LHM regarding interview of MARTIN SAMUEL ABELOW, who was possibly acquainted with LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

1 - ENCLOSURE

3 - Bureau (Enc. 9) (AM - RM)
2 - Dallas (Enc. 25) (AM - RM)
(100-10461)
1 - Houston (105-1291) (Enc. 1) (Info.) (AM - RM)
1 - San Francisco
JPM:lg
(7)

105-82555-3961

Xerox Pres. Comm
6/4/64 - Liaison
TNG Litl

REC-13

JUN 4 1964

ICC-645 RB

C. C. Wick

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

79 JUN 5-1964

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

San Francisco, California

May 28, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

On May 28, 1964, MARTIN SAMUEL ABELOW, who is employed by Lockheed Aircraft, Sunnyvale, California, and who resides 2727 Midtown Court, Palo Alto, California, furnished the information set forth below to Special Agents DOUGLAS G. ALLEN and JOHN P. McHUGH.

ABELOW advised that approximately one year ago he was working in Houston, Texas, and took a vacation trip to New Orleans, Louisiana. While in New Orleans he visited the United States aircraft carrier which was docked there at the time, and, while waiting to board this carrier, he observed a young man distributing leaflets to the waiting crowd, which leaflets were of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. ABELOW stated he has no idea who this young man was and added he had never met LEE HARVEY OSWALD, to the best of his recollection and knowledge.

He noted he did travel to Mexico City around the first of July, 1963, for a vacation trip and stated he is unable to recall meeting anyone in Mexico City who would remotely fit the description of LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the propert of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

COPIES DESTROYED

44 MAR 5 1973

FD-36 (Rev. 10-29-63)

FBI

Date: 5/25/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

Confidential

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (100-16601)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, Aka.
IS - R - CUBA

Enclosed for the Bureau are 10 copies and for Dallas 3 copies of a letterhead memorandum pertaining to an alleged book being written by CARLOS BRINGUIER of New Orleans, La., about LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

The confidential source mentioned in the enclosed memorandum is [redacted]

[redacted]

105-82555-3962

(3) - BUREAU (Encls. 10)(RM)
2 - DALLAS (100-10461)(Encls. 3)(RM)
2 - NEW ORLEANS (100-16601)

SMC:dmm
(9)

ENCLOSURE

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

79 JUN 5 - 1964

DESTROY COPY AND COPY OF ENCL FILED IN

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New Orleans, Louisiana
May 25, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

A confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past advised on May 15, 1964, that Carlos Jose Bringuier, 510 Adele Street, Apartment F, New Orleans, Louisiana, had mentioned that prior to leaving on a trip on May 7, 1964, that he was writing a book, which he is in a hurry to conclude. This source added that Bringuier is a delegate to the Student Revolutionary Directorate.

This source advised that Bringuier did not outline the theme of the proposed book. However, based on comments made by Bringuier, it was this source's conclusion that this book would be about Lee Harvey Oswald and an attempt by Bringuier to establish a relationship between Oswald and Fidel Castro of Cuba.

This source added that there will apparently be no actual facts on which to support this alleged relationship. This source stated that Bringuier will probably relate certain incidents to create a doubt that Oswald acted alone in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

This source stated that the Student Revolutionary Directorate is an anti-Castro organization headquartered at Miami, Florida.

44 MAR 5 1973

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New Orleans, Louisiana
May 25, 1964

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Cubyard 6/1/64

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 1 1964

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

QBFBI WASH DC

FBI DALLAS

10-29 AM CST URGENT 6-1-64 WD

TO DIRECTOR (105-82555) ATTN FBI LABORATORY

FROM DALLAS (100-10461) 1 P

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA, IS - R - CUBA.

REBUAIRTEL TO DALLAS MAY TWENTYFIVE LAST, ENCLOSING COPY OF REQUEST FROM PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION, DATED MAY TWENTY, SIXTYFOUR, IN CONNECTION WITH ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF MAJOR GENERAL EDWIN A. WALKER.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION HAS REQUESTED INFORMATION RE POSSESSION OF BULLET FOUND AT WALKER'S RESIDENCE FROM TIME OF RECOVERY UNTIL IT CAME INTO POSSESSION OF COMMISSION. BULLET OBTAINED FROM DALLAS PD, DECEMBER TWO, SIXTYTHREE, BY SA BARDWELL D. ODUM AND FORWARDED TO FBI LAB SAME DATE. BY LETTER DECEMBER NINE, SIXTYTHREE, IN BUFILE SIXTY-TWO DASH ONE ZERO NINE ZERO SIX ZERO, FBI LAB ADVISED BULLET (Q ONE EIGHT EIGHT) BEING RETAINED TEMPORARLY BY LAB. BULLET IS ITEM NUMBER C ONE FOUR EIGHT.

105-82555-3963

REC-13

FBI LAB REQUESTED TO ADVISE DALLAS DISPOSITION OF BULLET FROM TIME IT RECEIVED AT LAB. BUREAU REQUESTED TO ADVISE DATE BULLET TURNED Oover TO COMMISSION.

END

WA LLD

FBI WASH DC

CALLED:
By Time

CC-MR. SULLIVAN

1 - Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
6/1/64

PLAINTEXT

TELETYPE URGENT

TO SAC DALLAS (100-10461) 105-82555-3963
REC-13
FROM DIRECTOR FBI (105-82555) ~~3944~~

REURTEL JUNE ONE, NINETEEN SIXTYFOUR.

WALKER BULLET, ITEM C ONE FOUR EIGHT, RECEIVED IN LABORATORY DECEMBER FOUR, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE, FROM YOUR OFFICE BY LETTER DATED DECEMBER TWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE. BULLET DELIVERED TO PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION MARCH TWENTYONE, NINETEEN SIXTYFOUR. BULLET RETURNED LABORATORY BY PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON MAY ONE, NINETEEN SIXTYFOUR, AND IS PRESENTLY RETAINED IN LABORATORY.

CC:BSM (4)

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44 MAR 5 1973

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

64 JUN 5 1964

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 1 1964

TELETYPE

FBI

Date: 6/2/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO DIRECTOR FBI (105-82555)

FROM SAC DALLAS (100-10461)

SUBJECT LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

ReBuairtel to Dallas 5/25/64 enclosing letter from President's Commission dated 5/20/64 requesting additional investigation in connection with attempted assassination of Major General EDWIN A. WALKER.

It is noted on page 4 of Commission's letter request No. 3 states "Forward to Mr. WESLEY J. LIEBELER," etc.

Bureau is requested to forward these items to the Commission as they are not in the possession of the Dallas Office.

How been done. Let to Rankin 5/28/64. Ltr. mailed.

(3) - Bureau
2 - Dallas

RMB:vm
(5)

105-82555-3964

REC-13

XEROX
JUN 4 1964

JUN 3 1964

SOVIET SECTION

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

0-4a (Rev. 2-14-61)

Invoice of Contents from
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Date 6/1/64

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA.;
IS-R-CUBA

Case References
FBI, Dallas (100-10421)
Teletype 5/27/64
105-82555

Consigned to:

715191

MAILED 4
JUN 3 -1964
COMM-FBI

715190 List of Contents 6/1/64 PC-

C1, C6 - C8, C10 - C13, C38, C40, C47 - C59, C137, C138, C148 & C251 - D352
Photographs B1(1) - B1(12), D206 & D207
Photographs of back of part of D6
Xerox copy of D28

Crypt.-Trans.
Document
Electronics
Physics-Chemistry
LFPS

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS: Mail Room, place date of shipment and registry number; Shipping Room, show date of shipment, bill of lading number and initial this invoice; then return it to section checked in column at right. After this checked section has been initialed, invoice should be placed in administrative file. Registered Mail

58 JUN 4 1964 27

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 6/1/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (105-38431)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Re Boston airtel to Bureau, 5/22/64.

A review of NY file 105-1247, captioned "HAROLD ROBERT ISAACS, was; IS-R", failed to reflect any information pertaining to MARILYN DOROTHEA MURRET.

NYO indices are also negative regarding MURRET.

ISAACS' file did not contain any additional pertinent information concerning his background which is not already in the possession of the Boston Office.

105-82555-3965

REC-13

15 JUN 2 1964

3-Bureau (105-82555) (RM)
2-Dallas (100-10461) (RM)
1-Boston (105-10911) (RM)
1-Washington Field (RM)
1-New York (105-38431)

JJO:EG
(9)

JUN 4 1964

SOVIET SECTION

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

cc: JUN 5 1964

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 5/28/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : Director, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, Chicago (62-6115)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

ReBuairtel, 5/21/64, and CGairtel, 5/26/64.

Late yesterday afternoon I contacted Managing Editor LUKE CARROLL in his office at "Chicago's American." He advised me that he had contacted columnist MAGGIE DALY and requested her to furnish him the source of her information in her article appearing 5/13/64, and also requested that she furnish him the name of the woman alleged by DALY's source to have stated that she "feels" that LEE OSWALD was CASTRO's deputized murderer.

Mr. CARROLL advised me that MAGGIE DALY refused to furnish either the source of her information or the identity of the woman mentioned in instant article. He stated that she finally agreed that she would advise him as to the identity of the source and the woman provided he gave her his word that he would not reveal their identity to anyone else. CARROLL stated he refused to accept the information under those circumstances and therefore she refused to furnish him the desired information.

105-82555-3966

Mr. CARROLL was obviously embarrassed about this and advised me that in the future no further items such as this would be permitted in her column unless she first advised him of the source of her information.

REC-33

Letterhead memorandum enclosed.

4 MAY 30 1964

3 - Bureau (Enc.6)
1 - Dallas (ENCLOSURE)
1 - Chicago
MWJ/fcd
(5)

cc to Atlanta ST-12

cc - Wick: ICC-CASEB

2cc - Pres Comm - 6/10/64 - Liaison

CEL/SAF

SOVIET SECTION

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

74 JUN 11 1964

Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Chicago, Illinois
May 28, 1964

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22,
1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

The following item appeared in "Chicago's American", a daily newspaper, Chicago, Illinois, in the column identified as "Daly Diary":

> "Does the Warren committee know this? That a lovely looker, who dwells in Houston, Tex., was in Dallas the morning JFK was slain—and that her most generous gentleman friend in Mexico City phoned her from there and breathlessly instructed: 'Get out of there at once!' She took the first jet home. To her intimate friends (and one of ours) she allegedly stated that she 'feels' Lee Oswald was Castro's deputized murderer because Kennedy publicly pledged to Cuban exiles in Canaveral and Washington: 'I promise you all that one day soon you will return to a free Cuba!' Our source assures us that the lady is a nice person—not a name-dropper."

The "Daly Diary" is reportedly written by Columnist Maggie Daly of "Chicago's American".

On May 25, 1964, Mr. Luke Carroll, Managing Editor, "Chicago's American", Chicago, Illinois, advised a representative of the Federal Bureau of Investigation that he would attempt to obtain from Maggie Daly the source for the information in the above article and also the name of the woman mentioned in the article.

On May 27, 1964, Mr. Luke Carroll, Managing Editor, "Chicago's American", Chicago, Illinois, advised a representative of the Federal Bureau of Investigation that Maggie Daly emphatically refused to divulge the identity of the source of her information in the above-mentioned article and also refused to identify the woman mentioned therein. Mr. Carroll stated that he does not possess this information and in view of Maggie Daly's declination it is impossible for him to obtain the information desired.

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 5/30/64

"Chicago's American" carried a column by Maggie Daly alleging Lee Oswald was Castro's deputized murderer. Through Mr. Luke Carroll, managing editor, we endeavored to determine source for the story. Maggie Daly refused to furnish source and would tell Carroll only if he did not reveal identity to anyone else. President's Commission will be advised.

FBI

Date: 6/2/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

AIRTEL AIR MAIL

Via _____ (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, SAN ANTONIO (105-2909) (P)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS-R-CUBA

OO: DALLAS

ReWFOairtel to Bureau, 5/26/64, and San Antonio airtel to Bureau, 6/1/64.

RE: ARCADIO ESCAMILLA MARTINEZ

ReWFOairtel requested San Antonio to review INS file A 10 514 637, believed to be identical to ARCADIO ESCAMILLA MARTINEZ, to determine the whereabouts of MARTINEZ for interview lead purposes concerning OSWALD.

Referenced San Antonio airtel reflects the full name of ARCADIO ESCAMILLA, who was interviewed by the San Antonio Division on 3/19/64, to be ARCADIO ESCAMILLA MARTINEZ and his mother's name to be ANASTACIA MARTINEZ.

105-82555-3967

Referenced San Antonio airtel also sets out lead to interview ARCADIO ESCAMILLA, c/o J. McCANN, Route 1, Moorehead, Minnesota.

REC-26 105-82555-3967

(3) Bureau (RM)
2-Dallas (100-10461) RM
2-Minneapolis (RM)
1-WFO (105-37111) (Info) RM
2-SA
JMK/eks
(10)

2 JUN 4 1964

cc: WFO

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

64 JUN 5 1964

SA 105-2909

On 6/2/64, INS file A 10 514 637 was reviewed at the INS Office, San Antonio, by SA JOHN M. KENNY. This file pertains to ARCADIO ESCAMILLA MARTINEZ and reflects, in part, as follows:

The latest document in the file is ESCAMILLA MARTINEZ's application for new alien registration receipt card, which application is dated 1/31/62. On this application, he states he lost his alien registration receipt document on or about 1/27/62, while working in the field. His address was listed as P. O. Box 742, Mission, Texas. He was admitted to the U. S. at Eagle Pass, Texas, on 11/25/57, bound for Carrizo Springs, Texas. MEXICO

The file also reflects that ESCAMILLA MARTINEZ was born 6/15/24, at Sabinas Hidalgo, Nuevo Leon, Mexico. This file further lists his mother's name as ANASTACIA MARTINEZ.

This information is being furnished for the assistance of the Minneapolis Division in covering the lead set forth in referenced San Antonio airtel.

One copy of this airtel is being furnished WFO for information.

FBI 3-263 (Rev. 3-1-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
MIAMI	DALLAS	MAY 27 1964	11/28/63 - 5/20/64

TITLE OF CASE	REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
LEE HARVEY OSWALD	JAMES J. O'CONNOR	JMS

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - R - CUBA

REFERENCE: Bureau airtel to Dallas and St. Louis, with copies to Boston, Memphis and Miami, 5/13/64, wherein the Bureau instructed that former Marine Corps Lieutenant MICHAEL ANTHONY DE PADRO should be interviewed concerning why he was upset by the literature OSWALD was receiving while in the Marine Corps.

Dallas airtel to Bureau 5/15/64 wherein it was reflected that DE PADRO had been interviewed by the Miami Office as indicated in Miami teletype to the Bureau, Tampa, Dallas and Baltimore, dated 11/28/63 at 4:23 PM.

OK JMS 6/1/64

- P -

APPROVED	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW
		105-82555-3968

COPIES MADE:
10 - Bureau (105-82555) (RM)
2 - Dallas (100-10461) (RM)
2 - Miami (105-8342)

COPIES DESTROYED
21 MAR 5 1973
100-645

1 JUN 1 1964

REC-17

102

DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT

AGENCY	Miss. Comm.		JUN 1	20
REQUEST RECD.	2CC			
DATE FWD.	6/10/64			
HOW FWD.	Liaison			
BY	REL/ltf			

NOTATIONS

SCVIC

64 JUN 11 1964

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—75234-1

LEADS

MIAMI

At Miami, Florida

The only remaining lead at Miami is to continue contact with Dr. LUIS CONTE AGUERO, in an effort to obtain information from JOSE FRA ALONSO in Cuba as indicated in Miami report 4/22/64, Miami airtel to Bureau 5/20/64.

ADMINISTRATIVE

Although MICHAEL ANTHONY DE PADRO was interviewed by the Miami Office on November 28, 1963, he, at that time, had no recollection of OSWALD, and this fact was reported in Miami teletype dated November 28, 1963 at 4:23 PM, which was captioned ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, 11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS.

Original of the FD 302 of MICHAEL ANTHONY DE PADRO, Jr's. interview on November 28, 1963 located in Miami file 89-35-159.

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: JAMES J. O'CONNOR
Date: MAY 27 1964

Office: Miami, Florida

Field Office File #: 105-8342

Bureau File #: 105-82555

Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - R - CUBA

Synopsis: MICHAEL ANTHONY DE PADRO, Jr., Fort Lauderdale, Florida, former Lieutenant in the U.S. Marine Corps at El Toro, California, unable to specifically recall OSWALD stationed with U.S. Marine Corps at El Toro.

- P -

DETAILS: The following interview of MICHAEL ANTHONY DE PADRO, Jr. was predicated on information that DE PADRO was a Lieutenant in the U.S. Marine Corps, and served at the Marine Corps Air Station, El Toro, California, during the period when OSWALD was also assigned at that station:

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-31-56) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date (12/3/63)

MICHAEL ANTHONY DE PADRO, Jr., 1515 S.E. 10th Street, advised that he is presently in business with his father, MICHAEL ANTHONY DE PADRO, Sr.. They operate two yachting centers in Fort Lauderdale at Bahia Mar Yacht Basin, and in Dania, Florida at 801 N.E. 3rd Street. He said that he was formerly in the United States Marine Corps, where he had serial number 070 349. During most of his career in the Marine Corps he served as a radar officer at El Toro, California. He was released from active duty as a First Lieutenant in about March, 1959, and has since been retired because of a disability.

Mr. DE PADRO stated that he has no recollection of any person by the name of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, who served in the U.S. Marine Corps during the time he was in that organization. He said that to the best of his knowledge , he had never heard that name prior to the assassination of President KENNEDY. He said that while in the Marine Corps, he at no time had any enlisted men under his command. He said that his duties as an officer were limited to standing watch at El Toro, California as a radar officer. He said that during these watches, there were enlisted men who were on duty and who would come under his supervision, but that this was limited to the shift when he was on duty, and he had no other connection with these men. He does not recall that anyone by the name of OSWALD was on duty with him at any time.

Mr. DE PADRO went on to state that he is certain that during the time he was in the Marine Corps, he at no time made any report concerning OSWALD or anyone else about anything. He is positive that he had never made any statement or report pertaining to his being "upset concerning literature" which OSWALD or anyone else

MM 105-8342

On 11/28/63 at Fort Lauderdale, Florida File # MM 89-35

by SA RICHARD B. STULL:RBS:JMS Date dictated 12/3/63

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subscribed to or read. He had no recollection of seeing or hearing anything about this or any similar matter either while he was in the Marine Corps or at any other time.

Date 5/26/64

Mr. DE PADRO was recontacted on May 20, 1964, at which time it was explained to him that three enlisted men who were stationed at the Marine Corps station at El Toro, California, with him, have mentioned he had been upset by the literature which OSWALD had been receiving and he, DE PADRO, had questioned OSWALD concerning the literature.

Mr. DE PADRO affirmed he did recall the Marine Corps enlisted men named BUDDY ALLEN SIMCO, NELSON DELGADO and ERWIN DONALD LEWIS.

Mr. DE PADRO was informed that BUDDY ALLEN SIMCO, upon interview on November 25, 1963, said he vaguely recalled OSWALD subscribed to some Russian literature which he received through the Squadron S-3 Operations Office at the Marine Corps station and that Lieutenant DE PADRO, being upset by the literature which OSWALD was receiving, asked him why he subscribed to the literature and OSWALD replied that it was to practice Russian.

Mr. DE PADRO stated following his interview in this matter on November 28, 1963, he had made considerable effort to recall OSWALD or any incidents involving OSWALD which might have occurred while he, DE PADRO, was stationed at El Toro during the period December, 1956 to March, 1959.

He said he definitely had no recollection of an incident wherein he corrected anyone for possession of Russian literature. He pointed out he was a radar officer and unlike a Marine Corps officer in the infantry, he did not have close contact with the enlisted men who worked in the same facility. He said he now recalled that there was an enlisted man named OSWALD, who worked in the Combat Air Control Squadron Center at El Toro. He explained

On 5/20/64 at Fort Lauderdale, Florida File # MM 105-8342

by SA JAMES J. O'CONNOR:JMS Date dictated 5/21/64

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

that the enlisted men assigned at this center engaged in radar scanning and plotting of aircraft positions on a large transparent map of that area of California. He further explained that the map actually formed a wall between the scanning room and the room in which DE PADRO was occupied as radar control officer. He said he seemed to recall an individual whom he believed was OSWALD, who used to work with the radar scopes in the scanning room. He recalled this individual as being very thin, possibly 5'10" tall, with blond crew cut hair and fair complexion. It was his recollection this individual was left handed and that he was talented in drawing, and had drawn a squadron emblem which DE PADRO and another officer had designed for the squadron.

Mr. DE PADRO stated he could recall nothing further which might relate to his knowledge of LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: June 1, 1964

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109119)

FROM: SAC, SAN ANTONIO (62-2919)

RE: TROPUS

Transmitted herewith are four copies of letterhead memorandum captioned MARION SNUGGS.

Two copies of the letterhead memorandum are being disseminated locally to Secret Service and one to OSI, 10th District, setting forth a letter postmarked April 24, 1964, at San Antonio, Texas, addressed to Governor JOHN CONNALLY, Governor's Mansion, Austin, Texas, return address MARION SNUGGS, 128 Main Plaza, San Antonio, Texas.

Twenty-five copies of insert are being forwarded by separate communication to the Dallas office in connection with the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY.

105-82555

Copy to Sec. Serv. by routing slip for [illegible] action dtd 6-4-64 by HPH:fjh

ENCLOSURE

REC 45

X-107

1 JUN 3 1964

3 Bureau (Enc. 4)
3 San Antonio (2cc. 62-2919)
(1 cc. 66-1620)
GWHC:JMW
(6)

58 JUN 16 1964

cc - Wick

Approved: _____ Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

San Antonio, Texas
June 1, 1964

MARION BRUCE

Mr. LARRY TEMPLE, Administrative Assistant, Executive Department, State of Texas, Austin, Texas, made available the following letter which was addressed to Gov. JOHN CONNALLY, Governor's Mansion, Austin, Texas, postmarked San Antonio, Texas, April 24, 1964, return address MARION BRUCE, 128 Main Plaza, San Antonio, Texas:

"128 Main Plaza,
San Antonio, Texas

"(From a 68 year old retired teacher)

"Governor JOHN CONNALLY - Austin, Texas

"Dear Gov. CONNALLY, - I agree with Prof. H. J. ELDRIDGE of Dartmouth and notice that all 'thinking people' I have talked to in various newspapers, magazines and radio discussions 'think likewise'

"I believe firmly that you 'fit in' with the power drunk group designating 'thinking' in Dallas, Shreveport, Louisiana, (Birchite's influences) and various conservative centers throughout Texas. - West Texas & Valley especially intolerant, also. We have a small group here in San Antonio, but consider them mostly as 'lunatic fringers.' Coming as you did to Dallas I believe they [illegible] trying to kill you, not Pres. Kennedy - because you thwarted [illegible] in wiping out any taint for 'undesirable elements like' - especially its most notorious, with his wife family, a possibility of it's past of a 'black reputation,' no cult. 'Prudent' when 'keep in' an eccentric, or [illegible]

"Sincerely,

"s/ (Miss) [illegible]"

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Callahan

DATE: 6-1-64

FROM : L. J. Gauthier

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Pursuant to a request of Mr. Arlen Specter, Commission Staff Attorney, a conference was held in his office on 5-28-64 at which time Mr. Norman Redlich and Specter discussed the order and method of presenting to the Commission technical testimony relating to the Assassination Site. Present from the FBI were Messrs. Malley, Shaneyfelt, Frazier, and Gauthier and from the Secret Service Inspector Thomas Kelly. Mr. Specter outlined the following order of testimony which he will develop for the record through hypothetical questions asked jointly of the following scheduled witnesses:

1. Inspector Thomas Kelly, Secret Service, will testify to:

   (a) Details of cars used in motorcade on 11-22-63;
   (b) Physical measurements of President and Governor;
   (c) Plans of 6th floor of Texas School Book Depository made by Dallas Police on 11-22-64 in presence of Secret Service;
   (d) Background of the Zapruder film, how obtained and disposition.

2. SA L. E. Shaneyfelt, FBI Laboratory, will testify to:

   (a) Background of the Zapruder, Nix and Muchmore films;
   (b) Camera examination (Zapruder, Nix and Muchmore);
   (c) Origin of the 35 mm color slides of each frame from the Zapruder film, describing the frame numbering system used;
   (d) Background of the Associated Press still photograph of Presidential car at time shots were fired;
   (e) Description of the procedures followed in Dallas on 5-24-64 while photographing certain points along the motorcade route in front of the Texas School Book Depository of interest to the President's Commission, such as:

LJG:mph (7)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen (Attention, Mr. Malley)
1 - Mr. Conrad (Attention, Mr. Shaneyfelt and Mr. Frazier)
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan

105-82555-
NOT RECORDED
JUN 11 1964

79 JUN 17 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

fixing points in vicinity of tree where clear shots could be fired; fixes near the Stemmons Road Sign where shots were fired; photographing these fixes (movies and stills) with Zapruder's camera from Zapruder's position, and pictures (movies and stills) of motorcade car moving along road as viewed from the 6th floor, etc.;

(f) Conferences held by Commission when films were visually examined and re-enactments made on scale model and names of those present.

3. SA Robert Frazier, FBI Laboratory will testify to:

(a) Simulation of the rifle position inside 6th floor window, alignment of cartons (based on Dallas Police photographs and diagram
(b) Line of sight from 6th floor window and angles of wounds through bodies as furnished by medical authorities, holes through coat, etc.

4. Inspector Lee J. Gauthier, Administrative Division, will testify to:

(a) Type of visual aids made available to the Commission, namely, scale models of Assassination Site and Police Department garage where Oswald was killed, charts of whereabouts of Oswald after assassination, aerial photos of Assassination Site and surrounding areas.
(b) Background concerning preparation of manikin, physical makeup, etc.
(c) Visual aids brochures prepared of the Texas School Book Depository, Bus and Taxi, Officer Tippit killing and the Frazier-Paine homes;
(d) Arrangements made with Mr. Robert West, County Surveyor, Dallas, Texas, to survey certain fixed points on the road and to record on a survey map various points, line of sight, distances between assassination window and these points indicating the angles of these sight lines to the horizon.

5. Commission Staff members will not be in a position to testify; however, they have theories concerning the shooting sequence. Mr. Spector indicated that hypothetical questions will be advanced by him to support all of the testimony given the Commission by Governor and Mrs. Connally, doctors, ballistic experts, Secret Service and FBI. This includes confidential information given to the Commission under oath all of which is not necessarily known to those who are scheduled to testify on 6-4-64.

Memo, Gauthier to Callahan
Re: Assassination of President Kennedy

At the time of the conference in Mr. Specter's office, the date of Friday, 6-5-64 was tentatively set for hearing testimony. On 5-29-64 Mr. Specter called me at home stating that Chief Justice Warren had advised Mr. Rankin that this testimony should be moved up to 10:00 A. M. Thursday, 6-4-64 in order for him to be present.

SAC Shanklin was able to have the Surveyor's work completed two days earlier and at 10:00 P. M. 5-31-64 I obtained a tracing of the survey plat map from Captain Houton, AAL, at Friendship Airport inbound from Dallas.

The work of putting together the FBI's part of this assignment is being closely developed by all responsible Divisions. Mr. Specter wishes to be in a position to review this material before 6-4-64 if possible. He will be given the opportunity to discuss this matter with us as soon as the FBI's work has been completed.

RECOMMENDATION:

None, for information only.

1 - Mr. Be[illegible]
1 - Mr. Le[illegible]
1 - Mr. Rogge
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Frazier
1 - Mr. Davies

June 9, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of May 26, 1964, regarding the preparation of photocopies of certain Commission exhibits.

Pursuant to this request, you will find enclosed herewith three sets of photocopies of Commission Exhibits numbered 477, 478, 480 through 517, 519, 520, 702 through 704, 709, 711 and 715 through 745.

In response to your inquiry concerning Commission Exhibits numbered 701, 705 and 710, the original of Commission Exhibit 701 was received previously by this Bureau and it was returned to you by my letter of May 6, 1964, which also included three photocopies of this exhibit. This Bureau has not yet received the originals of Commission Exhibits numbered 705 and 710.

Also enclosed herewith are Commission Exhibits numbered 477, 478, 484 through 486, 488 through 495, 498 through 506, 508 through 517, 519, 520, 702 through 704, 709, 711 and 717 through 745.

105-82555

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (71)

1 - Dallas (100-10461) Enclosure(2) (See note next page)
62-109060
(10)

DELIVERED BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

DAVIES 7627

BY COURIER SVC. 09 JUN 64 COMM-FBI

JUN 12 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

NOTE FOR DALLAS:

Enclosed for Dallas is one set of photocopies of the above-mentioned Commission exhibits being sent to the Commission, together with listing of same.

NOTE: Those Commission exhibits originally supplied to the Commission by the Bureau will be retained in Bureau custody. Commission exhibits not originating from the Bureau, designated by the asterisk on the attached listing, are being returned to the Commission along with the photographs. Commission exhibits numbered 480 through 482, 715 and 716, designated by asterisks on the attached listing, were returned to the Commission with a letter dated 6/5/64.

It is noted that some of the exhibits of which photocopies were made consist of more than one page and in order to avoid confusion the three sets of photocopies are being counted as three enclosures.

Commission Exhibits numbered 712 through 714 received with referenced letter, were returned to the Commission with Bureau letter dated 5/28/64 in which it was stated that photocopies of these exhibits were furnished previously to the Commission.

GENERAL INVES.
JUN 9 57 AM '64
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Original of Receipt of Commission Exhibits mentioned above sent to Records Branch for filing as enclosure behind file on 6/11/64. HED

6/9/64

ITEM NO.	COMMISSION'S EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
	*477	Photograph of Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	*478	Photograph of street scene, Dallas, Texas
	*480	Photograph of fifth and sixth floors, Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	*481	Photograph of fifth and sixth floors, Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	*482	Photograph of fifth and sixth floors, Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	483	Diagram of sixth floor, Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	*484	Photograph of sixth floor, Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	*485	Photograph of interior of Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	*486	Photograph of interior of Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	487	Diagram of fifth floor, Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	*488	Photograph of interior of Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	*489	Photograph of interior of Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	*490	Photograph of interior of Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	*491	Photograph of interior of Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	*492	Photograph of interior of Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	*493	Affidavit by Harold Norman (photocopy)
	*494	Photograph of interior of Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	*495	Photograph of main entrance of Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
D18	496	Employment application, signed by Oswald
	497	Diagram second floor, Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	*498	Interior photograph, Texas Schoolbook Depository Building

ITEM NO.	COMMISSION'S EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
	*499	Photograph of room containing Coca Cola vending machine, refrigerator, tables and chairs, not otherwise identifiedfrom Dallas Police Department
	*500	Photograph captioned "24. Employees' Lunch Room"
	*501	Photograph captioned "25. North Wall of Lunch Room
	*502	Photograph captioned "26. Northwest Corner of Lunch Room
	*503	Interior photograph, Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	*504	Interior photograph, Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	*505	Photograph captioned "21. Stairs Between Second and Third Floors"
	*506	Photograph captioned "36. Position of Clip Board When Discovered (Circled)"
	507	Diagram of Seventh floor, Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	*508	Interior photograph, Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	*509	Interior photograph, Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	*510	Photograph showing position of three empty cartridges, Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	*511	Photograph captioned "31. Window Area Southeast Corner, Showing Two Cartridge Cases"
	*512	Photograph captioned "32. Window Area Southeast Corner, Showing Three Cartridge cases"
	*513	Interior photograph, Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	*514	Photograph showing position of rifle when found in Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	*515	Photograph showing position of rifle when found in Texas Schoolbook Depository Building

8/9/64

ITEM NO.	COMMISSION'S EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
	*516	Photograph showing stairway from sixth floor, Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	*517	Photograph captioned "35. Position of Rifle When Discovered"
	*518	Dallas, Texas, Police Department photograph of interior of Texas Theater
	*520	Dallas Police Department photograph of Oswald and two other officers
	*702	Street diagram showing vicinity of Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	*703	Street diagram showing Industrial Boulevard
	*704	Aerial photograph of assassination scene
	*709	Letter signed by Lieutenant Jack Revill in which Revill quotes Special Agent James Hosty as stating that the FBI was aware of Oswald's capability of committing the assassination (photocopy)
	*711	Affidavit signed by V. J. Brian, Detective, Dallas Police Department, re above (photocopy)
	*715	Dallas Police Department photograph of window through which shots were fired
	*716	Photograph showing location of empty cartridge cases in Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	*717	Manila envelope labeled "Two of Three Spent Hulls Under Window on Sixth Floor Where Gun Apparently Fired"
	*718	Interior photograph of Texas Schoolbook Depository Building

ITEM NO.	COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
	*719	Interior photograph of Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	*720	Photograph of latent print found on Oswald's rifle
	*721	Photograph of latent print found on Oswald's rifle
	*722	Photograph taken from window where shots fired
	*723	Interior photograph, Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	*724	Photograph from window from where shots fired
	*725	Photograph showing window from where shots fired
	*726	Interior photograph, Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	*727	Interior photograph, Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	*728	Interior photograph, Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	*729	Photograph showing palm print on cardboard box
	*730	Photograph supplied by Dallas Police Department, not otherwise identified
	*731	Photograph supplied by Dallas Police Department captioned "Wrapping Bench," 411 Elm"
	*732	Photograph supplied by Dallas Police Department captioned "Wrapping Bench, 411 Elm"
	*733	Photograph showing position of boxes in front of window from where gun fired
	*734	Photograph showing position of boxes near window from where gun fired
	*735	Reproduction of Oswald's right palm print
	*736	Reproduction of Oswald's left palm print
	*737	Photograph of Oswald's rifle
	*738	Photograph of paper bag, snub-nose revolver, blanket, empty cartridge cases, etc.
	*739	Photograph showing building front, 411 Elm Street

ITEM NO.	COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
	*740	Photograph of 411 Elm Street
	*741	Photograph captioned "Lunch Room, 411 Elm Street, Second Floor"
	*742	Photograph captioned "Taken at Stairway Showing Door to Hall and Lunch Room, 411 Elm Street"
	*743	Photograph showing stairway from third floor and exit to first floor, 411 Elm Street
	*744	Photograph of Officer N. N. McDonald
	*745	Photograph of Don Ray Ables, Jail Clerk

1-Mr. Belmont
1-Mr. Rosen
1-Mr. Sullivan
1-Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Jevons, 7133
1 - Mr. Frazier, 7410
1 - Mr. Neill, 7132

June 10, 1964

By Courier Service

Lee Oswald

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In accordance with the telephonic request of Mr. Richard Mosk on June 8, 1964, the following evidence items were delivered to Mr. Mosk on June 8, 1964: 75 through 84 inclusive, [illegible], 107 through [illegible] inclusive, 195, 197, 324, 326, [illegible] through 332 inclusive, 351 and D57.

Sincerely yours,

NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 15 1964

62-109060
RMN:bmm
(10)

NOTE: This request made to Section Chief Roy H. Jevons, Physics and Chemistry Section, FBI Laboratory and was delivered by SA Robert E. Neill. The above items are described as follows:

D57	Cuban letter to Oswald
324	Letter in Russian language
332	Two envelopes, one to Marina Oswald and one to Ruth Paine
331	Letter to Ruth Paine
330	Two postcards, both to Lee Harvey Oswald
326	Four letters in Russian language
351	Russian book
[illegible]	Russian book
197	Letter in Russian language
195	Letter in Russian language

(Note continued on next page)

JUN 17 1964
MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR
JUN 10 3 35 PM '64
FBI-WASHINGTON FIELD

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109060-1760

130 - 137 inclusive	Envelopes and their contents and five empty envelopes, all in Russian language
138 - 165 inclusive	Twenty-eight letters in Russian language
166	One book in Russian language
167 - 180 inclusive	Nineteen books in Russian language

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN, General Counsel

100-10461

JUN 2 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Would you please obtain for us a copy of the baptismal certificate of June Lee Oswald. The baptism, as far as we know, occured at the St. Seraphim Eastern Greek Orthodox Church in Dallas, around the 17th of Oct, 1962.

We are most appreciative of your continued cooperation with the Commission.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

Let G Rankin
6/15/64 with
2 encls. Rel:gah

JUN 3 1964

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

EX-102

REC-17 100-428555-3961

8 JUN 8 1964

JUN 5 1964 XEROX

SOVIET SECTION

Check file Kostikov
6-4-64
[illegible]: mao

6/4/64

Airtel

1 - Belmont
1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan

EX-102

To: SAC, Dallas (100-10461)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555) — 3969

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka REC-17
IS - R - CUBA

By letter dated June 2, 1964 the President's Commission requested that the FBI obtain for the Commission a copy of the baptismal certificate of June Lee Oswald. The Commission stated that as far as it knew the baptism occurred at the St. Seraphim Eastern Greek Orthodox Church in Dallas, approximately October 17, 1962.

Please handle at once and forward the desired copy of the baptismal certificate to the Bureau for transmittal to the President's Commission.

REL:mac
(6)

XEROX
JUN 5 1964

MAILED 30
JUN 1964
COMM-FBI

6 JUN 17 1964

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

FBI

Date: 6/2/64

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)

AIRTEL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (87-73718)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (87-34325) (P)

Lee Oswald

SUBJECT: CHANGED
CHARLES WILLIAM DEATON aka;
EDWARD ALBERT JOHNSON
ITSP; FBW
(OO: NEW YORK)

Title is marked "Changed" to record JOHNSON's correct full name as EDWARD ALBERT JOHNSON, in lieu of middle name ARTHUR, included in previous communications. Other interested offices previously appraised of this fact by interoffice communications.

Re Bureau airtel to New York, dated 5/27/64 and New York airtel to Bureau dated 5/21/64.

Enclosed are 5 copies of an ammended page 2 of letterhead memorandum, previously submitted by the NYO by referenced New York airtel.

Also enclosed are two copies each of the agreements mentioned in paragraphs 2,3 and 4 of page 2 of instant letterhead memorandum.

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

3 ENCLOSURE

105-82555-1
NOT RECORDED
15 JUN 15 1964

It is noted that on 5/18/64, DEATON had a bail reduction hearing before USA JOSEPH M. BISHOPP, SDNY, at which time DEATON's bail was reduced from $50,000 to $20,000. It is further noted that with the exception of HOWARD and BELL, whose address is mentioned in instant letterhead memorandum, there is no other identifying data available concerning them, CHARLES R. LASATER, or JACK D. FUNDERBURGH.

(3) Bureau (87-73718) (Encls. 2)
1 - New York (87-34325)

(5)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

64 JUN 17 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 87-73718-Gg

With reference to paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 of page 2 of the original letterhead memorandum, it is noted that no attempt was made to interpret the language in these agreements without benefit of investigation concerning them or reinterview of DEATON, which is not feasible.

It is noted that they were drafted in quasi legal terms, which caused them to be ungrammatical and difficult to comprehend.

Appropriate form error scored.

With reference to paragraph three of amended page two it is noted that the address of HOWARD and BELL, Realtors, 205 Stemmons Tower, East Dallas, Texas, was imprinted on the stationery by means of a stamp press which does not show up on the enclosed autostat copy.

STATE OF TEXAS
COUNTY OF DALLAS

February 12, 1964

LETTER OF AGREEMENT: Parties hereto: Charles R. Lasater
C. W. Deaton
Howard & Bell

This is to confirm as of this date the purpose and intent of this agreement is for the purpose and mutual benefit of all named parties whereby a effort will be made to secure (Marina Oswald worldwide rights for movies, television, and what other rights can be obtained) and to make a profit.

The profits under this letter of agreement shall be divided as follows: Charles R. Lasater shall receive one half (50%) of all profits devived; C. W. Deaton shall receive one fourth (25%) of all profits derived; Howard & Bell shall receive one fourth (25%) of all profits derived.

It is understood as of this date, that these rights are to be negotiated with Marina Oswald and/or her legal representatives. The price at this date is not confirmed, but all efforts by the above named parties will be used to try and consumate a profitable transaction for the benefit of all concerned.

The modus operandi will be to acquire the rights of Marina Oswald at the best price and conditions and then immediately offer the distributors throughout the world the right to distribute the films; under some price arrangement whereby they will escrow funds in advance for these rights.

It is understood and agreed that the basic costs of producing ~~producting~~ the film exclusive of the cost of rights to Marina Oswald will be ~~xxxxx~~ somewhere in the neighborhood of approximately $300,000.00.

If the above meets with your understanding and agreement to the facts, please affix your signature in the place provided below.

ACCEPTED:

Charles R. Lasater
12 February, 1964
12 Feb. 1964

C. W. Deaton
12 Feb. 1964
12 Feb. 1964

Howard & Bell
12 FEB 1964
12 Feb. 1964

8. 8.

LETTER OF AGREEMENT

IT IS AGREED THAT IN RETURN FOR THE SUM OF $1,500.00, WE

THE UNDERSIGNED, HEREIN NAMED; CHAS. LASATER
C.W. DEATON
HOWARD & BELL

DO HEREBY ASSIGN AND CONVEY 5% OF THE PROCEEDS DERIVED FROM THE MARINA OSWALD MOTION PICTURE AND T.V. EXPLOITATIONS POSSIBLE UNDER THEIR CONTRACT TO JACK D FUNDERBURGH.

Charles Lasater Feb 12, 1964
CHAS. LASATER

C.W. Deaton 2-12-64
C.W. DEATON

Howdy Howard
HOWDY HOWARD GEORGE BELL

2. James H. Martin warrants that he is so empowered by the terms of his contract with Marina H. Gould to convey the rights herein conveyed and make the agreements herein contained.

3. James H. Martin, manager, agrees to make available Marina H. Gould to Tantalia Films, Inc. for the purpose of obtaining all pertinent story research, and warrants that this information and personal endorsement by Marina H. Gould shall become the exclusive property of Tantalia Films, Inc., et al.

4. It is agreed and understood that the Tantalia Films will require and will receive the services of Marina H. Gould to appear, as herself, in certain segments of the films to be produced as a result of this contract, and that her remuneration for such services shall not exceed $7,500.00 per appearance plus ~~company~~ reasonable expenses incurred by her in regard to such appearance.

5. It is agreed and understood that Tantalia will require and shall receive the services of Marina H. Gould to appear in person in connection with the programs to be produced and that her remuneration for such personal public appearances shall not exceed $1,500.00 per appearance plus reasonable expenses incurred by her in regard to such appearances.

6. James Martin Agrees and Warrants that the information obtained in regard to the book now being written about Marina H. Gould will be available and hereby gives permission to Tantalia Films for the use thereof for the purposes of this contract without further payment.

This contract is in full force and effect until such time as a more detailed and complete contract can be consummated. It is understood that the intent by all parties hereto is that such detailed contract be completed within Twenty (20) working days.

It is agreed and understood that in consideration for the rights and services and agreements herein, Tantalia Films, Inc., et al will pay to James H. Martin for Marina H. Gould the sum of Ten Dollars ($10.00), the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, plus other good and valuable considerations.

James H. Martin
James H. Martin, Manager
for Marina H. Gould

Tantalia Films, Inc.
By: Edward P. Lasch

[illegible]

[illegible]

George S. Bell

George S. Bell

The State of Texas,
County of Dallas

Before me the undersigned appeared James H. Martin, [illegible] Lasch, [illegible] Hurst, & George S. Bell and acknowledged that they executed this instrument for the purpose and consideration therein expressed.

Given under my hand and seal of office, this 11th day of February, 19[illegible]

[illegible]

February 11, 1964

For and in consideration for the rights conveyed in the contract additional hereto between James H. Martin and Southside Films, Inc. dated February 11, 1964; it is agreed that the total payment to be is $75,000.00, Seventy Five Thousand Dollars, which will be full and total payment.

I hereby acknowledge receipt of Five Hundred Dollars ($500.00) with the balance of $74,500.00, Seventy Four Thousand Five Hundred Dollars, to be paid on or before 20 working days from date.

James H. Martin
James H. Martin, Manager
for Marina H. Gould

Agreed:
Southside Films, Inc.
By: Charles R. Lester
Charles R. Lester, President

The State of Texas,
County of Dallas

Before me the undersigned appeared James H Martin and Charles R. Lester and acknowledged that they executed this instrument for the purpose and consideration therein expressed.

Given under my hand and seal of office, this 11th day of February, 1964.

Notary Public
County, Texas

I agree at all times to devote myself to your [illegible] and to do all things necessary and desireable to promote my affairs and advantage therefrom. I shall submit all offers of employment to you and will refer any inquiries concerning my services to you. I shall instruct any agency engaged by me to remit to you all monies that may become due me and may be received by it. It is clearly understood that you are not an employment agent or theatrical agent, that you have not offered or accepted or procured to obtain employment or engagements for me, and that you are not [illegible] authorized or expected to do so.

This agreement shall not be considered to create a partnership between us. It is specifically understood that you are acting hereunder as a personal contractor [illegible] you may appoint or engage any and all other persons, firms and corporations that [illegible] the world in your discretion to perform any or all of the services which you have agreed to perform hereunder. Your services hereunder are not exclusive and you [illegible] are free to perform the same or similar performances for others as well as [illegible] in any and all other business activities. You shall only be requested to render services which are called for by this agreement as and when reasonably [illegible] by me. You shall not be required to deliver or to meet with me at any particular [illegible] or places except in your decision. In connection for your services, I [illegible] pay to you, as and when received by me, during and throughout the term hereof, a sum agreed to be fifteen (15%) per cent of any and all monies or other considerations [illegible] actually received as a result of my activities and all sums resulting from the [illegible] whether [illegible] or circumstances and the results and proceeds thereof. The activities in connection with which you should be considered include any and all of the activities in connection with and in the following: motion picture, television, radio, music, literary, theatrical engagements, personal appearances, public appearances, records or recordings, [illegible] publications, both book, magazine, newspaper or otherwise, and the use of my name, [illegible] and likeness for purposes of advertising. I further agree to pay [illegible]

December 6, 1963

Mr. James F. Martin
Dallas, Texas

Dear Jim, Martin:

I desire to obtain your services in my affairs; I seek your advice, counsel, guidance, direction, instruction, suggestion, recommendation, initiative and decision in all of my personal and business affairs. You have agreed to so serve and act on my behalf and that of my children and in view thereof, we are agreed as follows:

That I do hereby engage you as my personal manager for a period of [illegible] from this date, and that through and during this period and term hereof, you shall perform for me one or more of the following services: advise and counsel [illegible] selection of any and all business ventures which might be undertaken [illegible] with me in any and all matters pertaining to publicity, public [illegible] of any and all kinds in furtherance of my affairs; To be [illegible] all releases and/or [illegible] concerning my affairs, and the [illegible] for the proper time, place and events to be covered by such releases and [illegible] which are to be live for television or [illegible] with any employment [illegible] my movie rights, programing rights, books, [illegible] [illegible] any [illegible] or pictures [illegible]

similar sum following the expiration of the term hereof upon and with respect to any and all engagements, contracts and agreements written into during the term hereof relating to me of the foregoing and upon any and all understandings, renewals and substitutions thereupon and upon any resumes of such engagements, contracts and agreements which may have been discontinued during the term hereof and resume within a year thereafter. The term shall include, without limitations, salaries, earnings, fees, royalties, bonus, shares of profits, shares of stock, percentages of interest, percentage and the percentages amount paid for a package television or radio program (live or recorded), book and/or magazine rights and royalties, motion picture or other entertainment packages, earned or received directly or indirectly by me or my heirs, executors, administers or assigns, or by any other person.

In the event that I receive, as all or part of my combination for activities hereunder, stock or the right to buy stock in any corporation or that I become the owner of all or part of any entertainment property, stock holdership, propritor, partner or otherwise, your percentage shall apply to my said stock, right to buy stock, partnership or other form of interest, and you shall be entitled to your percentage share thereof. Should I be required to make any payment for such interest, you will pay your percentage share of such, unless you do not want your percentage share thereof.

This agreement shall be deemed to be executed in the State of Texas and shall be subject to the laws of said State in the event any provision hereof shall for any reason be illegal or unenforcible then, or in any such event, the same shall not affect the remaining protions and provisions hereof.

It is understood that I have employed the services of the firm of Thorne and Leech, Attorneys at Law, and it is agreed that you will use the services of such attorneys as such services may be required by you.

This agreement is the only agreement of the parties and there is no other or collateral agreement (oral or written) between the parties in any manner relating to the subject matter hereof.

If the foregoing meets with your approval, please indicate your acceptance and agreement by signing in the space provided:

Very truly yours,

Mrs. Marina N. Oswald

Mrs. Marina N. Oswald

Witnessed:

Robert L. Arnold

Approved:

James H. Martin, Manager

Approved as to Form:

John M. Thorne, Attorny

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RA...

Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

JUN 2 1964

EX-PROC.
JUN 3 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Shortly after Lee Oswald returned to Fort Worth, Texas on June, 1962, he sought employment at the Texas Employment Commission Office in Fort Worth. He subsequently went to the Employment Commission Office in Dallas. We have received copies of the records from the Dallas Office.

Would you please obtain for us copies of all of the records concerning Lee Harvey Oswald that the Fort Worth Office of the Texas Employment Commission has.

We are most appreciative of your continued cooperation with the Commission.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

Ltr to Rankin
with 2 enc.
6-18-64
Rel: ...

EX-102

REC-17 105-82555-3970

JUN 3 1964

SOVIET SECTION

Quotes in Oswald
6-4-64
REL: mae

JUN 6 1964

6/4/64

1 - Belmont
1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan

Airtel

EX-102

To: SAC, Dallas (100-10461)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

REC- 17

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

By letter dated June 2, 1964, the President's Commission advised that shortly after Lee Harvey Oswald returned to Fort Worth, Texas, in June, 1962, he sought employment at the Texas Employment Commission Office in Fort Worth. He subsequently went to the Texas Employment Commission Office in Dallas. According to the Commission, it has received copies of the records of the Dallas Texas Commission Employment Office. The Commission requested in its letter of June 2, 1964, that the FBI obtain for the Commission copies of all of the records concerning Lee Harvey Oswald that the Fort Worth Office of the Texas Employment Commission has.

Handle immediately and forward the desired data to the Bureau for transmittal to the President's Commission.

REL:mac
(6)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAILED 30
JUN 4 1964
COMM-FBI

XEROX JUN 5 1964

6 JUN 23 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-109060-

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: May 11, 1964

FROM : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. D.E.Moore
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA - RUSSIA

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

On Saturday at 11 a.m., in accordance with Bureau approval, I talked to Isaac Don Levine, well-known anticommunist writer. He called at this office while en route to the State Department. Levine, who was born in Russia, has not been close to the Bureau in recent years. On the other hand, we have had no real problem with him. We know he has been in Dallas in the recent past talking to Marina Oswald and otherwise conducting inquiries for the purpose of writing a book.

On calling in to arrange an interview with me, he said his purpose was to give us information which he believed the FBI should have and did not have. Despite this, he began to ask me questions as to whether the FBI was in possession of such and such a piece of information, et cetera. At the offset I stopped Levine and explained to him very carefully and politely that I had no comment whatsoever to make to him about any aspect of the Oswald case; that if he did have any information to give to the Bureau I would be glad to receive it. He said he understood the reason for this and then commenced to talk.

Mr. Levine said he regards Marina Oswald as being a very intelligent, astute, cunning person who is still holding out and not telling all that she knows. He said he regards her as being educated because she writes very clear, impressive and grammatically correct Russian.

Mr. Levine said he had called on Mr. Allen Dulles, former head of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) to discuss this matter but he was unimpressed by Dulles, who appeared during the interview to be sleepy and not really interested in what Levine was saying. Further, he said he got the impression that Mr. Dulles is not the type of man who would act decisively.

Levine explained that, as a result of talking to Marina Oswald and making additional inquiries, he believes that Lee Harvey Oswald was active when in Minsk, Russia, with a group of Cubans there. Levine stated that outside of Minsk there is a little village called Prakhovka which is used as a training station by the Soviets for foreigners from different parts of the world who are returned to their native countries to carry out missions for the Soviets. Mr. Levine said he believed that Lee Harvey Oswald was trained as a propagandist

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WCS:djw
(8)
ENCLOSURE

24 XEROX
JUN 5 1964

REC-49 105-82555-397

11 JUN 5 1964

by the Soviets in behalf of Castro's Cuba and returned to the United States under their instructions to conduct propaganda for the Cubans. He said he did not believe that Lee Harvey Oswald was trained in or returned to the United States by the Soviets for espionage purposes for they wouldn't trust him to carry out anything so responsible and so sensitive. He did believe that they were of the opinion he could be used safely for propaganda activities such as those in which he engaged in the name of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. Also, Mr. Levine said he believed that Marina Oswald was allowed to come into this country by the Soviets as a "sleeper." He expressed the opinion that he didn't believe she was a "sleeper" in the espionage sense but rather one whom the Soviets could safely go to after she was here three, four or five years to determine whether or not she could be of any value to them. He said he is of the opinion that Oswald was in contact with the Cuban Embassy in Moscow.

I asked Mr. Levine for the evidence to support these views, and he said he did not have any evidence but they represented deductions he had made from his study of the case.

He went on to say that letters had been sent to the "Militant" (organ of the Socialist Workers Party, a Trotskyite group) from Dallas, Texas, as follows: a letter dated October 14, 1963, signed R. L.; a letter dated March 11, 1963, signed L. H.; a letter dated April 22, 1963, signed Thelma Luccio; and a letter dated April 5, 1963, from Houston, signed E. L.

Levine believes that Lee Harvey Oswald went through six stages in his social thinking. These are: (1) a general socialist; (2) a socialist infatuated with Russia; (3) a full-fledged Marxist-Leninist communist; (4) deviation toward Trotskyism; (5) a Castro communist; (6) at the time of his death, a supporter of the Chinese (a Maoist).

Levine showed me a copy of a document entitled "The 33 Fresh Clues to the Mind of Kennedy's Assassin," dated April 14, 1964. He wanted to know whether we had covered all of these. Again, I told Mr. Levine I was not discussing the matter with him. He offered to let me make a copy of this, which I did, and he said he would be very glad to discuss these matters with the Bureau. I asked him for the evidence he had relating to these clues. He said he had an appointment at the Department of State within an hour and could not go into it, but that he did have considerable information relating to the 33 clues and would be glad to submit this data to the Bureau on being interviewed.

We are aware of and have run out the great majority of the items to which he refers. However, we cannot afford to ignore what additional information Levine claims he has, which I doubt is anything

of real value. It is believed desirable to have Supervisor Robert E. Lenihan, who is very knowledgeable in this case, along with a WFO Agent visit Mr. Levine at his home in Waldorf, Maryland, which is nearby, and get from him whatever additional material he has concerning the 33 items.

RECOMMENDATION:

That arrangements be made to have Mr. Lenihan and a WFO Agent handle this matter as indicated above.

Isaac Don Levine
April 8, 1964

The 33 Fresh Clues to the Mind of Kennedy's Assassin

(Based on a behind-the-scenes investigation at Dallas and New Orleans) by Isaac Don Levine

1. The documentary evidence destroyed by Marina Oswald, at the direction of Oswald's mother, the night of the assassination.
2. The story of the rifle on November 22 as told by Marina.
3. The history of the rifle in the Paine's garage, and its fate since the April attempt on General Walker.
4. Marina's surprise at the discovery of Oswald's handwritten note to her about his attempt on General Walker, and the sensational circumstances of how it was found.
5. A White Russian friend drops in on the Oswalds the evening following the attempt on General Walker, and Marina's report of the curious incident.
6. A full account of ~~Walkerisxabortixx~~ Oswald's abortive attempt on the life of Richard Nixon.
7. Oswald's hostile attitude towards the FBI as revealed in a handwritten draft of a letter by him dated Nov. 9, and his lying as demonstrated by the document.
8. Marina and the FBI interview of Nov. 5.
9. The Oswalds' move to New Orleans. Marina's six intimate letters from New Orleans to Ruth Paine. Oswald's planned trip to Russia.
10. Oswald's unpublished first interview on the radio in August, 1963, as recorded on tape.
11. Marina's own story of her husband's departure for Mexico and projected trip to Cuba and Russia.
12. The drilled "peso" necklace from Mexico and Marina's earlier denial of prior knowledge of his Mexican trip.
13. The missing wedding ring on Oswald's finger and ~~xhxx~~ where Ruth Paine found it.
14. The unexpected arrival of Oswald Thursday evening, Nov. 21. His hour in the garage.
15. Oswald urges Marina to move from the Paine house.
16. He asks about the new shoes for Marina.
17. How Marina knew he was wakeful in bed the last night they were together.

24 ~~xx.xx~~

JUN 5 1964

105-82555-3971

ENCLOSURE

18. How he left Marina the morning of Nov. 22. His superstition about bidding adieu.

19. How the news of the assassination came to Marina.

20. Oswald's courtship of Marina at Minsk. His apartment there.

21. The Cubans in Minsk and the report on his relations with the Cuban embassy in Moscow.

22. The Cuban student who visited the Oswalds at New Orleans, and his report on the meeting.

23. The contradiction between Oswald's letter to Senator Tower and her diary entry on their exit visas. The mysterious background of the letter to Tower.

24. The Argentinian family in Minsk and the Oswalds.

25. His concealment from Marina of his attempt at suicide.

26. Oswald's view of Trotskyism.

27. Oswald's view of Communist China.

28. Oswald's vision of the son he expected from the pregnant Marina.

29. Marina's Komsomol career and the story of "Kamo" — the Soviet revolutionary hero.

30. Oswald's ideological attitude towards Marina.

31. How she displays in her diary her Soviet indoctrination — her attitude towards Lenin and Khrushchev — her knowledge of foreign literature. The ballet incident.

32. The true political motive of the assassination.

33. Marina's last remark to Ruth Paine (March, 1964) about this author's inquiry.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

REC-45

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr

TO: W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 5/13/64

1 - DeLoach
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan

FROM: W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

Re memorandum Sullivan to Belmont dated 5/11/64 (attached) which sets forth results of Mr. Sullivan's conversation with Isaac Don Levine, well-known anticommunist writer, on 5/9/64. During this conversation Mr. Levine furnished Mr. Sullivan a copy of a document entitled "The 33 Fresh Clues to the Mind of Kennedy's Assassin" dated 4/14/64. Mr. Sullivan pointed out that undoubtedly the FBI has run out the great majority of the items to which Levine refers but indicated we cannot afford to ignore any additional information Levine claims he has. Mr. Sullivan recommended Levine be interviewed by Supervisor Robert E. Lenihan of the Domestic Intelligence Division and a Washington Field Office Agent concerning the 33 items in question.

On 5/12/64 Mr. Levine was interviewed at his residence in Waldorf, Maryland, by Special Agents (SA) Robert E. Lenihan and James F. Morrissey. Mr. Levine's wife was present during most of the interview at Mr. Levine's request inasmuch as she was able to refresh his mind concerning a number of points involved.

In connection with the document entitled "The 33 Fresh Clues to the Mind of Kennedy's Assassin," Mr. Levine stated that such document was not prepared by him as a lead document for the FBI since he felt certain in his own mind that most, if not all, of the items mentioned had undoubtedly been covered by the FBI's investigation in this matter. He stated that he prepared the document to send to "Life" magazine and possibly other magazines to interest the editors of such publications in an article he was writing on the assassination. He felt such document would whet the appetites of magazine editors and the public and would result in Levine's obtaining a contract for an article. Levine stated that "Life" magazine and others have indicated a reluctance at this time to publish an article on the assassination because of the probability that the Warren Commission will publish results of its investigation in the near future. However, Levine is continuing his inquiries and investigation with the intention of writing a historical-type document, particularly as it involves Lee Harvey Oswald and Marina Oswald.

Enclosure

105-82555

REL:klw
(8)

EX-103 REC-49 105-82555-3971

XEROX JUN 5 1964

JUN 5 1964

58 JUN 9 1964

FBI

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan
Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
105-82555

During the interview with Mr. Levine on 5/12/64 the interviewing Agents went over very carefully with Mr. Levine and his wife the 33 items which he referred to as 33 fresh clues. There was only one item which came up which has not been thoroughly run out. This involved Item #21, wherein Levine refers to the Oswalds' contacts with Cubans in Minsk, Russia, and the report of Oswald's relations with the Cuban Embassy in Moscow. Levine indicated he received information from a reliable and responsible source who formerly was a professor in Cuba to the effect that Lee Harvey Oswald and Marina Oswald had associated with Cuban nationals in Minsk and that Oswald had personal contact with two Cuban diplomats in Moscow, Russia, during Oswald's residence in Russia. Levine did not have the name of his source available at the time of the interview but on the morning of 5/13/64 Mr. Levine telephoned Supervisor Lenihan and identified his Cuban source as Herminio Portell-Vila, 5431 Connecticut Avenue, Northwest, Washington, D. C.

We have previously received information from Marina Oswald that she and Lee Harvey Oswald had an acquaintance in Minsk by the name of Alfred who was a Cuban residing in Minsk. According to Marina, Alfred whose last name she did not know was a Cuban citizen and a resident of Cuba who for some time had been studying in Russia. He studied at the University of Minsk for about six months and later studied at the University of Moscow. Marina indicated that she believes Alfred is presently attending the University of Moscow. Marina indicated that Lee Harvey Oswald had met Alfred at a social affair in Minsk.

We have previously interviewed Herminio Portell-Vila, a former professor of history at the University of Havana, Cuba, in connection with other matters of interest to this Bureau. Dr. Portell-Vila is currently employed as a writer for the Spanish-language weekly magazine "Bohemia Libre" published in New York City and has written articles for this magazine regarding the assassination. Dr. Portell-Vila's articles in question contain numerous distortions and speculation, including the fact that Oswald had accomplices to assist him in the assassination. We contacted Portell-Vila on 2/17/64 concerning these articles at which time he stated he obtained the data for such articles from public source material, such as American newspapers and magazines, foreign language newspapers and publications. He stated he had no direct or specific knowledge bearing on his allegations.

In view of the fact that Levine claims he learned from Dr. Portell-Vila that Oswald had contacts with two Cuban diplomats in Moscow, we have instructed Washington Field to immediately reinterview Dr. Portell-Vila and pin him down to specifics concerning such allegation.

OBSERVATIONS:

Mr. Levine and his wife were most cooperative during the interview of them on 5/12/64. The interviewing Agents got the impression, however, that the Levines were interested in obtaining data that might substantiate some of their speculations concerning the assassination and Lee Harvey Oswald. At the very outset of the interview, however, SA Lenihan carefully explained to Mr. and Mrs. Levine that the Bureau Agents were there to receive any information they might offer which they felt would have a bearing upon the assassination of President Kennedy and that appropriate investigation would be conducted on the basis of any information they furnished which necessitated further inquiry. SA Lenihan also made it very clear to Mr. and Mrs. Levine that the Bureau Agents would make no comment whatsoever concerning data they furnished. Both Mr. and Mrs. Levine indicated they understood the Bureau's position in this matter but desired to furnish any data they might possess which they felt might be of assistance to the Bureau. Thereafter, at no time during the interview did either Mr. or Mrs. Levine attempt in any manner to elicit information from the Bureau Agents.

ACTION:

For information. Immediately upon receipt of results of WFO's contact with Dr. Herminio Portell-Vila such data will be immediately furnished to the President's Commission and any additional investigation called for as a result of our interview of Dr. Portell-Vila will be immediately conducted.

Rel
GPR DEM MWS

OSWALD
105. 82555
SECTION 170
COPY 2

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555) DATE: 5/25/64

FROM : LEGAT, MEXICO (105-3702) (P)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA
IS - R - CUBA

ENCLOSURES

Enclosed herewith are 14 copies of a letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above.

REFERENCES

Mexico City letter and LHM dated 4/7/64.
Mexico City cable dated 5/13/64.
Mexico City cables #640 and #642 dated 5/20/64.

ADMINISTRATIVE

The enclosed letterhead memorandum is being submitted in order to provide a disseminable report of investigation in Mexico to date in an effort to identify and locate still unidentified passengers who traveled on Transportes del Norte bus No. 332 on 10/2/63.

SOURCES

The first confidential source abroad is Legat, Mexico, File 105-3702.

The second confidential source abroad is [redacted]

7 - Bureau (Encs. 14)
(1 - Liaison Section)
(2 - Dallas, 100-10461)
(2 - San Antonio, 105-2909)
4 - Mexico City
HJP:plb
(11)

3972

REC 4 REC-49

JUN 8 1964

ST-112 EX-103

ENCLOSURE

52 JUN 8 1964

SOVIET SECTION

The third confidential source abroad is [redacted]

The fourth confidential source abroad is [redacted] and [redacted]

The fifth confidential source abroad is [redacted]

The sixth confidential source abroad i[redacted]

The seventh confidential source abroad i[redacted]

The eighth confidential source abroad is [redacted]

The first confidential source is [redacted] who furnished the information to SA NATHAN L. FERRIS.

The second confidential source is [redacted] who furnished the information to SA ROLAND E. TRENT.

The third confidential source is [redacted] who furnished the information to SA JOSEPH S. LEO.

The fourth confidential source is [redacted] who furnished the information to SA EDWIN O. JOHNSON.

COPIES

Two extra copies of the enclosed memorandum have been designated for the San Antonio Office, which office has conducted extensive investigation in the past related to material contained in the enclosed memorandum.

CLASSIFICATION

The enclosed memorandum has been classified "Confidential" in order to protect the Bureau's operations in a foreign country.

LEADS

MEXICO CITY

At Mexico, D. F., Mexico:

Will make efforts to locate and interview the following to determine whether they may be identical with Transportes del Norte bus passenger JORGE DAVILA:

JORGE DAVILA MUNOZ
JORGE DAVILA TELLO
JORGE IGNACIO DAVILA GALVEZ

Will make efforts to locate and interview the following to determine whether they may be identical with Transportes del Norte bus passenger Miss COSIO:

CELIA PATRICIA COSSIO RODRIGUEZ
GUADALUPE COSIO HINOJOSA
JOSEFA COSSIO COSIO

Will attempt to locate and interview ROBERTO PALACIOS GONZALEZ, holder of Mexican Passport No. 26838/62, who may be residing at Calle Oriente 65 No. 3000 (or possibly Calle Oriente No. 300), Colonia Villa de Cortes, to determine whether he is identical with Transportes del Norte bus passenger ROBERTO P. GONZALEZ.

Will review the records of the Registro Nacional de Causantes (National Tax Payers Registry), Ministry of the Treasury, for the following in an effort to locate them:

PAULA RUSIONI
MAXIMINO ESQUIVEL - limiting search to those residing in either Guadalajara or Monterrey
CECILIO CARDENAZ - limiting search to those residing in either Guadalajara or Monterrey
HILDA QUEZADA - limiting search to those residing in either Guadalajara or Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas

Will review records of the Social Security Institute for the following bus passengers in an effort to locate them for interview:

PAULA RUSIONI
MAXIMINO ESQUIVEL - limiting search to those residing in either Guadalajara or Monterrey

CECILIO CARDENAZ - limiting search to those residing in either Guadalajara or Monterrey
HILDA QUEZADA - limiting search to those residing in Guadalajara or Nuevo Laredo
EULALIO RODRIGUEZ - limiting search to residents of Mexico City between 50 and 60 years of age

At Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mexico:

Will review records of appropriate hotels for the names of the following bus passengers, limiting review for period 9/30/63 through night of 10/1-2/63. If names appear, will make every effort to identify those persons to determine whether they may be identical with the bus passengers.

HILDA QUEZADA
CECILIO CARDENAZ
PEDRO GONZALEZ
JOSE CRUZ
MAXIMINO ESQUIVEL

At Aguililla, Michoacan, Mexico:

Will make efforts to determine if CECILIO CARDENAS CISNEROS, reported as residing at Calle Allende No. 11, may be identical with bus passenger CECILIO CARDENAZ and, if so, interview him for any pertinent information he may be able to furnish regarding OSWALD.

At Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, Mexico:

Through [redacted] will continue efforts to identify and locate the following bus passengers:

JORGE DAVILA
CECILIO CARDENAZ
JOSE CRUZ
MAXIMINO ESQUIVEL

Will continue efforts to locate and interview EULALIO RODRIGUEZ CARRILLO, registered as residing at Lago de Pascuaro Poniente No. 101, to determine whether he is identical with bus passenger EULALIO RODRIGUEZ.

Will review records of appropriate hotels for the names of the following bus passengers, limiting review for the

period 10/2-3/63. If names do appear, will make every effort to identify those persons to determine whether they may be identical with the bus passengers.

ROBERTO P. GONZALEZ
JORGE DAVILA
CECILIO CARDENAZ
PEDRO GONZALEZ
JOSE CRUZ
MAXIMINO ESQUIVEL

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

[redacted]

May 25, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

BASIS FOR INQUIRY

A confidential source abroad advised as follows:

LEE HARVEY OSWALD ~~is believed~~ to have traveled under the name of H. O. LEE from Mexico City to Laredo, Texas, via buses of the "Autobuses Transportes del Norte" bus line (hereinafter referred to as Transportes del Norte). According to available records, H. O. LEE departed from Mexico City at 8:30 AM, October 2, 1963, on Transportes del Norte bus No. 332 and transferred at Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, Mexico, to Transportes del Norte bus No. 373, which arrived at Laredo, Texas, at approximately 2:00 AM on October 3, 1963. He was assigned seat No. 12 on bus No. 332, a window seat located four rows from the front on the driver's side. Having purchased bus transportation to Dallas, it is believed he departed from Laredo at 3:00 AM, October 3, 1963, on a Greyhound bus en route to Dallas, Texas, via San Antonio, Texas.

INFORMATION REGARDING OTHER TRANSPORTES DEL NORTE BUS PASSENGERS OF OCTOBER 2-3, 1963

As has been reported, the following is the passenger manifest and seat reservations for those passengers on Transportes del Norte bus No. 332, which departed Mexico City at 8:30 AM, October 2, 1963. Those passengers who have been located and interviewed are indicated below. (Further details regarding this passenger manifest are contained in a memorandum dated April 7, 1964.)

[redacted]

[redacted]

Seat (No.)	Name of Passenger	Destination
2	Miss COSIO	San Antonio
3	Mr. A. MARTINEZ	Nuevo Laredo
4	MARGARET A. WOLFF (Review of tickets reflected WOLFF possibly traveled only as far as Monterrey, Nuevo Leon.)	Laredo
5	ROBERTO P. GONZALEZ	Monterrey
6	M. H. VILLANUEVA (This person did not travel.)	
7	PAULA RUSIONI	Laredo
8	J. M. DE CUBA (Located and interviewed.)	Laredo
9	J. M. DE CUBA (Apparently ADA FRANCISCA BISLIP DE DE CUBA, wife of J. M. DE CUBA, utilized this seat.) (Located and interviewed.)	Laredo
10	Operator (Identified and interviewed.)	
11	AUGUSTO AGUILAR (Located and interviewed.)	Houston
12	Chihuahuenses (Chihuahuenses Transports Travel Agency) (This seat was reserved for H. O. LEE, believed identical with OSWALD.)	Laredo, Tex.
14	Mr. EULALIO RODRIGUEZ	Houston
15	A Viajes (This seat was reserved for ANASTASIO RUIZ MEZA.) (Located and interviewed.)	Laredo
16	PH. VAN DER VORM (PHILIPPE PITER E. VAN DER VORM) (Located and interviewed.)	Laredo, Tex.

[redacted]

Seat (No.)	Name of Passenger	Destination
17	JORGE DAVILA	Monterrey
18	JOSE BARRIGA (Located and interviewed.)	Dallas
19	and wife (Located and Interviewed.)	Dallas
21	AGAPITO DEL RIO (Located and interviewed.)	San Antonio

Of the above-listed 16 passengers who boarded bus No. 332, the following 8 people have been located and interviewed:

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. DE CUBA
AUGUSTO AGUILAR
ANASTASIO RUIZ MEZA
PHILIPPE PITER E. VAN DER VORM
AGAPITO DEL RIO
Mr. and Mrs. JOSE BARRIGA

Upon interview on April 6, 1964, PHILIPPE PITER E. VAN DER VORM recalled that on the bus was a German woman whom he described as about 50 years of age who has been a school teacher in the United States for the past fifteen or twenty years and who had been in Yucatan, Mexico, on vacation. It is believed that the person referred to by VAN DER VORM may be MARGARET A. WOLFF.

In addition to the above passengers it has been determined that ten additional passengers boarded bus No. 332 at San Luis Potosi, State of San Luis Potosi, Mexico, in the early afternoon of October 2, 1963, eight of these passengers having arrived in San Luis Potosi on a feeder bus of the "Linea Azul" (Blue Line), which had departed from Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mexico, at 8:00 AM, October 2, 1963, to make connection with bus No. 332 in San Luis Potosi. The eight who boarded at Guadalajara and the seat numbers assigned them on bus No. 332 are as follows. (Further details regarding this passenger list are contained in a memorandum dated April 7, 1964.)

Seat (No.)	Name of Passenger	Destination
22	HILDA QUEZADA	Nuevo Laredo
23	HILDA QUEZADA	Nuevo Laredo
24	HILDA QUEZADA (This seat was designated for QUEZADA as a half-fare ticket.)	Nuevo Laredo
25	CECILIO CARDENAZ	Monterrey
26	PEDRO GLEZ. (probably GONZALEZ)	Monterrey
24	Illegible (probably JOSE CRUZ) (Seat No. 24 was listed for this person; however, since that seat was also designated for another person, it is believed that perhaps this seat was intended to be No. 29.)	Monterrey
28	MAXIMINO ESQUIVEL	Monterrey
27	Unidentified	Monterrey

The two passengers who boarded Transportes del Norte bus No. 332 at San Luis Potosi are unidentified; however, it appears that one of the passengers was HERBERT ROBERT VOORHEES, who was located and interviewed on March 26, 1964, at San Miguel de Allende, Guanajuato, Mexico. (Detailed information regarding the interview of VOORHEES is contained in a memorandum dated March 31, 1964.)

Two other passengers, who were not listed by name and remain unidentified, boarded the bus at Monterrey (passengers on bus No. 332, who were continuing the trip north, changed to Transportes del Norte bus No. 373 at Monterrey for the trip to the United States-Mexico border) with their destination being Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, Mexico. Another unidentified passenger, who was not listed by name, boarded the bus at Nuevo Laredo for the trip to Laredo, Texas.

EFFORTS TO IDENTIFY BUS PASSENGERS ON TRANSPORTES DEL NORTE BUSES NO. 332 AND NO. 373 FOR TRIP OF OCTOBER 2-3, 1963

At Mexico, D. F., Mexico

A second confidential source abroad advised as follows:

On April 2, 1964, a check of the visa files, United States Embassy, was made for the following persons, and no record identifiable with them could be located:

PAULA RUSIONI
MARGARET A. WOLFF
Miss COSIO
EULALIO RODRIGUEZ

The first confidential source abroad advised as follows:

It was determined on April 15, 1964, through a check at the Central Office, Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), Washington, D. C., that the master index of that agency contained a reference to one HILDA QUEZADA QUIROZ. These records disclosed that HILDA QUEZADA QUIROZ was born September 4, 1944, at Mexico, D. F., Mexico (D. F. refers to "Distrito Federal" - Federal District or the Mexican Federal Capital), and admitted to the United States at Laredo, Texas, on May 24, 1963, on a Class B-2 visa valid to June 15, 1963. She was the bearer of Mexican Passport No. 31067, and the visa was issued at Mexico City on May 15, 1963. Her permanent address was given as J. M. Correa No. 196, Mexico, D. F., Mexico, and her address in the United States was recorded as "San Antonio and Houston, Texas." The departure record reflects she departed from the United States at Laredo on May 30, 1963.

A confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past advised on April 30, 1964, that he had located HILDA QUEZADA QUIROZ at Calle Jose Maria Correa No. 196, Colonia Vista Alegre, Mexico, D. F., and QUEZADA stated she did travel on a Transportes del Norte bus from San Luis Potosi, State of San Luis Potosi, Mexico, to Nuevo Laredo in May, 1963. QUEZADA affirmed that she did not travel in October, 1963.

[redacted]

A third confidential source abroad advised that on April 29, 1964, a review of Mexican Government Immigration forms FM-11 listing all persons of record who departed from Mexico at Nuevo Laredo on October 3, 1963, failed to disclose any information identifiable with the following persons who were listed as passengers on the buses in question:

Miss COSIO
A. MARTINEZ
MARGARET A. WOLFF
ROBERTO P. GONZALEZ
PAULA RUSIONI
EULALIO RODRIGUEZ
JORGE DAVILA
HILDA QUEZADA
CECILIO CARDENAZ
PEDRO GONZALEZ
JOSE CRUZ
MAXIMINO ESQUIVEL

A fourth confidential source abroad advised as follows:

On March 23, 1964, MACLOVIO HERRERA, Chief of the Travel Control Files of the Mexican Immigration Department, Mexico, D. F., advised that in a circular instruction dated March 20, 1962, the Chief of the Immigration Department described the Immigration form FM-11 as a "statistical record to be prepared every two weeks on nationals and aliens entering and leaving the country." HERRERA explained that separate FM-11 forms are submitted semimonthly by all Mexican Immigration stations for entries and departures from Mexico, and separate lists are prepared in connection with the various types of travel documents presented and submitted in duplicate (original and one carbon copy) to the Travel Control Files for checking and comparison with the tourist cards or other travel documents on which they are based. HERRERA advised, however, that numerous Mexican nationals traverse the Mexico-United States border on a daily basis without any records being made of their travel.

~~The second confidential source abroad advised that~~ On May 20, 1964, the following additional review was made of Visa records, United States Embassy, Mexico, D. F., for the names of bus passengers as indicated below:

[redacted]

MAXIMINO ESQUIVEL - No record identifiable with this person could be located.

CECILIO CARDENAZ - Visa files contain one card for CECILIO CARDENAS CISNEROS, born June 28, 1933, at El Zapote, Aguililla, Michoacan, a resident at Calle Allende No. 11, Aguililla, Michoacan, who on January 28, 1963, applied for admission to the United States as a nonquota immigrant. No visa had been granted as of May 20, 1964.

JORGE DAVILA - Visa files contain the following references to persons with the name JORGE DAVILA:

JORGE DAVILA MUNOZ, born in October, 1933, occupation travel agent, residing at Bahia de Santa Barbara No. 20, Apartment No. 210, Colonia Veronica Anzures, Mexico, D. F., presented Mexican Passport No. 32084/58 and was issued a visa which expired March 26, 1963.

JORGE DAVILA TELLO, born at Mexico, D. F., (no date given) residing at 5 de Febrero No. 132, Room No. 5, Mexico 8, D. F., Mexican Passport No. 040446/62, received a visa which expired June 9, 1960.

JORGE IGNACIO DAVILA GALVEZ, born August 1, 1946, at Tehuacan, Puebla, residing at Niza No. 81, Apartment No. 12, Colonia Juarez, Mexico, D. F., Mexican Passport No. 31324/63, obtained a one-entry visa which expired on August 16, 1963.

EULALIO RODRIGUEZ - No record identifiable with this person could be located.

ROBERTO P. GONZALEZ - There are several hundred cards on file and in the absence of descriptive data it was not possible to identify this person.

Miss COSIO - There are numerous cards on file for persons who might be known as Miss COSIO and a large number of cards for persons who might be known as Mrs. COSIO. The following are names of persons who might be known as "Miss COSIO" (also commonly spelled "COSSIO") who held United States visas as of October 2, 1963:

[redacted]

CELIA PATRICIA COSSIO RODRIGUEZ, age 10 in 1963, residing at Calle Alvaro Obregon No. 230-10, Mexico, D. F., held a visa issued September 13, 1963, valid to December 13, 1963, for one entry to the United States on a pleasure trip. The visa card was signed by this person's mother, CELIA DE COSSIO.

GUADALUPE COSIO HINOJOSA, holder of Mexican Passport No. 29856/63, a resident of Calle Cuernavaca No. 9, Colonia Condesa, Mexico, D. F., born March 9, 1903, at Mexico, D. F., held a visa issued May 14, 1963, which was to expire on November 14, 1963. Her occupation was listed as housewife-real estate owner. Her visa was secured for a trip to San Antonio, Texas.

JOSEFA COSSIO COSIO, holder of Mexican Passport No. 10026/58, residing at Calle Carmen No. 78, Mexico 1, D. F., held a visa issued August 5, 1963, which was valid to November 5, 1963, for a one-week pleasure trip to the United States.

PAULA RUSIONI - No record was located for this person.

A second confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on May 21, 1964, that a review of the National Alien Registry of the Ministry of the Interior, Mexico, D. F., failed to reveal any information identifiable with PAULA RUSIONI, which would indicate that, if this person is residing in Mexico, she is not in an alien status.

A fifth confidential source abroad advised as follows:

On May 13, 1964, Dr. ARRIGO LOPEZ CELLY of the Italian Embassy, Mexico, D. F., related that no record could be located for PAULA RUSIONI in the files at that Embassy.

On May 20, 1964, the second confidential source advised he had conducted a review of the Passport records at the Mexican Foreign Ministry, Mexico, D. F., and was unable to identify any of the following persons through a review of those

[redacted]

records. Source related that the paucity of information concerning these persons and the fact that the Passport records at the Mexican Foreign Ministry are set up in an alphabetical index according to the year of the issuance of the passports make it exceedingly difficult to locate identifiable data with only partial names.

Miss COSIO
A. MARTINEZ
PAULA RUSIONI
JORGE DAVILA
MAXIMINO ESQUIVEL
CECILIO CARDENAZ
HILDA QUEZADA
EULALIO RODRIGUEZ
PEDRO GONZALEZ
JOSE CRUZ

Regarding bus passenger ROBERTO P. GONZALEZ, source related that he located a record for one ROBERTO PALACIOS GONZALEZ, holder of Mexican Passport No. 26838/62.

Source advised on May 21, 1964, that records of the Passport Office, Mexican Foreign Ministry, disclose that ROBERTO PALACIOS GONZALEZ, holder of Mexican Passport No. 26838/62, resided in 1962 at Calle Oriente No. 300, Colonia Villa de Cortes, Mexico, D. F. His birth date is recorded as March 28, 1941, and his parents were named as EDUARDO PALACIOS and SOLEDAD GONZALEZ. In 1962 he secured a Mexican passport for the purpose of traveling to the United States with New York City listed as his final destination. His Mexican Military Service Card number is registered as No. 4461985. He was described as being single, 5'3" in height, of dark complexion, black hair, brown eyes, occupation "artist." He formerly held Mexican Passport No. 73-5:1519, which had been issued by the Mexican Consulate at Brownsville, Texas.

The second confidential source abroad advised as follows:

MARGARITA MUNGUIA, Visa Section, United States Embassy, Mexico, D. F., advised on May 22, 1964, that visa records disclose that one ROBERTO PALACIOS GONZALEZ, born March 28,

1941, and residing in 1962 at Calle Oriente 65 No. 3000, Colonia Villa de Cortes, Mexico, D. F., secured a visa on December 20, 1962, for the purpose of an eight-day pleasure visit to the State of Texas. This person's visa card lists his occupation as "movie actor." (It is noted that records of the Passport Office, Mexican Foreign Ministry, list his residence address in 1962 as Calle Oriente No. 300, Colonia Villa de Cortes, Mexico, D. F.)

At Merida, Yucatan, Mexico

A sixth confidential source abroad advised that the following inquiry was conducted on May 6, 1964:

Consul PAUL S. DWYER, United States Consulate, advised he could locate no record in the files of the Consulate for the name MARGARET A. WOLFF.

FELIX SALAZAR, caretaker in charge of the registry at the Mayan ruins of Chichen-Itza, Yucatan, made available the visitors' signature register. This register was reviewed for the period of August 1, 1963, to October 6, 1963, and no record could be located for the name MARGARET A. WOLFF.

The third confidential source abroad advised as follows:

On May 20, 1964, ERNESTO ABREU GOMEZ, Identification Section, State Judicial Police, Merida, advised that the following persons reviewed the indicated records for the period from August 1, 1963, to October 6, 1963, without locating any record for the name MARGARET A. WOLFF:

Attorney MANUEL CASTANEDA RAMIREZ, Superintendent of the Anthropology Institute, Merida, Yucatan, who reviewed the visitors' signature register at the Mayan ruins of Uxmal, Yucatan.

Attorney HUMBERTO ROSADO ESPINOLA, Barbachano Travel Agency, who reviewed the hotel registers for the Hotel Uxmal located near the site of the Uxmal ruins and for the Mayanland Hotel located near the site of the ruins of Chichen-Itza, Yucatan.

At Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, Mexico

A seventh confidential source abroad advised as follows:

On May 19, 1964, it was determined that one MARGARET A. WOLFF registered at the Ambassador Hotel in Monterrey at about 9:55 PM, October 2, 1963, and checked out of the hotel the following morning at 9:07 AM. Inquiry revealed that WOLFF was described as being of German descent and a teacher of languages. Hotel records reflect that WOLFF's residence address is listed as 2 Delaware (probably street or avenue), Dummont (possibly Dumont), New Jersey. It was determined on May 20, 1964, that WOLFF may have made travel arrangements for her trip to Mexico through a travel agency known as the Utell International Travel Agency of New Jersey with addresses listed at 2 Essex House, New York, New York, and what appeared to be 32-A Norwalk, Berjensild (probably Bergenfield), New Jersey.

According to the bus manifest, of the sixteen passengers who boarded Transportes del Norte bus No. 332 at Mexico City on October 2, 1963, Monterrey was listed as the final destination for ROBERTO P. GONZALEZ and JORGE DAVILA.

The following individuals who were named on the manifest of the feeder bus which left Guadalajara on the morning of October 2, 1963, to make connection with Transportes del Norte bus No. 332 at San Luis Potosi listed Monterrey as their final destination:

CECILIO CARDENAZ
PEDRO GONZALEZ
JOSE CRUZ
MAXIMINO ESQUIVEL

In an effort to locate the above-named persons for whom Monterrey was listed as their final destination, a third confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past advised on May 8, 1964, that he had located the following persons at Monterrey through a check of the telephone directory, voting records, and public utility

records at Monterrey, and all advised that they had not been passengers on Transportes del Norte bus No. 332 which had departed Mexico City the morning of October 2, 1963:

ROBERTO GONZALEZ, JR., residing at Calle Republica Dominicana No. 103
ROBERTO GONZALEZ, residing at Padre Mier Oriente No. 814
ROBERTO GONZALEZ, residing at Padre Mier Oriente No. 817
ROBERTO A. GONZALEZ, residing at Rio Amazonas Oriente No. 422
ROBERTO L. GONZALEZ, residing at Calle Republica Dominicana No. 219
ROBERTO M. GONZALEZ, residing at Calle Republica Dominicana No. 111
PEDRO A. GONZALEZ, residing at Calle Miguel Nieto Oriente No. 352
PEDRO G. GONZALEZ, residing at Calle Manuel del Llano Oriente No. 334
PEDRO L. GONZALEZ, residing at Serafin Pena Norte No. 714
PEDRO G. GONZALEZ, residing at General Trevino Poniente No. 1221

This source advised that he was continuing efforts to locate and identify JORGE DAVILA, CECILIO CARDENAZ, JOSE CRUZ, and MAXIMINO ESQUIVEL.

The first confidential source abroad advised as follows:

It was determined on April 15, 1964, through a check of the Central Office, Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), Washington, D. C., that the master index contained records of three border crossing cards for persons who could possibly be identical with the Transportes del Norte bus passenger, EULALIO RODRIGUEZ. The information appearing on these border crossing cards is as follows:

Border Crossing Card No. 507572 was issued at Laredo, Texas, November 26, 1958, to EULALIO RODRIGUEZ PERALES, born

May 12, 1934, at Linares, Nuevo Leon, Mexico, residence 23 de Abril Norte No. 1814, Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, Mexico.

Border Crossing Card No. 263316 was issued at Laredo, Texas, April 9, 1957, to EULALIO RODRIGUEZ CARRILLO, born February 12, 1934, at San Luis Potosi, State of San Luis Potosi, Mexico, residence Lago de Pascuaro Poniente No. 101, Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, Mexico.

Border Crossing Card No. 1339074 was issued July 9, 1963, at Laredo, Mexico, to EULALIO RODRIGUEZ GALVAN, born April 16, 1923, at Rio Verde, San Luis Potosi, Mexico, employed as a body mechanic, residence Ruperto Martinez Oriente No. 956, Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, Mexico.

The third confidential source advised as follows:

On April 30, 1964, EULALIO RODRIGUEZ GALVAN, who resides at Washington Oriente No. 1220, Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, advised that he formerly resided at Ruperto Martinez Oriente No. 956 in Monterrey. He stated he is 40 years of age and an unemployed solderer. He said he had not visited the United States since September, 1963, when he traveled to Brownsville, Texas. He related that he also visited McAllen and Mission, Texas, at that time and was arrested by United States Immigration officers and deported to Mexico. He said he had been required to surrender his border crossing card at that time. He affirmed that he had not returned to the United States since that time and had not been a passenger on the aforementioned Transportes del Norte bus.

On May 1, 1964, JOSE RODRIGUEZ PERALES, who resides at 23 de Abril Norte No. 1814, Colonia Venustiano Carranza, Monterrey, advised that he has a brother named EULALIO RODRIGUEZ PERALES, who for some time has been residing at Alamo, Texas, and is employed at the Jones Office Supply, 1065 Broadway, McAllen, Texas. He did not know EULALIO's street address but stated his mailing address is Post Office Box 175, Alamo.

Efforts are being made to locate and interview EULALIO RODRIGUEZ PERALES at McAllen and Alamo, Texas.

[redacted]

Source reported on May 6, 1964, that he had been unable to locate EULALIO RODRIGUEZ CARRILLO who is registered as residing at Lago de Pascuaro Poniente No. 101, Monterrey, but was continuing efforts to locate this person.

At Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mexico

An eighth confidential source abroad advised as follows:

On April 3, 1964, Vice Consul OTTO WAGNER, United States Consulate General, Guadalajara, reported that no record of a United States visa issued during August, September, and October, 1963, could be located for the following:

HILDA QUEZADA
JOSE CRUZ
CECILIO CARDENAZ
MAXIMINO ESQUIVEL
PEDRO GONZALEZ

A fourth confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past advised on April 19, 22, and 28, 1964, that he had conducted the following investigation at Guadalajara:

A check of the local telephone directory, files of the power and light company, and the Guadalajara Census Bureau failed to locate any information which would aid in identifying the passengers listed below. Source advised that the names are common in the area and that he had interviewed numerous persons with the same surnames without locating anyone who was acquainted with the passengers.

HILDA QUEZADA
JOSE CRUZ
MAXIMINO ESQUIVEL
CECILIO CARDENAZ
PEDRO GONZALEZ

[redacted]

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 105-82555

SERIAL NO. NOT RECORDED 5/29/64

PAGE NO. 1

NO. OF PAGES 1

SECTION NO.

170

STATE

REFERRAL

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-58)

FBI

Date: 6/3/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555) (7)

FROM: SAC, DETROIT (100-31965)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD;
IS-R-CUBA
OO: DALLAS

ReBuairtel to Detroit, WFO and Mexico City 5/5/64.

The following is set out for New York information:

ARNOLD LOUIS KESSLER, 18266 Pinehurst, Detroit, Mich. alleged to have made statement on about 2/24-25/64 he had dinner with OSWALD in Mexico City prior to the assassination of President KENNEDY.

On interview 4/30/64 KESSLER denied contact with OSWALD and stated, in part, that he had come from Calif. to Detroit about 9/17/63; was in Detroit on 9/28/63, his birthday; departed Detroit first week 10/63; spent one day in Chicago, two days in St. Louis, and approximately one week in Guanajuato, Mexico; went to Mexico City about middle of 10/63; worked for a Mexico City newspaper from 11/63 to first part of 2/64; thereafter, proceded to Sao Paulo, Brazil, arriving about 3/17/64;

On 6/2/64, it was determined that American Express Traveller's Checks had been issued to ARNOLD KESSLER on 10/11/63 in Detroit. The checks issued were identified as follows:

20 of $10.00 denominations, numbered AA 18580650 to incl. 669.

10 of $20.00 denominations, numbered DA 29039657 to incl. 866.

Neighbor does not recall seeing ARNOLD KESSLER in Detroit 9/63. No other records located placing KESSLER in Detroit at other than 10/11/63.

REC-49

3 - Bureau (RM)
2 - New York (105-38431) (RM)
2 - Dallas (100-10461) (RM)
2 - Detroit

EX-103

4 JUN 4

Approved: JRM/pas Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

(9) 6 JUN 9 1964

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It is to be noted that he was issued a passport 9/10/63 at San Francisco, Calif. It is also noted that LEE HARVEY OSWALD departed from Mexico on 10/3/63.

In consideration of this information, UACB, Detroit will interview ARNOLD KESSLER, now reported in Detroit, and/or his father, SAM KESSLER, to determine more detailed account of KESSLER's location from 9/10/63 to 10/11/63.

New York is requested to check American Express Co. records at 65 Broadway, New York 6, New York and determine where travellers checks, described above, were cashed, when cashed and by whom.

In accordance with Bureau instructions in this matter, New York should surep results.

SECRET

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - Conrad
1 - DeLoach
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan
1 - Mail Room
1 - Goble

June 4, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

There are enclosed a list and two copies each of nine reports and six memoranda containing further results of our investigation concerning Lee Harvey Oswald.

We will continue to furnish you with communications in duplicate containing further results of our investigation.

Upon removal of the classified material submitted herewith, this transmittal letter becomes unclassified.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (31)

NOTE: This letter is classified "Secret" because one of the enclosures is so classified. These reports and memoranda, consisting of 31 pages, have been reviewed by the supervisors, Mr. Belmont and Mr. Malley.

TNG:mhw (12)

REC-49

EX-103

SECRET

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JUN 3 1964

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI WASH DC

FBI MIAMI

412 PM EST URGENT 6-3-54 GP

TO DIRECTOR (105-82555)

FROM MIAMI (105-8342) 1 P

LEE HARVEY OSWALD. IS DASH R DASH CUBA.

REBUTEL JUNE TWO SIXTYFOUR ON SUBMISSION OF LHM RE ORGANIZATIONS.

LHM ON THIRTIETH OF NOVEMBER AND JURE SUBMITTED MAY TWENTYNINE. LHM ON FPCC AND REVISED LHM ON SNFE DASH ALPHA SIXTYSIX BEING SUBMITTED TODAY.

END

REC-49 105-82555-317
EX-103
5 JUN 4 1964

WBS 58 JUN 9 1964

FBI WASH DC

6/2/64

Airtel

To: SAC, Dallas (100-10421)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA.;
IS-R-CUBA

Reurtel 5/27/64, requesting original exhibits or photographs be forwarded to Dallas to assist in tracing of evidence.

There is being forwarded to Dallas, under separate cover by registered airmail, the original exhibits identified as Items C1, C6 through C8, C10 through C13, C38, C40, C47 through C59, C137, C138, C148 and C251 through C253.

In addition, photographs (front and back) of B1(1) through B1(12), D206 and D207, photographs of the back of a part of D6 and a Xerox copy (front and back) of D28 are being transmitted with the original evidence items.

It should be noted that D71, referred to in referenced teletype, is not an original evidence item but is a photograph of the D207 photograph originally in Oswald's wallet. The items comprising D43, 156, 157 and 159 do not bear identifying data on the back side. D6, referred to in your teletype as being identical to K41, actually consists of K14, K15, K16 and K17 whereas K41 is D11. K14 has no identifying information on the back side. Photographs of the back side of K15, K16 and K17 are being included with the evidence items as set out above under D6.

Return original evidence items to the Laboratory.

1 - Mr. Belmont (sent direct)
1 - Mr. Rosen "
1 - Mr. Sullivan "
1 - Mr. Malley "
1 - Mr. Lenihan "
1 - Mr. Rogge "
1 - Bufile (62-109060)

RAF:sh
(12)

REC-49 EX-103

JUN 5 3 50 PM '64

RECEIVED COMM-FBI

55 JUN 9 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

1 - J. I. Cavanaugh
1 - J. C. Stokes

5/8/64

Airtel

To: SAC, San Antonio (105-2909)
2 - Dallas (100-10461)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Rerep of SA John M. Kemmy dated 4/30/64 at San Antonio. Rerep is not suitable for dissemination to Commission. Following nonsubstantive errors have been noted therein and are being corrected at Bureau. Dallas and San Antonio do likewise:

On pages 6, 7, 13 and 14 name of Transportes del Norte Bus Company is improperly set forth as Transportes del Nortes.

Page 9, paragraph 1, October "3" when it first appears should be October "2."

Page 13, next to last line, word "was" should be "were."

Page 27, paragraph 1, line 5, first numeral "3" should be "2."

Page 30, paragraph 2, line 4, year should be "1963."

Page 60, paragraph 1, "Massachusetts" is misspelled.

Page 67, paragraph 2, line 4, word "dated" should be "date."

Page 68, paragraph 2, line 13, "Laredo" should be "Monterrey."

Following nonsubstantive errors are to be corrected by San Antonio and amended pages submitted to Dallas and Bureau:

Words "Terminal on the bus" sixth line, first paragraph, page 58, should be deleted, and word "reflect" fifth line, same

MAILED 5
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COMM-FBI

Tolson
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DeLoach
Evans
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Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes

JCS:pah (7)

REC-49 105-82555-3977

EX-103

11 JUN 5 1964

(SEE NOTE PAGE 3)

56 JUN 11 1964

TELETYPE UNIT

PERS. REC. UNIT

paragraph, should be changed to "show." Word "at" ninth line, same paragraph should be changed to "the." San Antonio submit amended page 58.

Last sentence in synopsis, rerep, does not properly synopsize portion of details from page 74 through end to which it apparently relates. Submit amended page 1 synopsizing comments of Bradford and note negative results of effort to locate safe-deposit box for Oswald in Laredo.

San Antonio score errors for foregoing nonsubstantive delinquencies.

Following errors of substance noted in rerep:

Page 18 through 20 set forth 12/13/63 FD-302 concerning baggage guide list which was previously reported and which, in first paragraph page 18 and in list itself at spaces designated seats 2, 8, 12, 13, 16 and 18, contain incorrect information. pages 17 through 20 of rerep are being rewritten at Bureau and inserts will be furnished to San Antonio and Dallas.

The interview of Dewey Bradford appearing on pages 74 and 75 contains numerous errors and cannot be disseminated in form submitted. Note in this regard that on page 74 Bradford claimed date he saw man believed to be Oswald in Morgan's Gun Shop was Friday, 11/1/63, day before Texas-SMU game played in Dallas, 11/2/63. Page 75 records Bradford as stating incident occurred on day of Texas-SMU game. This point is particularly pertinent as Oswald is known to have been employed at Texas School Book Depository in Dallas, on 11/1/63. San Antonio tel 4/7/64 concerning Bradford's revelations indicates that he could not recall the caliber of ammunition sought by man thought to be Oswald. This was not established in interview in report which stresses that man thought to be Oswald was seeking particular caliber and repeated the caliber to Morgan. SAtel 4/7/64 recorded name of Bradford's brother-in-law as H. B. Whitson and address of Morgan Gun Shop as 1401 Jacksonboro. Page 74 rerep shows name Bradford's brother-in law to be H. V. Whitson and address of gun shop as 1401 Jacksboro Highway. Word "stepped" fourth line, third paragraph, page 74, is misspelled. Word "and" third line, fourth paragraph, page 74, should be deleted and first sentence that paragraph should be extended to show that Bradford could not recall caliber of ammunition sought. San Antonio rewrite pages 74 and 75 and submit amended

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Tele. Room

inserts to Bureau and Dallas. In cover communication comment on correct initial of Whitson, correct address of gun shop and correct date of incident in question. Also advise as to date Bradford first indicated desire to furnish his observations to your office and, if this did not occur until 4/7/64, advise if he was questioned as to why he delayed for so long a period of time in making his observations known.

Regarding substantive errors, submit explanations of personnel who prepared the original FD-302s dated 12/13/63 (pages 18, 19 and 20 of rerep) and dated 4/15/64 (pages 74 and 75 of rerep); of Special Agent John M. Kenny for including incorrect FD-302sin rerep and of supervisory official who approved rerep. Also submit recommendations for administrative action.

Dallas note that last sentence page 75 rerep records that Whitson, owner of used car lot in Fort Worth, told Bradford he knew the individual thought to be Oswald as that person, on occasions, hung out at his used car lot. This information was not contained in San Antonio 4/7/64 tel. Insure this point is covered during interview of Whitson. In event Whitson makes positive identification of Oswald as the customer at the gun shop, ascertain when he realized Oswald was the customer and why he did not make this known to Bureau. Advise when results of interview of Whitson and Morgan are to be submitted to Bureau.

NOTE:

While there are several errors of minor nature in rerep as indicated herein, there are two errors of substance. A baggage manifest on a bus on which Oswald traveled was previously described and reported in an FD-302 in San Antonio's 12/17/63 report. This was in error in that it was reported the list showed 18 passengers boarding the bus at Nuevo Laredo, 12 en route to Mexico City, 6 en route to Monterrey. It also incorrectly indicated that lines drawn at six seats on the manifest represented individuals traveling with people listed in the previous seats. This was incorrect, as we now find the bus is normally filled to capacity (41 people) and the 18 entries on the list related to luggage checked on bus and not passengers, as did the lines at the six points on the manifest. Rerep contains detailed explanation of the manifest obtained

from employees of the bus company.

NOTE CONTINUED:

Accordingly, the incorrect FD-302 should not have been reinserted in this report and Bureau has rewritten the defective pages properly setting forth the manifest. The FD-302, pages 74 and 75, re interview of Bradford, records that Bradford observed Oswald attempting to purchase ammunition in a Fort Worth gun shop on 11/1/63, a Friday. In another place it records the incident as occurring on 11/2/63, a Saturday. In addition, the FD-302 has other errors therein which make it unsuitable for dissemination.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE R

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

MAY 26 19

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

In his deposition of April 30, 1964, Mr. James C. Cadigan testified that the signature "A. Hidell" appearing on a Fair Play for Cuba Committee card found in Oswald's wallet did not appear to be in the handwriting of Lee Harvey Oswald.

There is some possibility that the signature is in the handwriting of Marina Oswald. Known samples of Marina's Latin handwriting include Commission Exhibits 110, 404A, 408A, 409A, and 420.

Could you please determine who wrote the signature.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

MAY 27 1964

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

110 & 24

Letter to Sec. Rusk 6/2/64 requesting they interview Marina.

EX-103 REC-49 3978

INDEXING BIES

XEROX JUN 5 1964

MAY 27 1964

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21 MAR 5 1973

56 JUN 11 1964

PERS. REC. UNIT

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 105-82555

SERIAL NO. NOT RECORDED 6/2/64

PAGE NO. 1

NO. OF PAGES 1

SECTION NO.

170

CIA

REFERRAL

- Belmont (Enc,)
- DeLoach (Enc.)
1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan (Enc.)
1 - Goble (Enc.)
6-5-64

airtel

To: SAC, New York (105-38431)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Enclosed is one copy of the column "Capital Bulletin" which appeared on pages 4 and 5 of the "National Review Bulletin," June 9, 1964, issue, Volume 16, Number 23. You will note that part of the column deals with the Oswald case and that the author of the column speaks of "a former Russian national, who is both a former Communist and a practicing scholar," who believes Oswald was probably a Soviet agent.

This individual should be identified so he may be interviewed as to whether he has any real evidence to support his belief.

The masthead of the "National Review Bulletin" sets forth that the offices of the publication are at 150 East 35th Street, New York, New York. New York should contact the appropriate official of this publication and through him the author of the above-mentioned column and determine the identity of the individual who was mentioned in the column as believing that Oswald was probably a Soviet agent. Set out a lead to the appropriate office to have this individual interviewed to determine whether he has real evidence to support his belief.

JUN 5 - 1964 COMM-FBI

One copy of the above-mentioned column is enclosed for Dallas for its information.

REC-31 105-82555-3971

Enc.
1 - Dallas (100-10461) (Enc.)

NOTE: Although the information in the column speculating that Oswald was probably a Soviet agent contains no indication of new evidence, nevertheless, it is believed we should identify the source of this info and interview him to be sure he does not possess any new evidence.

TNG:mhw (9)
JUN 10 1964

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Sullivan
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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

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1 - Belmont
1 - DeLoach

SAC, Dallas (100-10461) 6/5/64

Director, FBI (105-82555)

1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Branigan
1 - Malley
1 - Lenihan

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

Enclosed is a copy of a letter from the President's Commission dated May 29, 1964, enclosing the translation of documents furnished to the Secretary of State by the Soviets concerning the hospitalization of Lee Harvey Oswald while he was in Russia. The attachment to the Commission letter is also enclosed herewith.

This data is being furnished for your perusal and information and need not be included in a report prepared for dissemination.

Enclosures - 2

REL:mac
(10)

NOTE:

See cover memorandum Branigan to Sullivan, same caption, dated 6/4/64, prepared by REL:mac.

REC-28

EX-103

12 JUN 5 1964

MAILED 30
JUN 5 1964
COMM-FBI

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

June 5, 1964

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. O. H. Bartlett
1 - Mr. Rogge

Airtel

To: SAC, Dallas (100-10461)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS - R - CUBA
ATTENTION CRIMINAL SECTION

ReBuairtels to Dallas 5/22/64, and WFO 5/25/64, concerning President's Commission letter 5/20/64, which requested tracing of evidence by exhibiting the original evidence or photographs thereof.

As you are aware, Items 31, 32, 33, 35 and 36 listed in the Commission's letter of 5/20/64, are being handled by WFO.

As indicated in referenced Bureau airtel 5/22/64, the following information on Items 3 and 34 is furnished for incorporation in your over-all memoranda.

Item (3) - Two rifle bullet fragments, C2 and C3

C2 - On 6/2/64, SA Orrin H. Bartlett displayed a photograph of Exhibit C2, a rifle bullet fragment, to Thomas G. Mills, Chief Hospital Corpsman, U. S. Navy, assigned to the doctor's office, White House, Washington, D. C. Mills identified the fragment as the one he recovered from the space between the right front seat and the door panel of the right front door on the President's car. This recovery was made on the night of 11/22/63 after the President's car was returned to Washington, D. C., from Dallas, Texas. This bullet fragment was turned over to SA Bartlett of the FBI on 11/22/63.

C3 - On 6/2/64, SA Orrin H. Bartlett displayed a photograph of Exhibit C3, a rifle bullet fragment, to Mr. Paul Paterni, Deputy Chief, U. S. Secret Service, Washington, D. C. Paterni identified this fragment as the one he recovered from

1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

RDR:job
(9)

EX-103

REC-82

SEE NOTE PAGE 2

6 JUN 5 1964

MAILED 8
JUN 5 - 1964
COMM-FBI

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

the middle of the front seat of the President's car. This recovery was made on the night of 11/22/63 after the car was returned to Washington, D. C., from Dallas, Texas. This bullet fragment was turned over to SA Bartlett of the FBI on 11/22/63.

Item (34) - Letter to ACLU, D46

D46 - On 5/27/64, Assistant Director Courtney A. Evans displayed a photograph of Exhibit D46, a letter to the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) bearing the signature of Lee H. Oswald and a membership application bearing the name Lee H. Oswald to Mrs. Susan Newman, Assistant Secretary to the Attorney General of the United States. Mrs. Newman stated she recalled receiving this exhibit in a letter received from an official of the ACLU on 11/27/63. Mrs. Newman stated the original letter from the ACLU was returned and the Exhibit D46 was turned over to Assistant Director Evans.

Dallas should insure every effort is made to expedite this matter.

NOTE: Commission letter 5/20/64, listed some 37 items of evidence which they wanted shown to the individual who first found the particular item and who can identify it by inspection.

Some of the evidence was obtained here in Washington through liaison and other sources. The information contained in the above airtel will be incorporated by Dallas in a letterhead memorandum for dissemination. This matter will be followed closely and when the results are obtained, the Commission will be notified.

36 (Rev. 12-15-56)

FBI

Date: 6/1/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS - R - CUBA

Re Bureau airtel to Dallas, 5/22/64, requesting a review of Dallas newspapers for the period March 16 through May 16, 1963, to determine if any other political leader of the approximate stature of former Vice President RICHARD M. NIXON had been mentioned as making a visit to Dallas, Texas.

Enclosed herewith are 10 copies of a letterhead memorandum reflecting the requested review.

The Agents conducting this review were RAYMOND P. YELCHAK and W. JAMES WOOD.

Enc. (10)
RPG/ds
(5)

REC-28 - 3982

EX-103

ENCLOSURE

SOVIET SECTION

6 JUN 8 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas, Texas
June 1, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

On May 25, 26 and 27, 1964, microfilm copies of all editions of the "Dallas Times Herald" and the "Dallas Morning News," daily newspapers published at Dallas, Texas, for the period March 16 through May 16, 1963, were reviewed at the Dallas Public Library, Dallas, Texas, by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The April 18, 21, 23 and 24, 1963, editions of the "Dallas Times Herald" contain articles concerning the visit of the Vice President, LYNDON B. JOHNSON, to Dallas, Texas, for the second Annual NASA Manned Space Flight Conference. The Vice President delivered the major address at this Conference on April 23, 1963. According to the articles, Mr. JOHNSON arrived in Dallas before Noon on April 23, 1963, and departed Dallas later that same day.

The April 24, 1963, edition of the "Dallas Times Herald" is headlined, "LBJ Sees Kennedy Dallas Visit - One-Day Texas Tour Eyed." This article reflects that "President KENNEDY may visit Dallas and other major Texas cities this summer, Vice President LYNDON B. JOHNSON said during his whirlwind visit here. The Vice President said he hopes President KENNEDY's schedule will permit him to attend a breakfast in Ft. Worth, a luncheon in Dallas, an afternoon tea in San Antonio and a dinner in Houston on a one-day visit to Texas in the near future. Mr. JOHNSON mentioned the possibility of the presidential visit during an hour-long session with executives of the Times Herald and KRLD-AM-FM and TV Tuesday afternoon."

The April 3, 18, 21, 23 and 24, 1963, editions of the "Dallas Morning News" also contain articles concerning the visit of Vice President JOHNSON to Dallas for the second Annual NASA Manned Space Flight Conference.

COPIES DESTROYED

21 FEB 27 1973

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

With the exception of the above-mentioned articles dealing with Mr. JOHNSON's visit to Dallas, no mention was found in the newspapers reviewed of any visit or proposed visit of any other political leader of the approximate stature of former Vice President of the United States, RICHARD M. NIXON.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas, Texas
June 1, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

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There was not found in any of the above-mentioned issues of these daily newspapers any mention concerning the visit or proposed visit of some other political leader of the approximate stature of the former Vice President of the United States, RICHARD M. NIXON; however, the following was noted:

The April 18, 21, 23 and 24, 1963, editions of the "Dallas Times Herald" contain articles concerning the visit of the Vice President, LYNDON B. JOHNSON, to Dallas, Texas, for the second Annual NASA Manned Space Flight Conference. The Vice President delivered the major address at this Conference on April 23, 1963. According to the articles, Mr. JOHNSON arrived in Dallas before Noon on April 23, 1963, and departed Dallas later that same day.

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attend a breakfast in Ft. Worth, a luncheon in Dallas, an afternoon tea in San Antonio and a dinner in Houston on a one-day visit to Texas in the near future. Mr. JOHNSON mentioned the possibility of the presidential visit during an hour-long session with executives of the Times Herald and KRLD-AM-FM and TV Tuesday afternoon."

The April 3, 18, 21, 23 and 24, 1963, editions of the "Dallas Morning News" also contain articles concerning the visit of Vice President JOHNSON to Dallas for the second Annual NASA Manned Space Flight Conference.

With the exception of the above mentioned articles dealing with Mr Johnson's visit to Dallas on the above mentioned date, we found no record of any visit or proposed visit of any other political leaders of the opposite political Party to Dallas during the period of Mr Lee Harvey Oswald's residency in Dallas.

M. Nichols.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas, Texas
June 1, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

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The April 3, 18, 21, 23 and 24, 1963, editions of the "Dallas Morning News" also contain articles concerning the visit of Vice President JOHNSON to Dallas for the second Annual NASA Manned Space Flight Conference.

1 - Belmont
1 - DeLoach
1 - Sullivan
1 - Rosen
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Stokes

June 4, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

There are enclosed herewith two copies of a memorandum dated May 22, 1964, dealing with Exhibit C 254, a piece of luggage believed to have been the property of Lee Harvey Oswald.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures - 2

JCS:mac
(9)

NOTE:

The enclosed letterhead has been approved for dissemination by Messrs. Belmont and Malley. It establishes that the date "9/26" appearing on the side of C 254 was placed thereon by Mexican Custom Inspectors at Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, on that date.

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Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes

JUN 5 1964

11 JUN 5 1964

1 - Belmont
1 - DeLoach
1 - Sullivan
1 - Rosen
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan

June 4, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Lee Harvey Oswald

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of May 20, 1964, requesting this Bureau to conduct additional investigation regarding Marina Oswald's statement that shortly after April 10, 1963, Lee Harvey Oswald expressed an interest in attacking Mr. Richard Nixon.

Enclosed for the Commission are two copies of a memorandum dated May 26, 1964, at New Orleans, Louisiana, which sets forth results of our review of newspapers in New Orleans, pertinent to your request. Also enclosed are two copies of a memorandum dated June 1, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, which sets forth results of our review of Dallas newspapers for the period March 16, through May 16, 1963. You will note that such memorandum reports that Mr. Lyndon B. Johnson, then Vice President of the United States, visited Dallas on April 23, 1963, for purpose of delivering the major address at the second Annual NASA Manned Space Flight Conference.

Inasmuch as our inquiries have established that Mr. Johnson visited Dallas on April 23, 1963, 13 days after the attempted assassination of General Edwin Walker, we are recontacting Marina Oswald to ascertain if she was possibly confused when she indicated on February 24, 1964, that approximately two weeks after the General Walker incident of April 10, 1963, Oswald contemplated attacking Richard Nixon. We will question Marina Oswald in detail to determine if there is any possibility Oswald meant to attack Mr. Johnson rather than Mr. Nixon. Results of our interview with Marina Oswald in this matter will be immediately forwarded to the Commission upon receipt.

REC-8 62-109090-3341

ST-112

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

11 JUN 5 1964

Enclosures - 4
REL:mac (9)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

Tolson
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Sullivan
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Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TELETYPE UNIT

COMM-FBI

JUN 5 1964

FBI - WASH. D.C.

JUN 2 03 PM '64

RECORDS - READING ROOM

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE:

Marina Oswald has indicated Lee Harvey Oswald admitted to her attempted assassination of General Walker on evening on April 10, 1963. Marina told us on 2/24/69 that approximately two weeks after Walker incident Oswald indicated he was going to attack Nixon but she locked him in a bathroom to prevent him following through with such attempt. Our investigation indicated Nixon was not in Dallas during period mentioned by Marina. Review of Dallas newspapers revealed President Johnson was in Dallas April 23, 1963, making a speech. Johnson, at that time Vice President of the United States. Inasmuch as Mr. Nixon is a former Vice President we are recontacting Marina to determine if there is any possibility Mr. Johnson rather than Mr. Nixon was the intended victim of Oswald.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-12-58)

FBI

Date: 5/26/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (100-16601)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA.
IS - R - CUBA

ReButel to Dallas and New Orleans, 5/22/64, and a copy of the President's Commission letter to the Bureau, 5/20/64.

Re statement of MARINA OSWALD that subject shortly after 4/10/63 expressed interest in attacking RICHARD NIXON.

Enclosed for the Bureau are ten copies and for Dallas three copies of a letterhead memorandum pertaining to a review of the issues of the New Orleans Times Picayune newspaper during the period 4/24/63 to 9/30/63 plus contact with established sources at the various news media in New Orleans.

REC-28 105-82555-3985

15 MAY 28 1964

ENCLOSURE Y-103

(3) - Bureau (Enc. 10) (RM)
2 - Dallas (100-10461) (Enc. 3) (RM)
2 - New Orleans

SAC:cv (7)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

C C- Wick

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
New Orleans, Louisiana
May 26, 1964

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

On May 25, 1964, issues of the "New Orleans Times Picayune" newspaper, a daily newspaper published at New Orleans, Louisiana, for the period April 24, 1963, to September 30, 1963, were reviewed by a Special Agent of the FBI.

The issues reviewed did not reveal that Richard Nixon had been in or was reported to have been in New Orleans, Louisiana, during this period.

These issues did not reveal the visit or proposed visit of some other political leader of the approximate stature of Mr. Nixon.

On May 26, 1964, the following individuals were contacted, and they advised that to their knowledge Richard Nixon had not been in New Orleans, Louisiana, during the year 1963:

John Corpenon, News Director,
WDSU-TV, 520 Royal Street,
New Orleans, Louisiana

Carroll Trosclair, reporter,
United Press International,
520 Royal Street,
New Orleans, Louisiana

William Reed, News Director,
WWL-TV, 1024 North Rampart Street,
New Orleans, Louisiana

COPIES DESTROYED
21 FEB 27 1973

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555) DATE: 5/28/64

FROM : LEGAT, MEXICO (105-3702) (P)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA
IS - R - CUBA

ENCLOSURES

1. Fourteen (14) copies of a letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above.

2. Two (2) Xerox copies of the passenger list or "Venta de Boletos" (Sale of Tickets) form covering a trip made by Flecha Roja bus No. 516 from Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, to Mexico, D. F., by way of Sabinas Hidalgo, Nuevo Leon, and Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, on 4/9/64. (THESE ARE MERELY SAMPLE COPIES AND ARE BEING FORWARDED TO SERVE AS AN ILLUSTRATION AND GUIDE AS TO THE MAKEUP OF A PASSENGER LIST ON FLECHA ROJA BUS TRIPS ORIGINATING IN NUEVO LAREDO WITH FINAL DESTINATION OF MEXICO, D. F. THESE SAMPLES HAVE NO DIRECT BEARING ON THE TRAVEL OF SUBJECT OSWALD.)

REFERENCES

Buairtel to Mexico City dated 5/18/64, enclosing copies of San Antonio teletype dated 5/15/64 dealing with reinterview of ROBERTO RAMOS, manager, Flecha Roja bus lines, Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas.

Mexico City letter and LHM dated 5/5/64 dealing with efforts to obtain passenger lists for Flecha Roja bus No. 516 which traveled from Nuevo Laredo to Mexico City 9/26-27/63.

Bucab No. 87 to Mexico City dated 5/13/64.

Mexico City cable to Bureau dated 5/15/64 regarding efforts to locate Flecha Roja bus manifest for 9/26-27/63.

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

7 - Bureau (Encs. 16)
(1 - Liaison Section)
(2 - Dallas, 100-10461)
(2 - San Antonio, 105-2909)
1 - Mexico City.
HJP:plb
(8)

ST-112

15 JUN 3 1964

SOVIET SECTION

MC 105-3702

ADMINISTRATIVE

On 5/25/64 ALEJANDRO SAUCEDO, manager of the Flecha Roja bus terminal, Mexico, D. F., made available the original passenger list of which copies are being forwarded as enclosures to this communication. The original is being returned to SAUCEDO in accordance with his request.

As noted, the passenger list for the Flecha Roja bus trip from Nuevo Laredo to Mexico, D. F., is actually composed of three separate lists, one compiled at Nuevo Laredo, one at Sabinas Hidalgo, and one at Monterrey.

It is noted that names are recorded for all passengers who have destinations listed as Mexico (referring to Mexico, D. F.) with the exception of those who have space designated for the following seat numbers on the Nuevo Laredo passenger list:

Seat No. 7 - a half-fare ticket, indicating this seat was designated for a minor child.

Seat No. 12 - ditto marks indicate this person was possibly traveling with TERESA ESQUEIRO.

Concerning seats numbered 24, 27, and 28, CRISTIANI ANDREANI L. advised on 5/25/64 that it was his opinion the tickets purchased for those seats were sold by the Flecha Roja ticket seller at the Mexican Customs station in Nuevo Laredo.

It appears that, in referring to the absence of names on Flecha Roja passenger lists or "Venta de Boletos" forms made up at Nuevo Laredo, ROBERTO RAMOS is correctly referring to the method of recording the ticket sales made at the Continental bus line office in Laredo for trips to the interior of Mexico and to the method of recording such sales made at the Customs station in Nuevo Laredo.

Concerning the interview of Captain MANUEL LECUONA RAMOS, it is to be noted that he gave every evidence of desiring to cooperate. At the same time he obviously was uneasy about the questions concerning the Flecha Roja passenger list. He tended to pass off lightly the matter of the list even though it was pointed out to him that it is considered very important from the standpoint of identifying other passengers who traveled with OSWALD from Nuevo Laredo to Mexico, D. F.

From the information obtained and set forth in the enclosed LHM that passengers who purchase tickets for Mexico City at the Continental office in Laredo, Texas, or at the Mexican Customs station at the International Bridge do not have their names listed on the passenger or "Sale of Tickets" list but only their ticket numbers, it is believed the following may have occurred:

Lt. ARTURO BOSCH, in the company of one or more other investigators from LECUONA's office, did pick up the three-part passenger list for the trip of Flecha Roja bus No. 516 which departed Nuevo Laredo on 9/26/63 for Mexico City with intermediate stops at Sabinas Hidalgo and Monterrey. Since in all probability OSWALD's ticket to Mexico City was purchased through Continental, either in Laredo or at some other point, only a ticket number for him and not his name would have appeared on the passenger list. When the list was examined in LECUONA's office and OSWALD's name was not found thereon, it was considered to be of no importance and was discarded at that time.

If this did occur, as theorized, it is believed that neither Capt. LECUONA nor Lt. BOSCH will ever admit having had the list since to do so would be an admission of sloppy investigation on their part.

Possibly bearing on this is the fact that on 5/21/64 Capt. LECUONA not only stated he would question Lt. BOSCH but would instruct the latter to call at the Legat Office to discuss the matter. BOSCH has not appeared to date and efforts to locate him at LECUONA's office have been unsuccessful. These efforts are continuing.

SOURCES

The first confidential source abroad is Legat, Mexico, File 105-3702.

The second confidential source abroad is [redacted]

The third confidential source abroad is [redacted]

The fourth confidential source abroad is [redacted]

MC 105-3702

CLASSIFICATION

The enclosed LHM has been classified "Confidential" to protect the Bureau's foreign operations.

COPIES

Extra copies of this communication are designated for the San Antonio Office, which has conducted extensive investigation in the past related to the material contained in the enclosed LHM.

LEAD

MEXICO CITY

Mexico, D. F., Mexico:

Will continue to vigorously and immediately handle all investigation growing out of leads in this case and report results promptly.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

[redacted] May 28, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

BASIS FOR INQUIRY

A confidential source abroad has advised that the baggage manifest for bus No. 516 of the "Servicios Unidos Autobuses Blancos Flecha Roja, S. A. de C. V." (The Unified Services of White Autobuses Red Arrow, Incorporated), commonly referred to as the Flecha Roja bus line, which departed from Nuevo Laredo, State of Tamaulipas, Mexico, on September 26, 1963, and arrived at Mexico, D. F. (D. F. refers to "Distrito Federal" - Federal District or the Mexican Federal Capital), the following day, included as a passenger thereon the name of "LEE HARVEY OSWALD."

According to the source, several persons who traveled on that bus as passengers definitely identified photographs of LEE HARVEY OSWALD as being a young American who was a passenger thereon.

INFORMATION REGARDING METHOD OF ENTERING DATA ON FLECHA ROJA PASSENGER LIST FORMS FOR NUEVO LAREDO-MEXICO, D. F., TRIPS

A second confidential source abroad advised as follows:

On May 25, 1964, both ALEJANDRO SAUCEDO, manager, and CRISTIANI ANDREANI L., superintendent and co-owner, Flecha Roja bus terminal, Mexico, D. F., advised that the passenger list or manifest form used by the Flecha Roja bus line is synonymous with the "Venta de Boletos" (Sale of Tickets) form used by the Flecha Roja bus line.

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

A third confidential source abroad advised as follows:

On May 21, 1964, CRISTIANI ANDREANI L. furnished the following information with regard to the matter of entering data on the passenger list form for Flecha Roja bus trips originating at Nuevo Laredo with Mexico, D. F., as the final destination point:

The complete passenger list for Flecha Roja bus trips originating at Nuevo Laredo with final destination being Mexico, D. F., actually is made up of three separate lists as follows:

(1) Passenger list prepared for those boarding at Nuevo Laredo.

(2) Passenger list prepared for those boarding at Sabinas Hidalgo, State of Nuevo Leon.

(3) Passenger list prepared for those boarding at Monterrey, State of Nuevo Leon.

At Laredo, Texas, where the Continental bus line makes the sale of Flecha Roja bus line tickets for trips from Nuevo Laredo to places of destination in Mexico, there is no record made of the name of the bus passengers for the Flecha Roja bus line. No passenger manifest is compiled at Laredo; however, the ticket number sold by the Continental bus line at Laredo and the point of destination in Mexico are entered on the Flecha Roja passenger list which is compiled at Nuevo Laredo. Usually tickets sold by the Continental bus line will have a letter prefix before the ticket number. No Flecha Roja office is maintained at Laredo.

When a bus ticket is sold at the Flecha Roja bus line office in Nuevo Laredo for travel from Nuevo Laredo with the final destination being Mexico City, the ticket number, the name of the passenger, and the final destination are entered and recorded on the passenger list or manifest which is prepared at Nuevo Laredo. In instances involving a man and wife traveling together, normally only the name of either the husband or wife will appear. Similarly in the

[redacted]

case of a child and his parents or guardian traveling together, the name of one parent or guardian will appear; however, the ticket number is recorded for each traveler.

If a bus ticket is sold at the Flecha Roja bus line office in Nuevo Laredo for travel only to Monterrey or to points other than the final destination of Mexico, D. F., then only the ticket number and the destination are entered on the passenger manifest and the passenger's name is not recorded.

On May 25, 1964, CRISTIANI ANDREANI L. advised the second confidential source abroad that another instance in which the name of the passenger who purchases a ticket at Nuevo Laredo for travel to the interior of Mexico is not recorded is as follows:

The Flecha Roja bus line in Nuevo Laredo maintains a ticket seller at the Mexican Customs station at the International Bridge in Nuevo Laredo. In those instances when the ticket sale is made at the Customs station for a trip on a Flecha Roja bus from Nuevo Laredo to the interior of Mexico, including Mexico, D. F., the name of the passenger is not recorded on the passenger list or manifest. In this case the only data appearing on the passenger list made up at Nuevo Laredo would be the ticket number and the final destination.

On May 21, 1964, CRISTIANI ANDREANI L. explained to the third confidential source abroad that the practice of recording names of passengers who travel on bus lines in Mexico has a historical significance. Years ago in Mexico when the roads were in poor condition and the bus drivers were not as adept as they are at the present time there were numerous bus accidents throughout the country. In many instances these accidents were very serious in that buses turned over and caught fire, causing death to many passengers. On many occasions due to the seriousness of the accidents no identification could be made of the passenger victims. Also many fraudulent claims were made by relatives of persons who were not on the bus at the time of the accident. This resulted in the practice of the bus lines recording the passengers' names.

ANDREANI stated the system of recording the names of

the passengers is not absolute. He cited as an example the fact that on the Flecha Roja bus trip from Nuevo Laredo to Mexico, D. F., only the names of the passengers with the final destination of Mexico, D. F., are recorded at Nuevo Laredo and then only if the ticket is purchased at the Flecha Roja bus line office in Nuevo Laredo.

EFFORTS MADE AT MEXICO, D. F., TO OBTAIN PASSENGER LISTS OF FLECHA ROJA BUS NO. 516 WHICH TRAVELED FROM NUEVO LAREDO TO MEXICO, D. F., SEPTEMBER 26-27, 1963

On May 21, 1964, Captain MANUEL LECUONA RAMOS, Chief of the Special Intelligence Section of the Mexican Presidential Staff, advised a fourth confidential source abroad as follows:

Immediately following the assassination of President KENNEDY on November 22, 1963, and as a result of instructions received from his superiors, investigators assigned to his group conducted investigation concerning OSWALD's activities in Mexico. Among these investigators was Lieutenant ARTURO BOSCH. They located the record of OSWALD's stay at the Hotel del Comercio in Mexico City and a passenger manifest of the "Transportes Frontera" bus line which contained the name "OSWLD."

Captain LECUONA said that neither Lieutenant BOSCH nor any of his other investigators had ever mentioned having obtained a passenger list of the Flecha Roja bus line. He stated definitely that he would have been informed had a passenger list of this company been found with the name of OSWALD appearing thereon. According to Captain LECUONA, he would immediately interview Lieutenant BOSCH and, should the latter have any information concerning the Flecha Roja passenger list, this information would be supplied at once.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

[redacted] May 28, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

BASIS FOR INQUIRY

A confidential source abroad has advised that the baggage manifest for bus No. 516 of the "Servicios Unidos Autobuses Blancos Flecha Roja, S. A. de C. V." (The Unified Services of White Autobuses Red Arrow, Incorporated), commonly referred to as the Flecha Roja bus line, which departed from Nuevo Laredo, State of Tamaulipas, Mexico, on September 26, 1963, and arrived at Mexico, D. F. (D. F. refers to "Distrito Federal" - Federal District or the Mexican Federal Capital), the following day, included as a passenger thereon the name of "LEE HARVEY OSWALJ."

According to the source, several persons who traveled on that bus as passengers definitely identified photographs of LEE HARVEY OSWALD as being a young American who was a passenger thereon.

INFORMATION REGARDING METHOD OF ENTERING DATA ON FLECHA ROJA PASSENGER LIST FORMS FOR NUEVO LAREDO-MEXICO, D. F., TRIPS

A second confidential source abroad advised as follows:

On May 25, 1964, both ALEJANDRO SAUCEDO, manager, and CRISTIANI ANDREANI L., superintendent and co-owner, Flecha Roja bus terminal, Mexico, D. F., advised that the passenger list or manifest form used by the Flecha Roja bus line is synonymous with the "Venta de Boletos" (Sale of Tickets) form used by the Flecha Roja bus line.

[redacted]

	3				
5244	4			21	00
4521	5			20	
	6				
0006	7			36	55
2391	8			21	00
	9				
	10				
2442	11			21	00
5243	12			21	00
2332	13			21	00
	14				
5312	15			21	00
6244	16			21	00
3142	17			21	00
3512	18			21	00
	19				
5260	20			21	00
	21				
	22				
5332	23			21	00
5263	24			21	00
	25				
	26				
2144	27			21	00
5265	28			21	00
4232	29			21	00
2523	30			21	00
2523	31			21	00
2523	32			21	00
2523	33			21	00
2523	34			21	00
2523	35			21	00
2523	36			21	00
2523	37			21	00
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RECIBI CONFORME | EL DESPACHADOR | V. LIQUIDADOR

LOS CUPONES DE BOLETOS CONSIGNADOS DEBERAN ENGRAPARSE AL REVERSO

SERVICIOS UNIDOS
"AUTOBUSES BLANCOS"
"FLECHA ROJA"

OFICINA DE SABINAS HIDALGO, N. L.

Nº 16390

VENTA DE BOLETOS

LLEGADA [illegible] HRS. SALIDA [illegible] HRS.

PARA CARRO [illegible] FECHA [illegible]

OPERADORES: [illegible]

TALONERIO DE INTERMEDIO DEL No. [illegible] AL No. [illegible]

BOLETO No.	ASIENTO No.	NOMBRE	DESTINO	IMPORTE	
16927	1		Monterrey	5	00
16930	2		"	5	00
	3				
5510	4		Piedras Negras	7	00
	5				
	6				
	7				
	8				
	9				
	10				
	11				
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$ 12.80

SERVICIOS UNIDOS
"AUTOBUSES BLANCOS"
"FLECHA ROJA"
ABR. 9 1964
OFICINA
SABINAS HIDALGO, N. L.

RECIBI OPERADOR — EL DESPACHADOR — EL LIQUIDADOR

LOS CUPONES DE BOLETO "CONDUCTOR" DEBERAN ENGRAPARSE AL REVERSO

"AUTOBUSES BLANCOS"
FLECHA ROJA

OFICINA MONTERREY

Nº 16145

VENTA DE BOLETOS

LLEGADA _____ HRS. SALIDA _____ HRS.

PARA CARRO 516 FECHA _____

OPERADORES: _____

TALONARIO DE INTERMEDIO DEL No. _____ AL No. _____

BOLETO No.	Asiento No	NOMBRE	DESTINO	IMPORTE	
	1				
	2				
	3				
	4				
6754	5				
6755	6				
	7				
	8				
6771	9				
6772	10				
	11				
	12				
6756	13				
	14				
	15				
	16				
6765	17				
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	19				
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6771	21				
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RECIBI OPERADOR _____ EL DESPACHADOR _____ EL LIQUIDADOR _____

LOS CUPONES DE BOLETOS CONDUCTOR DEBERAN ENGRAPARSE AL REVERSO

SERVICIOS UNIDOS
"AUTOBUSES BLANCOS"
FLECHA ROJA — OFICINA ROJO LARGO

Nº 5840

VENTA DE BOLETOS

LLEGADA [illegible] HRS. SALIDA 11.00 HRS.

PARA CARRO 510 FECHA 4-5-64

OPERADORES: Alfredo [illegible]

TALONARIO DE INTERVENCION DEL No. 3215 AL No. 4000

BOLETO No.	Asiento No	NOMBRE	DESTINO	IMPORTE	
	1				
	2				
	3				
5241	4	[illegible]	[illegible]	11	00
4521	5	[illegible]	[illegible]	20	
	6				
0[illegible]	7	[illegible]	[illegible]	36	00
3281	8	[illegible]	[illegible]	21	00
	9				
	10				
5242	11	[illegible]	[illegible]	21	00
5243	12	[illegible]	[illegible]	21	00
[illegible]	13	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	14				
3362	15	[illegible]	[illegible]	21	00
5244	16	[illegible]	[illegible]	21	00
3[illegible]	17	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3[illegible]	18	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	19				
5260	20	[illegible]	[illegible]	21	00
	21				
	22				
5222	23	[illegible]	[illegible]	21	00
5263	24	[illegible]	[illegible]	21	00
	25				
	26				
5264	27	[illegible]	[illegible]	21	00
5265	28	[illegible]	[illegible]	21	00
[illegible]	29	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	30	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	31	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	32	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	33	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	34	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	35	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	36	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	37	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
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RECIBI OPERADOR. EL DESPACHADOR EL LIQUIDADOR

LOS CUPONES DE BOLETOS CONDUCTOR DEBERAN ENGRAPARSE AL REVERSO

SERVICIOS UNIDOS
«AUTOBUSES BLANCOS»
«FLECHA ROJA»

OFICINA DE SABINAS HIDALGO, N.L.

MEXICO

Nº 16390

VENTA DE BOLETOS

LLEGADA 6:30 HRS. SALIDA 7:15 HRS.

PARA CARRO 510 FECHA 11-4-64

OPERADORES: Eduardo Garcia — Ernesto Tamez

TALONARIO DE INTERMEDIO DEL No. 1921 AL No. 1960

BOLETO No.	Asiento No.	NOMBRE	DESTINO	IMPORTE
1929	1		Monterrey	5 00
1930	2		"	5 00
	3			
5510	4		Sta Catarina	1 00
	5		"	
	6			
	7			
	8			
	9			
	10			
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3 / 1280 /

SERVICIOS UNIDOS «AUTOBUSES BLANCOS» «FLECHA ROJA» ABR. 9 1964 OFICINA SABINAS HIDALGO, N.L.

RECIBI OPERADOR — EL DESPACHADOR — EL LIQUIDADOR

LOS CUPONES DE BOLETO "CONDUCTOR" DEBERAN ENGRAPARSE AL REVERSO

AUTOBUSES BLANCOS"
FLECHA ROJA

OFICINA MONTERREY

Nº 16145

VENTA DE BOLETOS

LLEGADA _____ HRS. SALIDA _____ HRS.

PARA CARRO 516 FECHA _____

OPERADORES

TALONARIO DE INTERMEDIO DEL No. _____ AL No. _____

BOLETO No.	Asiento No	NOMBRE	DESTINO	IMPORTE
	1			
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6754	5			
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6756	13			
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RECIBI OPERADOR — EL DESPACHADOR — EL LIQUIDADOR

LOS CUPONES DE BOLETOS CONDUCTOR DEBERAN ENGRAPARSE AL REVERSO

FD-36 (Rev. 11-1-56)

FBI

Date: 5/27/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

REC 26

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, WFO (105-37111)(P)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA
(OO:DL)

ReBuairtel 5/22/64 requesting review of files of State Dept. and WFO tel call to Bureau 5/24/64.

Mr. THOMAS EHRLICH, Special Assistant to the Legal Advisor, USDS, advised SA KENNETH J. HASER on 5/26/64 that he has all the State files on the OSWALD case but his office is most extensively involved with these files at this time and did not see how they could be presently made available for FBI review. He explained that State has already given the Warren Commission a copy of the State Dept. files in the past but the Commission has just asked for another copy, with each document to be tabbed and listed. The deadline on this new copy is Thursday, 5/28/64.

3- Bureau
1- Dallas (100-10461)(AM)(RH)
1- WFO

JFM/jgm
(5)

C. C. Wick

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Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

SOVIET SECTION

In addition, State has 5 witnesses who must appear before the Commission next week and the testimony of each has to be reviewed in relation to the respective file. He stated State has received 5 letters of inquiry from the Commission about various specific points which have to be answered. He also stated that he has to brief his superiors concerning all these developments and needs files for this purpose.

Brief recourse to the passport file of the subject on 5/26/64 revealed that the passport renewal application executed by the subject on 7/10/61 was sworn to by the subject personally before RICHARD E. SNYDER, Consul, American Embassy, Moscow.

Despatch #29 from the American Embassy, Moscow dated 7/11/61 lists the reporting officer as R. E. SNYDER and appears to be initialed by him. He is described thereon as the Reporter. This despatch was signed for the Ambassador by BORIS H. KLOSSON, Counselor for Political Affairs at the Embassy.

Despatch #29 appears to be identical to the communication of July 11, 1961 described on pages 6 to 8 of the report of SA CARL E. GRAHAM, WFO, dated 12/2/63. This contains info concerning OSWALD's appearance and interview at the Embassy in Moscow on July 8, 1961 relative to his desire to return to the U.S. with his wife. SNYDER appears to be the official who interviewed him. In this respect, attention is also directed in the same report of SA GRAHAM to pages 24 to 26 which contain the interview results of Mr. JOHN VICTOR MC VICKAR, Foreign Service Officer, concerning OSWALD. MC VICKAR advised he was one of two consuls in the American Embassy in Moscow, Russia from 6/59 to 9/61. He said he shared an office with RICHARD E. SNYDER, that OSWALD came into the Embassy about 10/59 and talked with SNYDER.

Miss JOYCE BERNLTT, Personnel Locator Section, Office of Personnel, USDS advised SA HASER on 5/26/64 that RICHARD E. SNYDER is currently assigned as Special Assistant, First Secretary, U.S. Embassy, Tokyo, Japan, having been transferred there on 6/9/63.

Any lead to interview SNYDER concerning OSWALD is left to the discretion of the Bureau. It was ascertained by SA HASER that State was presently in the process of compiling the names of all State personnel in contact with OSWALD with interview purposes suggested.

It was also briefly noted that on a passport amendment application dated 5/24/62 and filed in Moscow, subject requested amendment of passport 1733242 issued 9/10/59 to include daughter, JUNE LEE HARVEY (sic), born at Minsk, 2/15/62. OSWALD gave his U.S. residence as 7313 Davanport St., Ft. Worth, Texas and address as USSR, Minsk, 4, Kalinina, Apt. 24. He stated he intended to return to the U.S. permanently to reside within a few days. It was noted Soviet birth certificate of child was seen by passport authorities. The signature of JOSEPH B. NORBURY, U.S. Embassy, appeared on this document.

UACB, WFO will maintain contact with EHRLICH to review these State files when available.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr

TO : MR. SULLIVAN

DATE: May 28, 1964

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Sizoo

FROM : MR. BRANIGAN

SUBJECT: "WHO KILLED KENNEDY?"
BOOK BY THOMAS G. BUCHANAN

SYNOPSIS:

Captioned book has been obtained and reviewed in accordance with the Director's instructions. Buchanan, born 1919, Baltimore, Maryland, active in communist causes in this country 1948-56 and has admitted past Communist Party (CP) membership to Bureau Agents. He is carried on Reserve Index. Buchanan's articles in French newspaper "L'Express," earlier this year cast doubt on Lee Harvey Oswald's guilt; claimed Oswald was FBI informant and/or Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) agent; and set forth theory about conspiracy to kill President Kennedy. Commission has been furnished copies of articles and translations thereof. Preface of book claims the text was filed with Commission in March, 1964; states he discussed his views with a Commission representative after an interview with Deputy Attorney General Katzenbach, that interview having been arranged by Senator Edward Kennedy. Buchanan's thesis is that Oswald was merely a minor member of conspiracy to kill President Kennedy because he was negotiating with communists and this displeased wealthy and influential Texas oilmen. Buchanan alleges a Texas millionaire "Mr. X," authored assassination plot. Buchanan thesis on method of assassination and conspirators involved admittedly based on speculation. According to Buchanan assassin 1 fired a shot from railway overpass in front of President's motorcade; assassin 2 fired three shots from Texas School Book Depository (TSBD); Oswald, as accomplice 3, aided assassin 2; accomplice 4 let Oswald leave building; accomplice 5 ordered Oswald's arrest prior to time he was discovered missing from TSBD; accomplice 6 followed Oswald and signaled accomplice 7 (Dallas police officer J. D. Tippit) who was to kill Oswald although it was Oswald who killed Tippit. Jack Ruby, according to Buchanan, was used by conspiracy to silence Oswald. Buchanan sets forth so-called "official" version and doubts single assassin Oswald fired all shots. Refutation of his doubts set forth. Buchanan alleges the assassination plot was not a communist plot since communists would not have benefited from President Kennedy's death. Buchanan claims that Oswald was associated with FBI and probably CIA. He also claims that municipal and Federal police investigators are conspiring to hide evidence in the assassination and

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MEMORANDUM FOR MR. SULLIVAN
RE: "WHO KILLED KENNEDY?"

to persuade important witnesses to change or to withhold their testimony because the "truth" would tend to discredit the Government of the U.S. Buchanan devotes 40 of 192 pages to historical discussion on the assassinations of President Lincoln - 1865; President Garfield - 1881; and President McKinley - 1901. Buchanan's book does not present any facts which would cause us to change our conclusion that Oswald acted alone as the assassin of President Kennedy. Set forth as an enclosure to the attached letter to the President's Commission is a listing of some claims made by Buchanan on the assassination matter in his book as well as our refutations of those claims. The attached letter also encloses for the Commission a copy of the French version of book entitled "The Assassins of Kennedy," which has been reviewed at the Bureau and found to make the same claims in a somewhat abridged form.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached letter be sent to the President's Commission.

DETAILS:

Re memorandum Mr. Rosen to Mr. Belmont 5-14-64 captioned "Book Entitled 'Who Killed Kennedy?'" which indicated the President's Commission has asked the Bureau to review the book for our comments. The Director noted: "I want it thoroughly reviewed. H."

The book has been obtained and reviewed in accordance with the Director's instructions. As requested during the testimony of the Director and Assistant to the Director Belmont, the Commission is being advised by attached letter of allegations of Buchanan in the book which can be refuted by facts as well as our conclusion that Buchanan presents no facts on the assassination which contradict our findings in the assassination matter.

AUTHOR:

The author of the book is Thomas Gittings Buchanan, Jr., who was born 3-14-16, Baltimore, Maryland. He attended Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut, for one year 1936-37 and The George Washington University, Washington, D. C., for one year 1939-40. Buchanan was inducted into the U.S. Army in 1942 and released from active duty in 1946 with the rank of captain. Our investigation of Buchanan disclosed extensive Communist Party history. He joined the CP in 1943 while working for the "Washington Evening Star" as a reporter and was discharged in 1948 by that paper after admission of CP membership to an official of the paper. He was extremely active in communist causes

from 1948 to 1956 and on interview by Bureau Agents in 1952 and 1953 admitted CP membership. During an interview in 1957 he claimed to have left the CP in 1956. He was on the Security Index from 1949 to 1961. He is now carried on the Reserve Index in view of his connection with the field of journalism. According to the jacket on his book, Buchanan now lives in Paris and is involved with a firm planning the maintenance of the City of Paris accounting records by means of electronic computers.

Buchanan was the author of several articles in the French newspaper "L'Express" in February, March, and April, 1964, which cast doubt on Oswald's guilt in the assassination, claimed Oswald was an FBI informant and/or CIA agent, and set forth his theory about a conspiracy of wealthy men in Texas to kill President Kennedy because he was negotiating with Premier Khrushchev and reducing "cold war" tensions. Copies of the articles and translations thereof have been furnished the President's Commission.

PREFACE OF BOOK:

According to the Preface, the "entire text of the report you are about to read" was filed in Washington in March, 1964, with the President's Commission at the request of a "staff member of that commission." Curiously enough, Buchanan states that he is dedicating the book to the "group of men who are conducting the investigation of the President's Commission," who have an "immensely difficult assignment" which cannot be carried out unless each citizen with knowledge comes forward to disclose it. He also states that extracts of the report first appeared in "L'Express" in Paris. Buchanan claims that he discussed his views on the assassination with a Commission representative after an interview with Deputy Attorney General Nicholas DeB. Katzenbach, that interview having been arranged by Senator Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts. We were aware of and have previously reported on Buchanan's contacts with Katzenbach and the Commission.

THESIS OF BOOK:

Buchanan's thesis is that Lee Harvey Oswald was merely a minor member of a conspiracy to assassinate President Kennedy. The plot was organized because President Kennedy's progress in negotiating with the communists, such as the 1963 Moscow agreement to ban nuclear weapons testing, displeased wealthy and influential Texas oilmen. Buchanan claimed that such wealthy men did not want to see an end to the "cold war" because disarmament would injure their investments in the oil and defense-type industries.

Another reason they had for wanting to eliminate President Kennedy was for fear he would reduce the 27½ per cent oil depletion allowance which benefited them so greatly.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. SULLIVAN
RE: "WHO KILLED KENNEDY?"

Buchanan states that the wealthy oilmen felt that while President Kennedy's successor, President Johnson, might hold nearly the same views on civil rights and foreign policy matters as President Kennedy, President Johnson had been chosen by them to succeed the late Speaker Sam Rayburn to defend their interests in Washington. Buchanan states that it would be fantastic if President Johnson was in any way involved in the plot to kill President Kennedy. He further states that no such implication is intended.

Buchanan alleges that a Texas millionaire identified only as "Mr. X" was the author of the plot to kill President Kennedy. "Mr. X" supposedly had three enemies: 1. The Italian oil magnate Enrico Mattei whose extensive business holdings and undercutting of American oil prices upset "Mr. X"; 2. President Kennedy; and 3. Soviet Premier Khrushchev. All of these men, according to Buchanan, stood between "Mr. X" and world domination. Buchanan implies that "Mr. X" could have been behind the airplane crash in October, 1962, in which Mattei was killed in Italy. He states that "Mr. X," by having President Kennedy assassinated, would not only get "rid of" him, but would also discredit Khrushchev by having everything point to the fact that Oswald was a communist who had been trained in Russia. To prevent Oswald from revealing anything about the authors and plans of the conspiracy, he was, according to Buchanan, to be killed before capture. Since this was not done, then it was necessary for the conspirators to arrange for him to be killed before being brought to trial.

BUCHANAN VERSION:

Buchanan sets forth his version of the way the assassination was carried out by seven individuals working for "Mr. X." In introducing his version, Buchanan admits that he is dealing with the realm of speculation and that all the elements of his hypothesis, some of which may be incorrect in detail, are based on probabilities. This approach by Buchanan shows the weakness already attributed to him by responsible reviewers of his writings about the assassination of President Kennedy. Buchanan, as well as others who oppose Oswald's guilt as the sole assassin, admittedly are basing their case on: 1. reports in the press which during the early days after the assassination were confused and contradictory; 2. false and vicious rumors and hoaxes which have been fostered by irresponsible public officials as well as by individuals; 3. motives which could be monetary; and 4. views which represent their economic, political, and social thinking. It would be surprising, indeed, if Buchanan with his communist background did not disclain Oswald as a real communist and claim that he was instead a double agent working or to be working in the future against communist causes. In addition, commentators such as Buchanan are hurrying into print before the report of the President's Commission is

published to capitalize on interest in the matter. Facts already known to us on the assassination, if published, would refute many of the claims being made now concerning the assassination.

SEVEN CONSPIRATORS:

According to Buchanan, there were 2 assassins. Assassin 1 fired one shot from the railway overpass in front of the President's motorcade and fled, leaving his murder weapon on that bridge. Assassin 2, who had been hidden in the TSBD between closing time the night before and opening on the morning of the assassination, fired 3 shots with a weapon brought to him by Oswald or some other person working in the building. His 3 shots had three purposes: to accomplish the assassination of the President if Assassin 1 could not carry out his mission; to act as a diversion to permit the escape of Assassin 1; and to show some shots came from the building where Oswald had been working so that he could be caught as the scapegoat in the plot. Assassin 2 probably escaped the TSBD dressed as a policeman.

Oswald, according to Buchanan, was Accomplice 3. He purchased the rifle for the plot, guided Assassin 2 into the TSBD and the stockroom, brought him the rifle, and immediately after the assassination, was found on the second floor of the TSBD. Thereafter, Oswald was permitted to leave the building in violation of police orders.

Accomplice 4 gave the order to let Oswald leave the building. He is reportedly a police officer.

Accomplice 5 is a police official who gave the order to arrest Oswald prior to the time he was discovered missing from the TSBD. He had fore knowledge of Oswald's part in the plot.

Accomplice 6 was probably a detective not dressed in official uniform. He followed Oswald after leaving the TSBD and when Oswald left his boarding house Accomplice 6 gave the signal to Accomplice 7 who was waiting in a police car around the corner.

Accomplice 7 is identified by Buchanan as Dallas Police Officer J. D. Tippit who, best evidence shows, was killed by Oswald. According to Buchanan, Accomplice 7 was to kill Oswald so that the latter's knowledge of the conspiracy would be silenced. Accomplice 7 was given the assignment to "make amends for a career in which he had not ever managed to secure the favour of the officers above him." However, Accomplice 7 "bungled" his last assignment. Later, Oswald was captured alive in the Texas Theatre.

According to Buchanan, Jack Ruby, a gangster with whom the Dallas Police were on "intimate terms," must have been involved i.. "some

way with the man he slew" (Oswald). Buchanan claims that men like Ruby do not kill out of patriotic fervor or to avenge the widow of a "martyred leader," but to prevent someone from confessing and from implicating associates in a crime.

We have developed no facts or documents to substantiate Buchanan's speculative theory of conspiracy and seven conspirators.

SUCHANAN DOUBTS "OFFICIAL" VERSION:

Buchanan states that the "official" theses which he sets forth on the assassination will be those on which the police of Dallas and the FBI appear to be in general agreement. He also states that his analysis of them is not based on mere press speculations but on the official sources. What he fails to mention is that his analysis actually speculates on what has been reported to have been said by the police of Dallas and the FBI.

Buchanan states that the first "official" thesis is that the shots fired at the presidential car came from one direction, a lone assassin in the 6th floor window of the TSBD. He says he doubts this because the doctors at Parkland Memorial Hospital in Dallas first reported the wound in President Kennedy's throat as an entrance wound indicating the bullet came from in front of the motorcade, but were later talked into changing their report on the wound after the autopsy at Bethesda Naval Hospital reported the wound in the throat was an exit-type wound. Doctors at Parkland Hospital have stated that their main purpose was to sustain life and not to closely examine the sources of wounds and the paths of projectiles inside the President's body.

Buchanan states some witnesses reacted as if the shots had come from in front of the motorcade. In our inquiries there were several who said this, but numerous others have said they believe the shots came from behind the President.

Buchanan also, in his effort to show the shots came from in front of the President, states that an assassin could have been on the railway overpass in front of the motorcade since the overpass was unguarded on that day. Buchanan either is lying deliberately or does not know the facts: there was a police guard on the railway overpass and he, along with several civilian witnesses also on that bridge, denied seeing anything to indicate an assassin fired a weapon from the bridge.

Buchanan states that no mention was made of a wound in President Kennedy's back by doctors at Parkland Hospital although the autopsy at Bethesda Naval Hospital claims that there was such a wound.

He states it hard to believe that doctors at Parkland failed to discover the wound in spite of the statement by those doctors that the reason they did not notice it was because President Kennedy was lying on his back during their life-saving efforts. He implies that the wound was invented to prove all the shots came from behind.

Buchanan claims that the second "official" thesis is that the marksman who fired all the shots was Oswald. He claims that an investigator for the President's Commission informed him that if more than three shots are conclusively established, it may be assumed that there were two assassins. This is so because the investigator stated that no man could have fired four shots in the 5 to 6 seconds. He claims that a news story shortly after the assassination claimed a small round bullet hole in the windshield of the President's car. What Buchanan fails to state is that the newsman later said the glass splintering could have been caused by a ricochet from inside the car. Laboratory examination of the windshield showed that it was cracked by a projectile from behind.

Buchanan claims that Oswald's Marine Corps record for marksmanship shows that he was one of the worst shots in the Marines or in any other military service and could not have been the successful assassin based on his past record. This seems hard to accept since Oswald was rated in the "sharpshooter" class which even Buchanan admits is the intermediate class between the top class, "expert," and the bottom class, "marksman."

Buchanan states that the third "official" thesis is that police have proved by scientific evidence that Oswald fired the murder weapon. He states that the FBI has denied that palm prints were found on the rifle used in the assassination. No such statement has been made by a representative of this Bureau. The truth is that a latent print lifted from the rifle barrel was identified by the Identification Division as the right palm print of Oswald.

Buchanan claims that the paraffin test made on Oswald's hands and cheek by the Dallas PD after arrest revealed that he had powder residues on his hands but none on his cheek. This means, Buchanan claims, that Oswald may have fired the pistol said to have been used in the killing of Police Officer Tippit, but that the absence of powder on his cheek shows he did not fire the assassination rifle since there would have been gunpowder residues on his right cheek. Buchanan does not tell all about the paraffin test. It is regarded as unreliable and inconclusive. Evidence by Bureau experts has been given to the Commission already to that effect.

Buchanan states that the fourth "official" thesis is that Oswald remained upstairs in the school book building while fellow-workers went to the street to see the President, and that after they had left, he went into the stockroom and remained alone there. He claims there are no witnesses to confirm this. In fact, he says, a photographer filmed the 6th floor window at 12:30. The photograph shows two silhouettes in the stockroom as well as a large clock on the roof of the building which shows the time as 12:30. The Bureau is not aware of such a photograph although we do have a photograph of the 6th floor reportedly taken about the assassination time. It does not show what can be identified as human forms in windows on the 6th floor of the building.

Buchanan claims that the fifth "official" thesis is that after the assassination Oswald hid the rifle, descended to the second floor lunchroom, took out a bottle from the automatic drink dispenser and began to drink it before the TSBD superintendent, Roy S. Truly, and a policeman reached the second floor in checking out the building. Buchanan alleges that Oswald must have been the "fastest runner since the great Olympic title holder, Jesse Owens," to have done all the above before Truly and the policeman arrived on the second floor. Truly has advised that he saw Oswald on the second floor of the building in about two or three minutes after the assassination. A survey was made by Bureau Agents to determine the times taken using various routes and rates of speed to arrive at the first floor from the assassination window on the 6th floor. The longest normal time period was just over three and a half minutes.

NOT A COMMUNIST PLOT ACCORDING TO BUCHANAN:

Buchanan alleges that the assassination of President Kennedy was not a communist plot in spite of Oswald's past defection to the Soviet Union and his pro-Castro activities in the months prior to the assassination. He claims that the Soviet communists could not have gained in their efforts to aid world peace by having President Kennedy killed. Such a move would have hurt peace efforts by the Soviets. He claims that Castro Cuba would not have gained either since a campaign was underway both by Kennedy and Castro to relieve the tensions between Cuba and the U.S. As for the Chinese Communists, Buchanan claims they too would have gained nothing from the assassination since President Kennedy had reportedly said that he did not think the islands of Quemoy and Matsu off the China coast in the hands of Chiang Kai-shek should be defended by American naval forces if attacked by the Chinese Communists. Buchanan also states that "domestic" communists in the U.S. could not have benefited from

President Kennedy's assassination since the drive against American communists under the Truman and Eisenhower Administrations had not been intensified under the Kennedy leadership.

Buchanan alleges falsely that the Director has stated that "there was no basis to believe that U.S. Communists had been involved in Oswald's plot in any way." Stories appearing in the press leaked from our report to the Commission in December, 1963, stated that evidence pointed to Oswald as a lone killer of Kennedy. Our report did not single out any group as not being involved.

OSWALD LINKED TO GOVERNMENT AGENCY:

Buchanan alleges that Oswald was associated with the FBI and probably the CIA. He bases his claims on the fact that the press reported that the name, telephone number, and license number of SA James P. Hosty were in Oswald's notebook and that Oswald received a passport within 24-hours in New Orleans in June, 1963, despite his prior defection to the Soviet Union and his participation in pro-Castro activities. He also looks on the statement of Chief Justice Warren about the necessity to withhold some matters in the inquiry from the public as evidence of an association of Oswald with a Government agency.

BUCHANAN OPINION OF LAW ENFORCEMENT:

According to Buchanan, "every citizen of the United States knows privately" that if you "know" someone at Police Headquarters you can "fix" a parking ticket and that if you know somebody high enough it is "quite literally possible to get away with murder." This negative attitude is undoubtedly responsible for a claim he makes on the final page of his book--page 192--to the effect that municipal and Federal police investigators are engaged in a conspiracy to hide key evidence in the assassination and to persuade important witnesses to change or to withhold their testimony because the "truth" in the assassination case (as alleged by Buchanan) would tend to discredit the Government of the United States.

In a discussion of the extent of organized crime in the United States, Buchanan states that business executives, labor leaders, and politicians have been guilty of employing "gangsters" to accomplish their objectives. He also refers to the Director as stating in 1939 that files on all major criminals sought by the FBI show that these criminals were on "intimate and cordial terms with professional politicians." The statement by the Director closest to the meaning of Buchanan's reference was found in the Director's speech to the International Association of Chiefs of Police in San Francisco on 10-10-39:

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. SULLIVAN
RE: "WHO KILLED KENNEDY?"

> "Since we are frankly considering the problems and difficulties of law enforcement, let us examine another evil wrecker of popular public respect. I refer to the matter of corruption. There have been instances wherein vicious criminals, even professional murders, have been allowed to go free by persons who blemished the name of law enforcement by calling themselves peace officers. It is true that law enforcement has been stifled by crooked politicians."

Curiously enough, after building up the idea of corruption among politicians in this country in the past, Buchanan later claims that today there is "less corruption of the politicans on the highest levels than there used to be" when the Director made the remarks above.

HISTORICAL MATERIAL IN BOOK:

Buchanan devotes 40 out of 192 pages of his book to a discussion of the assassinations of President Lincoln in 1865, President Garfield in 1881, and President McKinley in 1901 and the implication of the assassins in various conspiracies. He uses this approach to claim that the 3 assassinations were the result of conspiracies or beneficial to opponents of the 3 assassinated Presidents and thus history shows that the pattern of conspiracy in the past was, therefore, present in the assassination of President Kennedy in 1963.

INCONSISTENCY OF BUCHANAN BOOK AND ARTICLES:

In Buchanan's article in "L'Express" of 4-9-64, Buchanan set forth his version of the conspiracy to kill President Kennedy and stated that leading the wealthy oilman behind the conspiracy was a "Mr. X." Buchanan, it is noted, openly mentioned in the article that Mr. H. L. Hunt was one of the wealthy men in Dallas, and while he did not specify that Mr. H. L. Hunt was the "Mr. X" behind the conspiracy, Buchanan certainly made that inference. In his book "Who Killed Kennedy?" Buchanan omits any mention of Mr. Hunt by name and has changed the author of the conspiracy from "Mr. X" to "Mr. X." What Buchanan had in mind in making the change is not known. However, it is possible to offer conjecture that he wanted to avoid possible libel suits in connection with the book.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. SULLIVAN
RE: "WHO KILLED KENNEDY?"

CONCLUSION:

As a result of a thorough review and analysis of Buchanan's book "Who Killed Kennedy?," it has been determined that Buchanan presents no facts which cause us to change our conclusion that Oswald, acting alone, was the assassin of President Kennedy. Set forth as an enclosure to the attached letter to the President's Commission is a listing of some claims made by Buchanan on the assassination matter in his book as well as our refutations of those claims.

FRENCH VERSION OF BOOK:

The French version of "Who Killed Kennedy?" has been reviewed after receipt from the Legal Attache, Paris. It is entitled "The Assassins of Kennedy" and is a somewhat abridged version of the English text. It covers the same claims and items that Buchanan sets forth in the English version although the wording is reduced in certain portions. The French version also includes several photographs of the assassination area in Dallas which are attributed to the French newspaper "L'Express" in which Buchanan's articles appeared earlier. A copy of the French version is also being furnished to the President's Commission by attached letter.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Evans	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-10355) DATE: 5/26/64

FROM : SAC, NEW ORLEANS (100-759)

SUBJECT: SOUTHERN CONFERENCE
EDUCATIONAL FUND, INC.
IS-C
ISA-50
OO:NO

Re New Orleans letter to Bureau, 12/11/63.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 2 copies of Report No. 5, of The Joint Legislative Committee on Un-American Activities, State of Louisiana, "Activities of the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc. in Louisiana."

On May 18, 1964, Colonel F. B. ALEXANDER, JR., Director, Joint Legislative Committee on Un-American Activities, State of Louisiana, Old Capitol Building, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, made available to SA ELMER LITCHFIELD five copies of the enclosed report. Three copies are being maintained in the New Orleans file and two are forwarded herewith to the Bureau.

It is noted that minutes of hearing of the committee held on November 27, 1963, pages 11 through 25, deal with the Fair Play for Cuba Committee and LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

It is noted that on page 28 there is a copy of a letter supposedly from CONRAD J. LYNN to ANNE and CARL BRADEN wherein LYNN mentions a visit to the Director's office for the purpose of a sit-in.

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

NOT RECORDED
160 JUN 19 1964

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2-New Orleans

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APRIL 13, 1964

REPORT No. 5

The Joint Legislative Committee on Un-American Activities

STATE OF LOUISIANA

"ACTIVITIES OF THE SOUTHERN CONFERENCE EDUCATIONAL FUND, INC. IN LOUISIANA"

PART 2

JOINT LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE

ON

UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

STATE OF LOUISIANA

11-25

THE MINUTES OF THE HEARING OF THE COMMITTEE, HELD IN THE COMMITTEE'S OFFICE, OLD STATE CAPITOL BUILDING, BATON ROUGE, LA. WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1963, COMMENCING AT 10:00 A.M.; CHAIRMAN JAMES H. PFISTER PRESIDING.

* * * * * * * * *

BY MR. PFISTER:

Gentlemen, let's all stand and with reverence and devotion invoke God's blessing and guidance upon the Joint Legislative Committee on Un-American Activities and its work for the people of this State.

Bless us, O Lord, and these, the members of the Joint Legislative Committee on Un-American Activities for the State of Louisiana. Fill our minds and hearts with the great gifts of wisdon and understanding, counsel and fortitude, knowledge, piety, and fear of God. Help us in our deliberations during the course of this all-important Hearing, so that all our thoughts, all our words and all our deeds may redound to the greater good of this Committee, and for the benefit and the welfare of the good people of this State, to whom we are herewith pledged and dedicated to serve. All to Thy glory, O God, now and forevermore, Amen.

I now ask our Staff Director, Col. Alexander, if he will kindly call the Roll.

BY COL. ALEXANDER:

Representative James H. Pfister, Chairman, here; Senator Samuel Broussard, Vice-Chairman, here; Representative Willie P. Arceneaux, here; Representative Dudley A. Bernard, (absent); Snator Cecil R. Blair, (absent); Senator William T. Carpenter,

here; Senator Jackson B. D[redacted] (absent); Representative Mike John Jr., here; Senator Harold Montgomery, here; Representative Welborn Jack, (absent); Counsel Rogers, present.

BY MR. PFISTER:

Gentlemen, we have six members out of the ten members of this Committee present, and I now declare this a quorum.

Gentlemen, this Hearing is called for the continuing purpose of analyzing the interlocking connections of various parts of the Communist conspiracy operating in Louisiana. It is our purpose to learn more about functions and leadership of the various Communist influenced organizations so that we might more ably prepare legislation to protect the citizens of this State from subversive activities.

After the horrible assassination of the President, we directed our Committee staff to make a preliminary inquiry into the connections of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee here in Louisiana. Today's testimony is part of the evidence our staff research has uncovered, and so at this time, I would like to ask our Committee Counsel, Mr. Jack N. Rogers, if he will give us a report on the findings of his research.

* * * * * *

TESTIMONY OF JACK N. ROGERS

THE WITNESS WAS DULY SWORN TO TELL THE TRUTH, THE WHOLE TRUTH AND NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH, SO HELP HIM GOD.

BY MR. ROGERS:

Mr. Chairman, first we have to go into a little bit of the background to gain some picture of exactly the type of organization we are dealing with in the Fair Play For Cuba Committee. For years there has been in this Country a number of Communist splinter organizations which have broken with the orthodox Communist Party. The Trotskyite Communists who have been feuding with the Stalinist Communists since the 1920's, compose the largest of the splinter organizations. In the past, their relations with the formal Communist Party have been marked by extreme bitterness.

Khrushchev's speech attacking and denouncing Stalin at the 20th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party in 1956 has done much

to heal the breach between these two dissident groups. Following this 20th Congress, and immediately before the dissolution of the Cominform which took place about 2 months later, the world communist movement, through a Cominform publication, called upon the orthodox Communists of the world for united action between themselves and other Communist groups. Since that time the U. S. Communist Party, following Moscow's orders, has made a deliberate effort to heal the breach between itself and the Socialist Workers Party in the United States, and this party is the main Trotskyite Communist group in this country.

Now, the Fair Play for Cuba Committee is very closely intertwined at the top level of leadership with these Trotskyite Communists. One of the men interviewed by the House Committee On Un-American Activities concerning this Socialist Workers Party, and also concerning the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, was a man named Dr. A. J. Lewis. He was the Executive Secretary of the Los Angeles Fair Play For Cuba Committee. This is the group, the Fair Play For Cuba Committee, to which Lee Harvey Oswald belonged. Lee Harvey Oswald, of course, is the man who has apparently assassinated our President. Oswald was arrested and booked in New Orleans on the 9th day of August, 1963, for what was formally charged as "disturbing the peace by picketing", and handing out literature for the Fair Play For Cuba Committee. A disturbance followed this and he was arrested in the process.

The Fair Play For Cuba Committee has been discussed further in later reports of the House Committee On Un-American Activities. An unusual feature of this front operation has been the fact that it has been dominated from its inception by members of the Socialist Workers Party, this ultra-revolutionary Communist organization which has competed for many years with the orthodox Communist Party.

Members of the Socialist Workers Party consider themselves genuine Communists, but they are usually called Trotskyites because they adhere to the principles of Marx, Engels and Lenin as interpreted by the Russian Revolutionary leader, Leon Trotsky. Although they have difference with the Soviet Communist leadership, and its public party in the United States ,over tactical and idealogical matters, Trotskyites agree with the U.S. Communists that the Soviet Union must be defended against "agressors", such as the United States, and that the Communist system must be extended throughout the entire world. Collaboration between the two forces has been furthered by the present Soviet dictator's instruc-

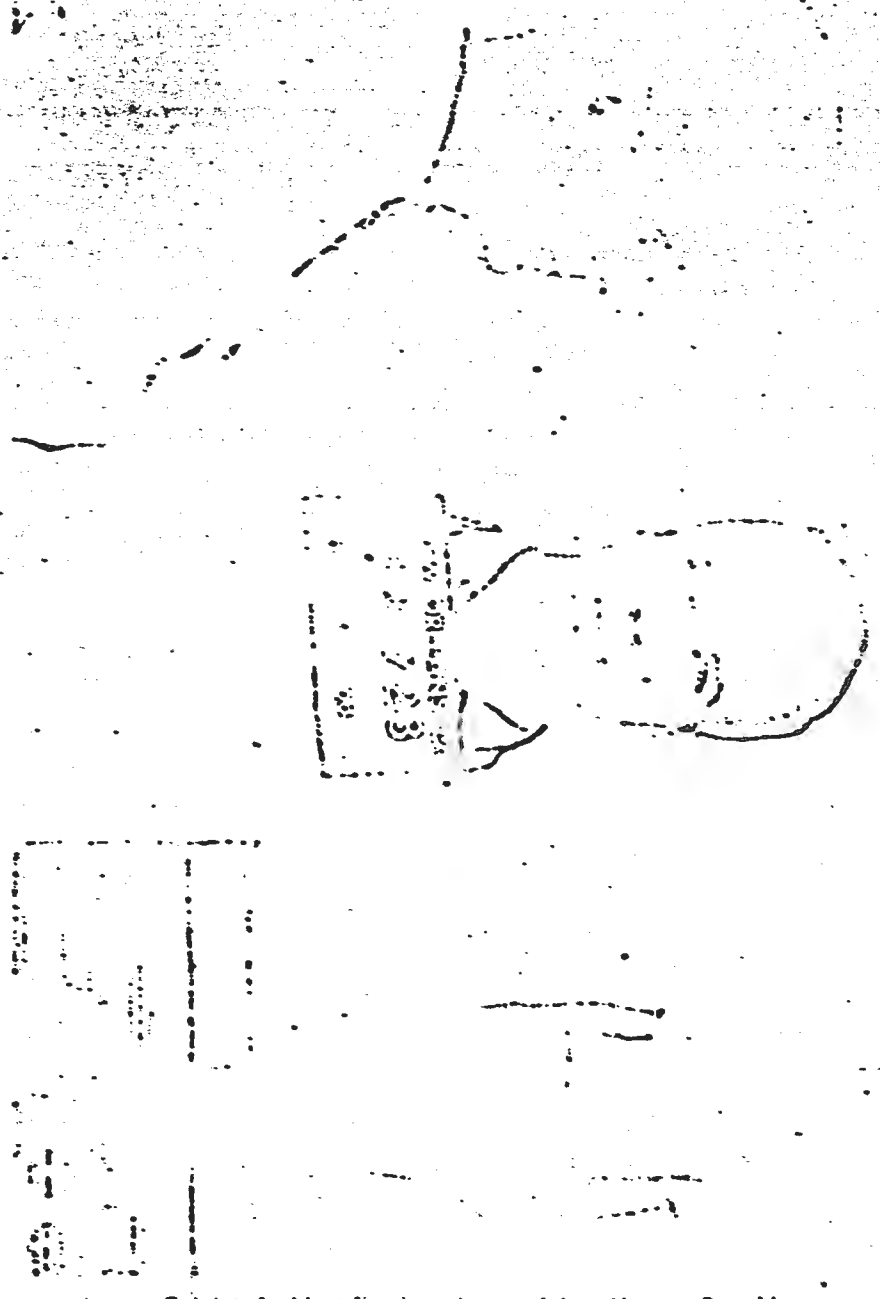


Exhibit A. Identification photos of Lee Harvey Oswald

Exhibit B. Fingerprint card of Lee Harvey Oswald

tions that Communists throughout the world should establish "united front" relationships, with other individuals and groups when expedient, regardless of differing views. Khrushchev encouraged such relationships on the basis that they serve to advance certain mutual objectives, although the Soviet dictator made it clear that all participants in the united front operations are expected to give support to the Soviet Union's "peace" policies, as opposed to what he terms the "aggressive policies of the United States."

The House Committee On Un-American Activities investigations revealed that key leadership posts in the Angeles chapter of the Fair Play For Cuba Committee were held by individuals who were also active members of the Trotskyite Socialist Workers Party. Lesser functionary positions in the organization were allotted to members of the orthodox Communist Party of the United States. The reasons for this was that the orthodox Communist Party was unsuccessful in attempting to take over the whole structure of the Trotskyite group, they only infiltrated it partially, they didn't get complete control over it.

Now, in regard to the tie-in between this organization and the Southern Conference Educational Fund, we have had testimony at our last Hearing concerning the very close involvement in leadership of the Southern Conference Educational Fund, of a man named Carl Braden. Braden is a positively-identified Communist, there is no question about his being a Communist Party member. Fairly recently, in May of 1961, the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee made an inquiry into the Fair Paly For Cuba Committee. In the course of that inquiry, the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee determined that the same Carl Braden, and he is positively identified in the record as "Carl Braden, the Field Secretary of the Southern Conference Educational Fund", was one of the main speakers at the Fair Play For Cuba Committee dinner or banquet in New York on April 28, of 1961.

In addition to this, the Senate Sub-Committee developed the fact that the Fair Play For Cuba Committee had paid Carl Braden's expenses to come to the banquet from wherever he happened to be at the time.

In addition to this, and even more important, Carl Braden is one of the national officers of the Fair Play For Cuba Committee. His name appears . . their letterhead as a "National Sponsor" of the Fair Play For Cuba Committee. His function in the Southern Conference Educational Fund at this time goes under the name of

FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE

GREATER LOS ANGELES CHAPTER
P.O. BOX 33751
LOS ANGELES 33, CALIFORNIA

FAIR PLAY UNDER ATTACK BY HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMM.

MASS PICKET LINE TUES., APRIL 24, 9 AM at FEDERAL BUILDING

L.A. CHAPTER OFFICERS
MARTIN HALL
Chairman
Dr. A.J. LEWIS
Executive Secretary
GEORGE DAVIS
Treasurer

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
LEO FRUMKIN
NATALIE RODRIGUEZ
DEL PARELA

SPONSORS L.A. CHAPTER
(Partial List)
ROBERT W. KENNY
REV. STEPHEN H. FRITCHMAN
Honorary Co Chairman
GEORGE COVELL
ODESSA COX
THEODORE EDWARDS
LEO GALLAGHER
REV. DR STUART EMERSON
PHIL KERBY
SIMON LAZANUS
SARAH LORD
A.L. WIRIN

NATIONAL OFFICERS
ROBERT TABER
Executive Secretary
RICHARD GIBSON
Acting Ex Secty
NATIONAL SPONSORS
(Partial List)
WALDO FRANK
CARLETON BEALS
Honorary Co Chairman
Dr. PAUL BARAN
CARL BRADEN
Dr. W.E.B. DUBOIS
SIDNEY LENS
DUNCAN WALKER
JULIUS WAYLAND
LEWIS MILLER
ALAN SAGNER
ROBERT F. WILLIAMS

Dear Friend,

If you have noticed a bad odor drifting in from the east, it is only the approach of the House Un-American Activities Committee inquisitors who will open a new series of "hearings" on Tues., April 24, 9:00 a.m. at the Federal Building. The Fair Play for Cuba Committee has been selected as one of the victims for this round, along with a number of civil liberties, student and labor organizations and some individuals. Approximately 48 subpenas have been served and this figure may rise to 60. At this date, a number of Fair Play members have been subpenaed including: Steve Roberts, West Coast director; Dr. A.J. Lewis, former Executive Secretary of the Los Angeles chapter.

All organizations directly concerned are, of course, making preparations to defend themselves. However, very encouraging news is that the intended victims will not be obliged to fend for themselves. First, the Southern California chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union has adopted the fight as its own and has offered to provide legal counsel for all subpenaed individuals.

Second, a student protest movement, initiated by an ad hoc committee, is meeting with an astonishing response. What was intended as a small planning meeting snowballed into a rally of more than 300 students representing colleges and schools from the entire Southern California area. In a spirit of great enthusiasm they decided to [illegible] a massive picket line Tues., 9 a.m. at the Federal Building [illegible] with the opening of the [illegible] trial has been resolved that participants of all [illegible] will converge on the Federal Building from Santa Monica and San Diego.

Numerous other organizations are also planning to picket and all signs indicate that a broad movement is gathering which could culminate in the most significant demonstration of public protest against reaction which this city has seen in many years.

Our organization, the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, will of course throw our full weight into the contest both to defend our own rights which are directly under attack, and as part of the general united fight-back against the HUAC and similar thought control institutions.

The executive committee of the FPCC, meeting in emergency session, decided on the following measures:

1- Issue a [illegible] press release presenting our public response to this invasion of our rights.

2- Conduct [illegible] local campaign of public education commensurate with our resources.

Exhibit 1. Fair Play For Cuba Committee letterhead showing Carl Braden as a national officer

"Field Organizer," and his activities in the Southern Conference Educational Fund apparently are his primary functions for the Communist conspiracy. His actual function in the Fair Play For Cuba Committee, we have as yet been unable to determine, but he is definitely one of the national officers and is listed as such on their letterhead. I have a copy of that letterhead here in my hand, and I would like to offer it into the record, Mr. Chairman, showing the name of Mr. Carl Braden under "National Sponsors" on the left side of the Fair Play For Cuba Committee letterhead.

BY MR. PFISTER:

Let it be entered into the record.

BY MR. ROGERS:

This is a clear, interlocking tie-in between the Fair Play For Cuba Committee and the Southern Conference Educational Fund.

In addition to Carl Braden, there have been other manifestations of the support given by the Southern Conference Educational Fund to the Fair Play For Cuba Committee. Two men, namely, Robert F. Williams, and William Worthy, both colored men, have been supported publicly by the Southern Conference Educational Fund, and both are definitely connected with Castro's operation in the United States, which is primarily carried out, insofar as propaganda is concerned, by the Fair Play For Cuba Committee.

The name of Robert F. Williams appears in connection with the Fair Play For Cuba Committee in the Senate Internal Security Sub-Committee Hearing, part 6, dated February 8, 1963, into "Castro's Network In The United States." Williams' name appears on page 339 of that report in a reprint of an article supporting the Fair Play For Cuba Committee, written in 1961 by a man named Lyle Stuart. Williams is described as follows in this article: "They also included Robert F. Williams, who, at the moment of this writing is fleeing with his family from a posse of legal killers in Monroe, North Carolina." As a matter of fact, Robert F. Williams is under indictment for kidnapping in North Carolina right now. A copy of a letter from Robert F. Williams to Mr. Carl Braden has been published in our first report on the Southern Conference Educational Fund on page 71 thereof. This letter was sent to Carl Braden from Cuba where Robert Williams was hiding out at the time, broadcasting propaganda for Castro.

A further connection between Robert Williams and the Southern

Conference Educational Fund appears in the "Southern Patriot," the subversive publication of the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc., for January, 1960, on page 3, where the name of Robert F. Williams appears as the author of an article. The title of this article is simply this: "Is Violence Necessary To Combat Injustice?" There are two points of view expressed here, one the negative on this proposition by Martin Luther King, and the other the positive, advocating violence, by Robert F. Williams. This is printed in detail, his analysis of his point of view advocating violence, along with his picture underneath his name in the paper which I have mentioned. I offer this into evidence, Mr. Chairman.

BY MR. PFISTER:

Let it be entered into the record.

BY MR. ROGERS:

A further tie-in between the Southern Conference Educational Fund and Robert F. Williams occurred in the February, 1963, issue of the Southern Patriot on page 2, in a book review written by Anne Braden. Now, Anne Braden is also a positively identified Communist Party member; she is the wife of Carl Braden and was identified by the same Federal Bureau of Investigation informant that identified Carl Braden. As you will remember from our last Hearing, this informant's name was Alberta Ahearn, and she swore, both in Court, and later before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee that Carl and Anne Braden had recruited her into the Communist Party, and that she knew them as Communist Party members.

This book review is a review of a book written by Robert Williams entitled, "Negroes With Guns." It is a lengthy book review, and it is a favorable review towards the book. It takes up a full half of a page of this particular issue of the Southern Patriot, and it is signed at the bottom with the name of "Anne Braden." I offer this into evidence, Mr. Chairman.

BY MR. PFISTER:

If the Committee is in agreement that this should be entered into the record, let it now be entered into the record.

BY MR. ROGERS:

Another individual whose name has appeared in connection with both of these organizations is a man by the name of William

Worthy. William Worthy's name was brought up in connection with the Fair Play For Cuba Committee in part 4 of the Hearings of the Senate Internal Security Sub-Committee thereon, dated June 12 and 13, 1961, on page 348, during the questioning of a witness named, "Tekla." He testified that he attend d 2 meetings of the Fair Play For Cuba Committee in the Cleveland area, at one of which meetings William Worthy was a featured speaker.

William Worthy has been written up in the Southern Patriot, in the issue of October, 1962, wherein the Southern Conference Educational Fund, through its subversive publication, praised Worthy and the work that he was doing, and commented favorably on his visit to Cuba which was carried out in violation of the State Department Passport Regulations, and for which he was subsequently arrested. The Southern Conference Educational Fund actually requests formally at the bottom of this article that "people who read this newspaper, add your voice to the protest against William Worthy's conviction, write President Kennedy at the White House and urge him to act in the case, circulate one of the several petitions that are now being compiled across the country." It goes on to tell where the petitions are available, and one of the addresses from which they are available is 822 Perdido Street, New Orleans 12, Louisiana, which is the address of the Southern Conference Educational Fund. I would like to offer this into the record, Mr. Chairman.

BY MR. PFISTER:

Hearing no objections from the members of the Committee, let it be entered into the record.

BY MR. ROGERS:

In addition to this Mr. Chairman, there was another witness who appeared in the Fair Play For Cuba Committee Hearing before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee who has been closely connected with the Fair Play for Cuba Committee in the past. This man's name is Conrad Joseph Lynn, and he appeared before the Committee in May of 1963 when the Committee was investigating violations of the State Department Regulations and certain pro-Castro propaganda activities in the United States.

Mr. Lynn was interrogated at length concerning his connections with the Cuban situation; he testified that he knew Robert Williams in Cuba, met him in Cuba when he went there in viola-

FOUI

A CALL FOR

A FREEDOM NOW PARTY

AN ALL-BLACK PARTY FOR 1964

THE TALK OF THE TOWN

Notes and Comment

ONE mild, sunny afternoon last week, we boarded a No. 4 bus at Fifth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, rode to Lenox Avenue and 110th, and began a long, slow walk through Harlem.

We turned the corner uptown on Eighth Avenue and noticed a drugstore, much like any other, except that the products featured more prominently than cosmetics were powders for cockroaches and a salve for curing rat bites....

At Harlem Square, on the corner of Seventh Avenue, a meeting was in progress....

William Worthy was speaking when we arrived. He suggested the formation, by Negroes, of a Freedom Now Party, to propose Negro candidates for public offices. "Think about it," he said. "Talk about it. Kick the idea around. We may not win many offices, but with one out of ten Americans a Negro.... ...we can make our voice heard in the land."

There was applause when Mr. Worthy sat down, and he rose again to say a few more words. "Do you know what would happen if Fidel Castro were President of the United States instead of John F. Kennedy?" Mr. Worthy said. "Bull Connor would be given a fair trial and then shot. Ninety-five per cent of the police would have to flee to South Africa for political asylum. J. Edgar Hoover would be thrown into an *integrated* cell. If that didn't cure him, he would be left there for life."

The crowd laughed and applauded....

Just then we spotted a friend in the crowd, a young Negro woman who has lived in Harlem all her life....

"There's going to be trouble," our friend said.... "On a hot summer night, it wouldn't take much to set off a riot—not isolated violence but a kind of revolution. Five years ago, it was still a problem for social workers—jobs, education, housing in which children wouldn't wake up to find rats in their beds. Now something will have to be done on an enormous scale or there's going to be murder."

Reprinted from THE NEW YORKER, June 15, 1963,
by the National Committee for a FREEDOM NOW PARTY.

Exhibit 1a. Pamphlet published by the "Freedom Now Party"

THE TALK OF THE COUNTRY

A CALL FOR

A FREEDOM NOW PARTY FOR 1964

WITH AN ALL-BLACK SLATE AND A PLATFORM FOR LIBERATION

WHY A FREEDOM NOW PARTY?

1. To at last TAKE our freedom, with our own nationwide political party. Only once in all U.S. history has Congress passed, and the Government enforced, MEANINGFUL equal rights laws. That was during Reconstruction when 25 Negro congressmen and 5 Negro senators sat in Washington. FREEDOM NOW!

2. To create the basic economic changes needed to guarantee well-paid jobs for all. It's not enough to call for "equal opportunity" when jobs, decent housing and schools are scarce even for whites. FREEDOM NOW!

3. To end racism, exploitation and colonialism — in Africa, Asia, Latin America — and in the United States, north and south. FREEDOM NOW!

What sense does it make to go on supporting the party of Eugene "Bull" Connor? "Bull" Connor is STILL Kennedy's Democratic National Committeeman for Alabama.

Why should southern Negroes register to vote — at the risk of death — when the only "choice" on the ballot is a James O. Eastland or a George C. Wallace?

When have the Republicans or Democrats ever used long-existing federal laws to protect us from daily, coast-to-coast police brutality?

OUR AFRICAN BROTHERS HAVE SHOWN US HOW TO WIN FREEDOM. THEIR PRINCIPAL TECHNIQUE: ALL-BLACK POLITICAL ACTION. THIS IS SELF-RELIANCE, NOT "RACISM".

The time is with us. A Freedom Now Party will for the first time unite us. We will be the permanent party of change and challenge. We will take the issues to the streets.

• ALL blacks who wish to be free will be equal, and equal, welcomed, as members — employed and unemployed, clergymen, students, professional men and women, agricultural laborers, tenant farmers, trade union members.

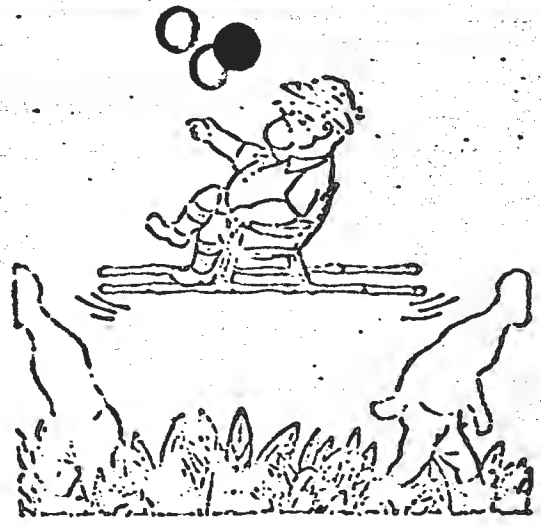
To obtain world-wide moral support, copies of this brochure are being sent to all African, Asian and Latin American delegates at the United Nations and to leaders of anti-colonial liberation movements everywhere.

This call for a Freedom Now Party is being distributed for the first time today, August 28, 1963, in Washington, D.C., and in black communities throughout the United States.

1

Exhibit 1b. Second page and third page of Exhibit No. 1a

22



from
VOICE OF AFRICA
(Accra, Ghana)

Conrad J. Lynn, acting chairman.
Mrs. Pernella V. Gantley, corresponding secretary
National Committee for a Freedom Now Party
81 East 125th Street, Suite 207, New York, N.Y. 10035
telephone: 212 MCaumont 2-0518

Please post this brochure on your school, church or other bulletin board. Send 15 cents for five copies; 50 cents for twenty copies. Or feel free to duplicate it in your own community.

- -

☐ Put me on the mailing list for Freedom Now Party literature, notices of action projects, etc.

☐ I wish to attend a founding congress for the Freedom Now Party.

☐ I will work for FNP candidates in my city, county and state.

☐ Send me a FNP button (25 cents in coin or stamps; ten buttons for two dollars; fifty for $7.50).

Please PRINT: Mr. / Mrs. / Miss .....

Street .....

City .....Zone .....

State .....Zip code .....

Telephone(s).....

WE SHALL OVERCOME!

Exhibit 1c. Back cover of Exhibit No. 1a

tion of the State Department Passport Regulations. He testified that he and Williams cooperated, as he put it, in "reconstructing the underground railroad." In other words, arranging some method of getting in or out of the United States illegally without going through the usual passport and customs regulations that are imposed upon all citizens of this country legally. Mr. Lynn further testified at substantial length about his visit to Cuba in February of 1962. Subsequent to this he lectured to various organizations, in particular, an organization called the "West Side Committee For Friendly Relations With Cuba." on the same program with an identified Communist named Corliss Lamont. Evidently this was in New York.

The connection between Mr. Lynn and the Southern Conference Eduactional Fund is simply this: Anne and Carl Braden, Editor and Field Organizer respectively of the Southern Conference Educational Fund, have been carrying on correspondence with this same Conrad Joseph Lynn. In addition to this, Corliss Lamont, with whom Lynn appeared on September 28, 1962, is a financial contributor to the Southern Conference Educational Fund. Corliss Lamont has been positively identified as a Communist. Also, Lee Harvey Oswald once stated that the Fair Play For Cuba literature he handed out in New Orleans came to him from Corliss Lamont!

I will offer into the record at a later date, a copy of some of the correspondence between the Bradens and Conrad Lynn.

Mr. Chairman, for this time, this concludes the evidence which we have been able to compile concerning the connections between the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc., of New Orleans, and the Fair Play For Cuba Committee. I would like to suggest that the most significant item of this is the joint leadership in both organizations on a national level by an identified Communist, namely, Carl Braden. If the Committee has any questions, I will try to answer them.

BY MR. PFISTER:

Thank you,very much, Mr. Rogers, for your efforts and research, and for apprising the Committee of your findings today. Does any member of the Committee have any questions? (None.) Does anyone want to make any statement? (None.)

Gentlemen, what we have heard today is further evidence of the interlocking connection between most of the Communist Front Organizations in the United States. For many years, the House Committee on Un-American Activities of the Congress; J. Edgar Hoover

of the F. B. I.; the Senate Internal Security Sub-Committee; the Attorneys General of the United States; and various State Committees, including our own, have been telling the public that these Communist conspirators and crack-pots in the various Communist fronts were dangerous to the sec rity of our Country. Many people have not believed this, but perhaps the horrible events of last Friday will wake them up to the fact. In times of crisis people must turn to basic principles for guidance. Our Committee urges a rededication of all citizens to the principles of justice, freedom, loyalty, and responsibility upon which this Nation was founded.

Gentlemen, if there be no further business to come before this Hearing, I would like to have a motion that we adjourn. Representative Willie Arceneaux moves that we adjourn at this time; Representative Mike John seconds the Motion, all those in favor signify by saying aye. (Motion carried) The meeting is adjourned.

• • • • • • • • • • •

MEETING ADJOURNED

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Belmont DATE: May 25, 1964

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS-INFORMATION CONCERNING

On 5-25-64, Mr. Wesley James Liebeler of the President's Commission called and in the absence of Mr. Malley, who is in Dallas, Texas, the call was taken by Supervisor H. A. Schutz, Jr. Mr. Liebeler indicated that he was interested in two areas of investigation and made reference to the report of SA Belanger at Tampa dated 12-10-63, page four, wherein a tape recording of a T.V. interview with an individual by the name of Penaz had been reviewed and reported. According to information in the report a cartoon had appeared in the newspaper "Revolucion" depicting damage done in Cuba by hurricane Flora. A caricature of the United States was depicted laughing at the damage. Another cartoon showed a coffin containing President Kennedy with Castro standing above laughing. Mr. Liebeler requested that investigation be conducted to actually determine whether such a cartoon did appear in this paper and if so forward a copy to the commission.

Mr. Liebeler made reference to the report of SA Gemberling at Dallas dated 4-15-64, on pages 527 and 540. The information contained therein related to two transcripts of a debate participated in by Oswald in August, 1963. One was transcribed by radio station WDSU, New Orleans, and the second by an individual named Bill Stuckey. Mr. Liebeler indicated that the commission desired that we obtain copies of these tapes for inclusion in the permanent files of the commission and for comparison with the transcripts. He requested that in obtaining these tapes the Bureau maintain appropriate chain of evidence as to their authenticity.

ENCLOSURE

ACTION BEING TAKEN

NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 29 1964

The field is being instructed to expeditiously conduct the investigation requested by Mr. Liebeler.

18 JUN 26 1964

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Lenihan
62-109060
HAS:cfs
(10)

1 - Belmont
1 - J. P. Mohr
1 - DeLoach
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan
1 - Sizoo
1 - Mail Room

June 5, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

REC'D-HEADING ROOM FBI JUN 5 12 15 PM '64

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Deleted Copy Sent by letter 7/11/75 Per FOIA Request — Marion Johnson (National Archives) (with deletion of item 4) MK/FOIA

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In connection with your request for coverage of the public appearances of Mark Lane the following items are enclosed:

(1) Two copies of a communication dated May 15, 1964, at our Boston Office, concerning Lane's appearance at the University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Massachusetts, on April 28, 1964.

(2) Two copies of a communication dated May 13, 1964, at our Boston Office, concerning Lane's appearance at Brandeis University, Waltham, Massachusetts, on April 30, 1964.

(3) Two copies of a communication dated May 15, 1964, at our Boston Office, concerning Lane's appearance at Westfield State College, Westfield, Massachusetts, on May 1, 1964.

BY COURIER SVC.
6
COMM-FBI

(4) Three reels of tape recording of Lane's appearance at Westfield State College, Westfield, Massachusetts, on May 1, 1964.

REC 31

(5) Two copies of a communication dated May 20, 1964, at our New York Office, concerning Lane's appearance at the Premise Theatre, New York, New York, on May 18, 1964.

For your information this Bureau has determined that Lane was scheduled to leave the United States on May 22, 1964, for a

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes

JMS:mac
(12)

RECD-HEADING ROOM

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO:

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

speaking trip in Europe. He reportedly plans to stay abroad for six weeks and to visit Denmark, France, Belgium, England and Italy. On Lane's return to this country we will resume our coverage of his public appearances.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (11)

NOTE:

We have covered Lane's public appearances at request of President's Commission. In his appearances being reported by instant letter, he presented claims previously made by him in numerous past appearances around the country. These claims have been speculative and/or unfounded. They include: the absence of residue on Oswald's cheek in a paraffin test shows Oswald could not have fired a rifle on 11/22/63; witnesses described someone not of Oswald's description as the killer of Dallas patrolman Tippit; Oswald is not represented by counsel at the Commission's hearings; the Commission is "political" in nature and its findings will be biased; and President Kennedy was shot from in front.

CONFIDENTIAL

June 5, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Stokes
1 - Mail Room

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

There are enclosed herewith two copies each of memoranda dated May 25 and May 28, 1964, dealing with the Mexican aspects of the Lee Harvey Oswald investigation.

Upon detachment from the classified enclosures, this letter may be regarded as unclassified.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

REC-34

Enclosures (4)

JCS:hc
(10)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

SEE NOTE PAGE 2.

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

BUREAU NOTE:

Enclosures have been approved for dissemination by Messrs. Belmont and Malley. They deal with explanation of how passenger lists of Red Arrow Mexican bus line are prepared and with efforts to locate fellow passengers of Oswald on buses of the Del Norte bus line from Mexico City to Laredo on 10-2-3, 1963.

Classified "Confidential" as Legat has so classified the letterheads to protect our operations abroad.

1 - W. A. Branigan
1 - W. R. Wannall
6/5/64
1 - R. E. Lenihan
1 - V. H. Nasca
1 - L. L. Anderson

CODE

RADIOGRAM

URGENT

TO SAC SAN JUAN (105-6857)

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS DASH RUSSIA DASH CUBA

REBUAIRTEL MAY TWENTY-TWO, LAST, ENCLOSING REQUESTS FROM PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION AND BUTEL JUNE TWO, LAST, SETTING FORTH ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTIONS IN THIS REGARD.

BY RETURN RAD ADVISE STATUS OF LETTERHEAD MEMORANDA RE FPCC AND THIRTIETH OF NOVEMBER MOVEMENT GROUPS LOCALLY. THESE MEMORANDA MUST REACH BUREAU WITHOUT FAIL BY JUNE EIGHT, NEXT.

LLA:JAK
(7)

REC-34 [illegible] 3910

19 JUN 8 964

NOTE:

President's Commission has requested certain data re JURE, DRE, SNFE-Alpha 66 and 30th of November Movement, all anti-Castro organizations, and Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC). San Juan's airtel 5/28/64 complied with Commission's request in part, however, omitted memoranda re FPCC and 30th of November Movement, locally. Butel 6/2/64 instructed San Juan to immediately submit additional memoranda re these groups. To date they have not been received.

VIA RADIOGRAM
JUN 5 1964
6:81 P.M.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Gallagan

May 28, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of May 20, 1964, concerning the materials which the Commission had requested of the Russian Government on March 26, 1964, and with which you transmitted documents numbered 1A, 2A, 3A(1), 3A(2), 4A, 5A(1&2), 5A(3), 1B, 2B, 3B and 4B. All of these exhibits are designated as FBI Exhibit D216. Translations of the foregoing documents were also received.

Your letter of May 20, 1964, requested a handwriting comparison of the documents submitted with the handwriting of Lee Harvey Oswald and his wife, Marina.

It was concluded that Marina Oswald, whose known handwriting specimens are designated as FBI Exhibits D12 and D13, wrote Commission Items 2B and 3B.

It was concluded that Lee Harvey Oswald, whose known handwriting specimens are designated as FBI Exhibits D5 and D6 and Commission Exhibits 56, 56 and 66, prepared the following handwriting on the Commission Items as indicated below:

1A - The English text on page two and the two Oswald signatures on page two

2A - The two Oswald signatures

1 - Dallas (100-10461) (with copy of incoming)

6260

Ciemh (10)

105-82555-3991

ENCLOSURE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

5A(1), 5A(2) and 1B - The Russian handwriting excluding the Russian handwriting on page two below Oswald's signature and excluding the overwriting slanting across the upper left portion of page one on Item 5A(1) and 5A(2)

4A - Only the signature of Oswald

6B - The Russian handwriting

5A(1&2) - The English handwriting and Oswald signatures

No conclusion could be reached whether Lee Harvey Oswald prepared the signature on Item 5A(3) due to the distortion in the signature. However, some handwriting characteristics were observed common to the signature on 5A(3) and the available known writings of Lee Harvey Oswald.

The submitted evidence has been photographed and is returned herewith.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosures (12)

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Cadigan

SAC, Dallas (100-10461)

6/5/64

Director, FBI (105-82555)

Lee Harvey Oswald, aka
IS - R - CUBA

ReBulet 5/28/64, addressed to The President's Commission with a copy for your office concerning exhibit D-216.

For the completion of your file in this case, there is transmitted herewith one photographic copy of D-216.

NOTE: D216 is a group of documents which The Commission obtained from the Russian Government and were compared with known writings of Oswald and his wife.

MAILED 5
JUN 5 1964
COMM-FBI

Enclosure

1 - Mr. Belmont

1 - Mr. Rosen

2 - Mr. Sullivan (Mr. Lenihan, Rm. 645 RB)

JCC:GFM (9)

REC 3

REC 34

JUN 8 1964

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FD-36

F B I

Date: May 22, 1964

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, BOSTON (105-10911)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Re: MARILYN DOROTHEA MURRET

ReBuairtel to Boston dated May 18, 1964.

Enclosed for the Bureau are ten copies, for Dallas five copies, for New York and WFO two copies each of a letterhead memorandum captioned MARILYN DOROTHEA MURRET.

HAROLD ROBERT ISAACS, mentioned in the letterhead memorandum, is the subject of a closed case entitled "HAROLD ROBERT ISAACS, was, IS - R (BS file 105-1125, Bufile 100-286243, NY file 105-1247).

Information attributed to HAROLD ROBERT ISAACS in the enclosed letterhead memorandum was obtained through interviews of him on April 4, 1950, by SAs MAURICE W. CORCORAN and JAMES T. O'BRIEN of the New York Office and on January 18, 1951, and February 7, 1952, by SA JAMES T. O'BRIEN of the New York Office and appears in the reports of SA JAMES T. O'BRIEN dated February 10, 1951, and February 27, 1952, at New York.

REC-34

3992

(3) - Bureau (Encs. 10)(RM)
2 - Dallas (100-10461)(Encs. 5)(RM)
2 - New York (105-38341)(Encs. 2)(RM)
2 - WFO (105-)(Encs. 2)(RM)
1 - Boston
DBC:bbr
(10)

ICC-645KB + NOT XM 104

1c MAY 25 1964

SOVIET SECTION

ENCLOSURE

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

64 JUN 11 1964

Routing Slip
FD-4 (Rev. 10-13-58)

Date 5/27/64

To

[X] Director — FILE # SIC-32555

Att. ATT: P. 6th P.F.

[ ] SAC — Title ATT HUNTSVILLE

[ ] ASAC — TS-R-CUBE

[ ] Supv.

[ ] Agent

[ ] SE

[ ] CC

[ ] Steno

[ ] Clerk

ACTION DESIRED

[ ] Acknowledge
[ ] Assign ____ Reassign ____
[ ] Bring file
[ ] Call me
[ ] Correct
[ ] Deadline ____
[ ] Deadline passed
[ ] Delinquent
[ ] Discontinue
[ ] Expedite
[ ] File
[ ] For information
[ ] Initial & return
[ ] Leads need attention
[ ] Return with explanation or notation as to action taken.

[ ] Open Case
[ ] Prepare lead cards
[ ] Prepare tickler
[ ] Recharge serials
[ ] Return assignment card
[ ] Return file
[ ] Return serials
[ ] Search and return
[ ] See me
[ ] Send Serials ____
to ____
[ ] Submit new charge out
[ ] Submit report
[ ] Type

SOVIET SECTION

RE BOSTON R/S 5/26/64 ATTACHED.
THE CAPTIONED AIRTEL AND LHM ARE TO
BE AIRTEL 5/22/64 TO ORIG. OFFICE AT BIRMINGHAM
RE [illegible] 3/10/51
ATTACHED WHICH SHOULD BE SENT SECRET
AIRMAIL TO-R."

SAC, BOSTON

Office

____ See reverse side

Routing Slip
0-7 (Rev. 3-23-64)

(Copies to Offices Checked)

TO: SAC,

☐ Albany	☐ Houston	☐ Norfolk	☐ Washington Field	
☐ Albuquerque	☐ Indianapolis	☐ Oklahoma City	☐ Quantico	
☐ Anchorage	☐ Jacksonville	☐ Omaha		
☐ Atlanta	☐ Kansas City	☐ Philadelphia	TO LEGAT:	
☐ Baltimore	☐ Knoxville	☐ Phoenix	☐ Bern	
☐ Birmingham	☐ Las Vegas	☐ Pittsburgh	☐ Bonn	
☐ Boston	☐ Little Rock	☐ Portland	☐ London	
☐ Buffalo	☐ Los Angeles	☐ Richmond	☐ Manila	
☐ Butte	☐ Louisville	☐ St. Louis	☐ Mexico, D. F.	
☐ Charlotte	☐ Memphis	☐ Salt Lake City	☐ Ottawa	
☐ Chicago	☐ Miami	☐ San Antonio	☐ Paris	
☐ Cincinnati	☐ Milwaukee	☐ San Diego	☐ Rome	
☐ Cleveland	☐ Minneapolis	☐ San Francisco	☐ Rio de Janeiro	
☐ Dallas	☐ Mobile	☐ San Juan	☐ Tokyo	
☐ Denver	☐ Newark	☐ Savannah		
☐ Detroit	☐ New Haven	☐ Seattle		
☐ El Paso	☐ New Orleans	☐ Springfield		
☐ Honolulu	☐ New York City	☐ Tampa		

Date 5/26/64

RE: Lt. Harvey Bucali
PS-R-Cuba
Bureau ltr. 5/21/64

☐ For information ☒ For appropriate action ☐ Surep. by _____

☐ The enclosed is for your information. If used in a future report, ☐ conceal all sources, ☐ paraphrase contents.

☐ Enclosed are corrected pages from report of SA _____ dated _____.

Remarks:
Advise the Bureau immediately if
[illegible] should receive
clearance, of the lack of any derogatory
[illegible] also. Discreetly
[illegible]
[illegible] Attention Bureau & WFO.

SEARCHED _____ INDEXED _____
SERIALIZED _____ FILED _____
MAY 27 1964
FBI — BOSTON

Enc.
Bufile [illegible]
Urfile [illegible]

Cleared _____

BS 105-10911

On 1/21/54 it was determined that ISAACS was then residing at 92 Varick Road, Waban (Newton), Mass., and on February 4, 1954, the Office of Origin was changed from New York to Boston. No investigation has been conducted of ISAACS by the Boston Division since 1954 and Boston files contain no pertinent information concerning him since that time.

A review of ISAACS file does not reflect any association with MARILYN DOROTHEA MURRET and Boston indices contain no reference to MURRET.

For the information of New York and WFO, MURRET is a cousin of LEE HARVEY OSWALD. She was interviewed November 29, 1963, and advised that she took a trip around the world beginning in July 1959 and ending in January 1963. Unconfirmed information has been received indicating a "tie-up" between MURRET and the case of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and also that MURRET was "linked" in some manner with the communist "apparatus" of Professor HAROLD ISAACS of MIT.

As New York previously interviewed HAROLD ROBERT ISAACS, it is requested that New York review its file 105-1247 for any information as to an association between ISAACS and MURRET and for any additional pertinent information on the background of ISAACS.

It is noted that MIT records show ISAACS' work takes him away from MIT which would possibly account for some association between MURRET and ISAACS.

The WFO is requested to check passport records for travel of HAROLD ROBERT ISAACS from 1954 to date, which may be of possible interest if such travel coincides with that of MURRET.

New York and WFO handle promptly and advise Bureau and Dallas of any pertinent information.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Boston, Massachusetts

May 22, 1964

MARILYN DOROTHEA MURRET

Reference is made to memorandum dated May 7, 1964, at Washington, D. C.

The 1964 Staff Directory for Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), Cambridge, Massachusetts, lists Harold R. Isaacs as Research Associate at the Center for International Studies at MIT.

The current Greater Boston Directory lists Harold R. Isaacs as residing at 75 Varick Road, Newton, Massachusetts.

On May 21, 1964, Mrs. Claire Edwardson, Secretary, President's Office, MIT, advised the records reflect the following regarding Harold R. Isaacs: Born September 13, 1910, New York City. Before coming to MIT, he specialized in Far Eastern affairs, was a "Newsweek" correspondent in the Far East, and a special writer for the "Christian Science Monitor" on Far Eastern affairs. He commenced employment at MIT August 20, 1953, as a Research Associate in the Center for International Studies and is so employed at the present time. During this period of time, he has also been employed as a lecturer in the Economics Department at MIT. Mrs. Edwardson stated that the Center for International Studies is endowed to a great extent by the United States Government. She said that much of Isaac's work takes him away from MIT and consists of international travel and concentration on study in India.

On April 4, 1950, Harold R. Isaacs, who resided in China from 1931 to 1936, furnished the following information concerning his activities in China:

At the age of twenty-one he obtained a job in the Merchant Marine on a ship going to China, and left this ship at a Chinese port in 1931. He remaind in China for the next five years, the first two or three years being in Shanghai, where he edited a weekly newspaper in English called, "The China Forum."

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21 FEB 27 1973

Re: MARILYN DOROTHEA MURRET

Isaacs stated that his observations had convinced him, as it had most observers, "of any human feeling" in China, that the Chinese people were being exploited by foreign business interests, as well as by their own government, and that the only hope for the betterment of their condition lay in the fulfillment of the program of the Chinese Communists.

Isaacs said that he was, therefore, openly sympathetic toward the communists, espoused the communist doctrines in his paper, and developed numerous contacts among Chinese Communists who operated an underground and also distributed his paper.

Isaacs stated that while his sympathies were completely with the Chinese Communists at this time, he never joined the Communist Party in China.

He recalled that Agnes Smedley, correspondent for the "Frankfurter Zeitung," was an ardent supporter of the Chinese Communists, but he was unable to say that she was a Party member or whether there was any organized cell of the Communist Party existing for Americans or other foreigners.

He stated that the sentiments of Smedley and of himself were those generally prevailing among journalists and other "disinterested persons" in China.

Isaacs stated, however, that he gradually came to learn that the Chinese Communists were deceitful and were playing politics, and he became increasingly estranged from them, eventually denouncing them as corrupt politicians.

He recalled that after his denunciation of the Chinese Communists, he was subjected to a barrage of vilification, and was publicly denounced by Agnes Smedley as a paid agent of the Japanese Government.

He further stated that while in China, he had been an inexperienced, youthful idealist, and he felt there were doubtless many things going on behind the scenes in the group of foreigners in Shanghai who were sympathetic to communism, of which he was unaware.

Re: MARILYN DOROTHEA MURRET

On January 18, 1951, Harold R. Isaacs furnished the following information:

When he first arrived in China, early in 1931, Isaacs became extremely friendly with one Cecil Frank Glass, who was then a British citizen residing in China as a journalist. According to Isaacs, Glass had had the distinction of being expelled from the Communist Party for Trotskyite deviations, before Trotsky, himself, was expelled. He stated that Glass had been a member of the Communist Party until about 1926 or 1927, but had been expelled because he had criticized the Comintern for giving up the idea of world revolution. When Leon Trotsky was expelled from Russia a short time later because of this same criticism of the Russian Communist Party, Glass quite naturally became a fervent adherent.

According to Isaacs, Glass maintained friendly social relations with a pro-Soviet group of Caucasians in Shanghai despite his known Trotskyite opinions and it was chiefly through Glass that Isaacs became acquainted with a number of Glass' friends.

According to Isaacs, he was converted to the principles of the Fourth International (Trotskyism) by Glass in 1932 or 1933, and because of his attacks on what he believed to be the "cynical motives" of the Chinese Party, he became estranged from the circle of friends he had made in Shanghai; however, he still maintained friendly relations with some of the Chinese Communist leaders.

Isaacs stated that he was a regularly active member of the Socialist Workers Party and in that capacity has contributed articles to their press.

The Socialist Workers Party has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Isaacs stated that he had written an article in the April 4, 1936, issue of "The Militant," self-described as a Socialist Workers Party newspaper, under the pseudonym of Lo Sen.

Re: MARILYN DOROTHEA HURRET

Isaacs stated that his Chinese name had been Yi Lo Sen and that he had had this name printed on his calling cards in Chinese characters when he was in China.

Isaacs stated that he broke with the Trotskyite movement in 1940 and since that time, Frank Glass has refused to speak to him.

On February 7, 1952, Harold R. Isaacs furnished the following information:

He stated he had received an advance copy of a book entitled "The Shanghai Conspiracy" by Major General C. A. Willoughby, published by E. P. Dutton and Company, New York. He stated that one of the end papers of this book carried a chart purporting to diagram the travels of Comintern agents, Communist Party members, sympathizers and the like and had noticed that there was listed under this chart the names of the persons to whom it referred. Carried on this list was his own name and his wife's maiden name, Viola Robinson.

Isaacs stated that so far as the text mentioned his activities, it was correct although repetitious, and stated that he had never denied that for a short period after his arrival in China he had been a wholehearted supporter of the program of the Chinese Communists. He stated, however, that his disillusionment with the Chinese Communists and his criticisms of them which were available in his published works had not been taken into account by the author of the book. He also felt that the listing of his name in the end paper of the book in a broad category, from which it was impossible to tell whether the person was listed as an espionage agent, a Comintern agent, or merely a sympathizer of the Chinese Communists, was extremely unfair and possibly libelous.

Isaacs stated that he was particularly bitter over the inclusion of his wife's name in this list. He stated that he had had an attorney request the publishers as to the basis for such statements and the publishers had replied that they had letters written either by him or his wife which were the basis for such listing.

Re: MARILYN DOROTHEA HURRET

Isaacs stated that his wife's political sympathies have paralleled his own. He stated that she had never been a member of the Communist Party nor had he in any country in the world although she shared his early sympathy for the program of the Chinese Communists.

Isaacs stated that he had consulted Mr. Morris L. Ernst, a prominent attorney in New York, to explore the possibilities of suing the author and publishers of "The Shanghai Conspiracy," because of the statements contained in the book, and at the present time, discussions are going on between the publishers and his attorney.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

F B I

Date: 5/15/64

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, BOSTON (105-10911) (P)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, Aka.
IS - R - CUBA

Rebsairtel, 5/13/64.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 10 copies and for New York and Dallas 3 copies of a letterhead memorandum concerning an appearance of MARK LANE at Westfield State College, Westfield, Mass., on 5/1/64.

The source who furnished the information on 5/6/64 [redacted] Westfield State College, Westfield, Mass., an established source at Westfield State College. [redacted] also made available to SA THOMAS F. SULLIVAN three reels of a tape recording of the speech of MARK LANE.

(6) - Bureau (105-82555) (encls. 8) (RM)
(1 - Package) (encls. 6) (RM)
(1 - 100-40963) (MARK LANE) (encl. 1) (RM)
(1 - 100-) (CCI) (encl. 1) (RM)
3 - New York (105-38431) (encl. 1) (RM)
(1 - 100-117844) (MARK LANE) (encl. 1) (RM)
(1 - 100-152725) (CCI) (encl. 1) (RM)
3 - Dallas (100-10461) (encls. 2) (RM)
(1 - 89-43) (encl. 1) (RM)
3 - Boston (105-10911)
(1 - 89-43)
(1 - 100-35732)
DBC/mab
(15)

SEC. 34

3993

2 MAY 18 1964

EX 104

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE ON BULKY RACK

SOVIET SECTION

66 JUN 9

cc - WFO

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

BS 105-10911

The source who furnished information on 6/10/63 was [redacted].

Also enclosed under separate cover for the Bureau are 6 reels of magnetic tapes, 3 reels for the Bureau and 3 reels for the Warren Commission, recording the appearance of Attorney MARK LANE, as described above.

The attention of the Bureau is directed to the last portion of Tape I original which is not complete. It is noted that just prior to the time the audio was discontinued some demonstration equipment was being moved about on the stage which could have disconnected the input source. The beginning of Tape II original would indicate that difficulty was being had in reconnecting the recording equipment.

A memorandum concerning the appearance of MARK LANE at the University of Massachusetts, on 4/28/64, is being prepared.

105-82555-3193

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Boston, Massachusetts

May 15, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Re: Appearance of Attorney Mark Lane at Westfield State College, Westfield, Massachusetts May 1, 1964

On May 6, 1964, a source advised that Attorney Mark Lane appeared at Westfield State College, Westfield, Massachusetts, on May 1, 1964, where he spoke to about 400 students concerning the Lee Harvey Oswald case.

This source advised that the following biographical sketch of Lane was prepared by a faculty committee and distributed at the door to those who attended:

"Mr. Mark Lane, 37-year old New York attorney, is Chairman of the recently formed Citizens' Committee of Inquiry, which is conducting an independent investigation into the assassination of President Kennedy.

"He has been affiliated with the American Labor Party of New York State.

"He was a supporter of Henry A. Wallace in the 1948 Presidential Campaign, as an assistant to Congressman Marcantonio of New York City.

"He was elected an Assemblyman to represent the Yorkville District of Manhattan in the New York State Assembly in 1961.

"In December, 1963, Mr. Lane prepared and published a defense brief for Lee Harvey Oswald. Mr. Lane was retained by Mrs. Marguerite C. Oswald to act as counsel for her son before the Warren Commission. On March 4, 1964, Mr. Lane appeared before the Commission and presented his

XEROX
JUN 8 1964

findings up to that date. He is continuing his investigation of the assassination, but through the independent Citizens' Committee, rather than in an attorney-client capacity.

"Since beginning his investigations, he has become convinced that Lee HarveyOswald is innocent of the crimes charged against him, and he has announced that he will remain with the case."

The source advised that Mr. Lane took particular exception to statements in the biographical sketch that (1) he has been affiliated with the American Labor Party of New York State and (2) he was a supporter of Henry A. Wallace in the 1948 Presidential Campaign, as an assistant to Congressman Marcantonio of New York City. The source advised that Lane denied that either of these statements was true.

The source stated it was his understanding that the biographical sketch of Lane came from an anonymous letter addressed to an unidentified member of the faculty at Westfield State College.

This source advised that during his speech Lane commented on the following aspects of the Lee Harvey Oswald case:

Lane pointed out discrepancies in pictures of Oswald holding the gun allegedly used in the assassination of President Kennedy, which appeared in various publications, and claimed that some of these pictures were forged and doctored and therefore not authentic.

Lane commented that it was first said that the murder weapon was a 7.65 mm. German Mauser, which story was later changed when the FBI announced that in March, 1963, Oswald had purchased a 6.5 mm. Italian rifle.

Lane commented on the background of District Attorney Henry Wade and was critical of Wade's handling of the press following the death of President Kennedy. Lane

also criticized Chief Jesse Curry of Dallas for his statement following the death of Oswald to the effect that since Oswald was dead, the case was closed, and that there would be no further investigation. Lane stated that the Justice Department then ordered Wade to re-open the case and prove Oswald's guilt.

Lane, in referring to the paraffin test of Oswald, stated he has obtained a copy of the laboratory report from District Attorney Wade's office, showing that "Oswald may have fired a revolver but did not fire a rifle," thereby disproving Mr. Wade's statement that Oswald was the assassin.

Mr. Lane commented that Helen Louise Markham, the only witness to the Tippit shooting, had furnished Dallas Police a description of the Tippit killer, which was not the same description that Dallas Police had used for Oswald. Lane later interviewed Markham, who claimed that the Dallas Police had not used the description she gave them. Lane pointed out this incident as further proof that Dallas Police were trying to change the evidence to fit Oswald who they believed was the killer of President Kennedy, as well as Officer Tippit.

Lane also stated that several witnesses in this case had mysteriously disappeared and described some of the circumstances.

Mr. Lane also commented on various theories as to how and where President Kennedy was shot and stated there were a number of witnesses who claimed the shots came from the area of a concrete wall and overpass ahead of the President's motorcade, and not from the rear as claimed by the investigators.

Mr. Lane also pointed out discrepancies in the medical testimony, stating that at first doctors at Parkland Hospital had said the first wound was an entrance wound in the President's throat. He said they later changed their

story to say this was an exit wound, after being questioned by the Secret Service Agents, who had obtained an autopsy report from Bethesda Hospital.

Mr. Lane was critical of the FBI and Secret Service for not having Oswald under surveillance on November 22, 1963, when these agencies had considerable background information on him and as extraordinary precautions had been taken for the President's visit. Lane stated the FBI and other agencies wanted the public to believe that Oswald walked into the Bank Depository Building with a rifle in spite of all the security precautions taken that day.

The source advised that following Lane's speech there was a short question and answer period.

The "New York Herald Tribune" newspaper dated January 15, 1964, page 7, column 1, contained an article entitled "Oswald's Mother Hires Lane." This article stated that on January 14, 1964, Mrs. Marguerite C. Oswald, mother of accused assassin Lee Harvey Oswald, announced she had hired Mark Lane to represent her slain son before the Warren Commission investigating the murder of President John F. Kennedy. According to this article, Mrs. Oswald stated she had been in contact with Lane during his stay in Fort Worth, Texas, the previous weekend. It was also pointed out that Lane had accepted the case although Mrs. Oswald stated she had no funds with which to pay him.

The April 2, 1964 issue of the "New York Times," page 37, column 5, contained an article captioned "Mother of Oswald Ends Tie With Lane." The article indicated Mrs. Marguerite Oswald said she had dismissed Mark Lane, her New York lawyer, and that he should stop any "organized campaign" on behalf of her son through his "Citizens Committee of Inquiry."

On June 10, 1963, a source advised that at a meeting of the New York Council to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee (NYCAHUAC) held May 28, 1963, at 74 5th Avenue, New York City, Mark Lane

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

was elected to the position of Vice-Chairman of the organization.

A characterization of the NYCAHUAC is contained in the appendix hereto.

This memorandum contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

1

APPENDIX

NEW YORK COUNCIL TO ABOLISH THE HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE

On March 9, 1961, a source advised that the New York Council To Abolish the Un-American Activities Committee (NYCAUAC), 150 West 34th Street, New York City, New York, was formed at a meeting held in New York City on November 17, 1960. This organization was founded principally through the efforts of FRANK WILKINSON, Field Representative of the National Committee to Abolish the Un-American Activities Committee (NCAUAC).

A second source advised on September 17, 1952, that FRANK WILKINSON was a Communist Party member as of September, 1952.

A third source furnished on September 14, 1961, a copy of resolutions of the New York Council to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee (NYCAHUAC) which were adopted by the NYCAHUAC. One such resolution affirmed the intention to continue to work for the abolition of the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) and to continue its efforts to broaden the participation in this fight. Another resolution accepted as a modus vivendi the suggestion of the Field Representative of the "National Committee to Abolish the HUAC" (NCAHUAC) namely that local abolition committees may identify and co-ordinate their efforts as closely as they desire with NCAHUAC, still maintaining their autonomy for as flexible and independent a program as possible.

Various sources have advised during March, 1962, that Communist Party (CP) members in the New York City area have been solicited to support activities of the NYCAHUAC during attendance at CP club meetings.

On May 6, 1963, the first source advised that the NYCAHUAC continues to function from its office at 150 West 34th Street, New York City, New York.

1

APPENDIX

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO ABOLISH THE
HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications" issued December 1, 1961, by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U. S. House of Representatives, page 115, contains the following citation regarding the National Committee to Abolish the Un-American Activities Committee (NCAUAC).

"Cited as a 'new organization' set up in the summer of 1960 to lead and direct the Communist Party's 'Operation Abolition' campaign. Seven of the national leaders of this group have been identified as Communists.

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1278 on the Truth About the Film 'Operation Abolition,' Part 1, October 3, 1961, p. 5.)"

A source has advised that the NCAUAC changed its name on March 3, 1962, to include the word "House" in its name, thereby becoming known as the National Committee to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee.

MARTIN
courtesy of HEARST

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN, General Counsel

JUN 4 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of
Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Enclosed is a copy of a letter received by the Chief Justice from Mr. John B. Drury, a trial attorney employed by the Civil Aeronautics Board. As you will note Mr. Drury informs the Commission that a cab driver in New York City by the name of Sam Altman may have information of interest to this Commission. The records of the Commission indicate that Mr. Altman has not been previously interviewed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and we would appreciate the Bureau conducting such an interview.

Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

ENCLOSURE

DAT. PROC.
JUN-4-1964

REC 10

3994

SOVIET SECTION

627 Woodland Circle
Falls Church, Virginia
May 15, 1964

The Honorable Earl Warren
Chief Justice of the United States
Washington 25, D. C.

Sir:

By way of introduction, may I say that I have been in government service for over twenty-three years, and am now employed as a Trial Attorney by the Civil Aeronautics Board.

I realize that your time is extremely limited and valuable, by reason of your high office, however, I feel that I would be remiss in my duty as a citizen, if I failed to report the following matter to you.

Sam Altman is a cab driver in New York City, who lives at 364 Madison Street, New York 2, New York. His hacking license is #23494, and he drives cab #10826.

On May 11, 1964, while I was in New York on business, he told two associates and me, that he was in a serious difficulty because he had related an experience to several people, that his story had reached a newspaper reporter, and the reporter was trying to induce him to tell the story for publication. He recited the following account to us, and asked our advice:

About two or three months prior to the assassination of the late President Kennedy, he picked up a male passenger at Eastern Air Lines, and drove him to his destination, which was the Hotel Gotham. The passenger had a large footlocker, upon which his name was stencilled. During the drive, the passenger told Altman that he was a former Marine, and that he intended to kill President Kennedy. Altman noted the name on the footlocker, and wrote it on his trip-ticket for the day, which he turned in to the company from which he rents the cab. Although not positive, Altman believes that the name was Oswald, and as he recalls this passenger, he looked like the photographs of Lee Harvey Oswald.

Shortly after leaving the Hotel Gotham, Altman says that he called a law enforcement agency and furnished the above story. The person receiving the call seemed skeptical, and asked Altman if his

3994

ENCLOSURE

passenger appeared to be a "nut." He then suggested that Altman report this matter to another law enforcement agency. Altman told him that he had done his duty by reporting it, that he was not going to call anyone else, and the other party could report it himself to the proper agency.

I advised Altman not to discuss this incident with the reporter, or with anyone else, but to report it to you, immediately. Altman said that he couldn't write such a letter to you, and he asked me if I would do it for him. I promised him that I would do so.

In no way do I vouch for Mr. Altman, or for the authenticity of his account. However, it would appear that his story can be quite easily verified, so I am compelled to report it to you.

Very truly yours,

John B. Drury

6/5/64

Airtel

1 - Belmont
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan

To: SAC, New York (105-38431)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

REC 10 3994

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

Enclosed is a copy of a letter from the President's Commission dated June 4, 1964 which is self-explanatory. Also enclosed is the attachment to the Commission's letter of June 4, 1964.

The New York Office should immediately check indices regarding Sam Altman and thereafter interview Altman for all data in his possession bearing upon Lee Harvey Oswald or the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. Following the interview of Altman, the New York Office should institute appropriate investigation and set out appropriate leads to completely resolve the allegations of Altman.

Results of such investigation should be set out in report form by the New York Office suitable for dissemination to the President's Commission. This matter must be given your immediate attention inasmuch as it appears the Commission is currently in process of writing its report on the assassination.

Enclosures - 2

1 - Dallas (100-10461) (Enclosures - 2)

REL:mac
(10)

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

JUN 5 1964

79 JUN 25 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO:

MAILED 22
JUN 5 - 1964
COMM-FBI

Airtel to SAC, New York
RE:- LEE HARVEY OSWALD
105-82555

NOTE:

Mr. John Drury, an attorney with the Civil Aeronautics Board, Washington, D. C., wrote a letter to the Commission reporting a conversation he had with Sam Altman, a cab driver in New York City. Altman told Drury that two or three months prior to the assassination of Mr. Kennedy he picked up a passenger who indicated he was a former Marine and who told Altman he intended to kill President Kennedy. Altman also told Mr. Drury that although he is not positive he believes his passenger was Lee Harvey Oswald. We are having New York interview Altman and thereafter thoroughly run out latter's allegations.

UNITED STATE[illegible]MENT

Memorandum

JUN 1 1964

TO : Director, FBI (105-82555)

DATE:

FROM : SAC, Miami (105-8342)(P)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Reference Miami airtel to Bureau and Dallas with enclosed LHM dated May 8, 1964, and Miami teletype to Bureau May 20, 1964 in which the content of enclosed LHM was synopsized.

As pointed out in referenced Miami teletype, Miami considers MARTINO to be unreliable. It is further believed that MARTINO would probably welcome a subpoena before the President's Commission, as it would add to his stature and furnish him additional notoriety on which to capitalize in his lecture engagements, which he gives on Communism in Cuba. It is felt, however, that he would be equally evasive with the President's Commission as he was with the Miami Office, and there is no evidence to indicate he could furnish the Commission with anything but untraceable hearsay and speculation.

2 - Bureau (Encls. 10)(RM)
2 - Dallas (100-10461)(Encls. 2)(RM)
1 - Miami
JJO:JMS
(5)

REC 10 105-82555-3995

ENCLOSURE

SOVIET SECTION

DCC ENCL. Pres. Comm-
6/23/64 - Liaison INC/ltr

ICC ENCL. 645 KB
79 JUN 25 1964

CONFIDENTIAL

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

JUN 1 1964

Miami, Florida

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - R -
CUBA

Reference is made to the memorandum dated May 8, 1964, at Miami, Florida, wherein it is reflected that JOHN V. MARTINO of Miami Beach, Florida, declined to identify his source of information concerning alleged activities of OSWALD in Miami and Mexico. MARTINO, when contacted on May 6, 1964, stated he would continue efforts to locate his source and that if he was unsuccessful, he would probably furnish the name of the source to the FBI in the matter of a week or so.

On May 11, 1964, Mr. MARTINO, who resides at 2326 Alton Road, Miami Beach, Florida, advised he "guessed" that his source was no longer in Miami, but probably had left the United States. He said he had reason to believe this because three months previously, when he spoke with the source, the latter had talked about going to Central America to engage in anti-FIDEL CASTRO activity.

Mr. MARTINO said his source was named OSCAR ORTIZ, whom he described as 40 to 42 years of age; about 6' tall; 180 to 190 pounds; dark curly hair, parted in the middle; accustomed to wear long sideburns; in good physical condition; a good dresser; unmarried; fluent in both English and Spanish. MARTINO related he became acquainted with ORTIZ in the Principe Prison in Cuba. MARTINO reiterated he had been imprisoned in Cuba from July, 1959 to October, 1962. He stated ORTIZ escaped

from prison sometime in 1960, together with 18 other Cuban prisoners who made their way to freedom through tunnels within the Principe Prison and through a manhole outside the prison. He related that he did not see or hear from ORTIZ again until shortly after he, MARTINO, was released from Cuba in October, 1962, when ORTIZ unexpectedly, unaccompanied, walked into MARTINO's house in Miami Beach.

According to Mr. MARTINO, ORTIZ was accustomed to regularly contacting him thereafter, and MARTINO had no means of getting in touch with ORTIZ. Furthermore, MARTINO knew none of the associates of ORTIZ. MARTINO stated ORTIZ was a member of an anti-CASTRO organization, but MARTINO could not disclose the identity of this organization, which has elements in Cuba, because the disclosure would imperil ORTIZ.

Mr. MARTINO further claimed ORTIZ had an oriental rug business in Cuba, that he had never accepted refugee relief, that he was known at Washington, D.C., and that he could even be a "double agent."

MARTINO contended that when he wrote a letter to California in an effort to contact ORTIZ in mid-April, 1964, he did not direct the letter to ORTIZ, but to someone else in California, whose identity also he declined to reveal.

On May 12, 1963, Mr. CHARLES CHALLANDES, Investigator, U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), Miami, Florida, advised records of his office contain no information identifiable with the OSCAR ORTIZ described by JOHN V. MARTINO.

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

On May 12, 1964, Mr. PAUL JOHNSEN, Investigator, INS, Miami, advised he had conducted considerable investigation of one JUAN CATASUS CHICOY, a Cuban refugee, based on an allegation received from JOHN V. MARTINO that CATASUS was a Cuban intelligence agent. Mr. JOHNSEN stated that investigation failed to develop any corroboration of the allegation and Mr. MARTINO had declined to reveal the identity of his source of information concerning CATASUS.

Mr. JOHNSEN related that after several efforts to elicit from MARTINO the identity of his source, MARTINO furnished the name of one ORLANDO DELGADO, concerning whom he claimed to have no specific data of a descriptive nature. Mr. JOHNSEN stated his subsequent efforts to identify such an ORLANDO DELGADO resulted negatively. He stated it was his opinion that MARTINO had no substantiation for the allegation made against CATASUS and his method of "backing out" was to attribute the information to an individual who, for all practical purposes, is nonexistent.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-[illegible])

FBI

Date: 5/15/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-409763)

FROM: SAC, BOSTON (100-10911)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

ReBSairtel 5/13/64.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 10 copies and for Dallas and New York 3 copies of a letterhead memorandum concerning an appearance of MARK LANE at the University of Massachusetts on April 28, 1964.

The source who furnished information on 5/4/64 was [redacted], an established source at the University of Massachusetts. [redacted] advised that he attempted to obtain a tape recording of this speech but was unable to do so because of mechanical difficulties in his machine shortly after the start of the speech.

[redacted] states that as far as he could determine no other recording was made of this speech.

The source who furnished information in June 10, 1963, was [redacted]

5 - Bureau (3-105-82555) (enc. 8) (RM) AM)
(1-100-40963) (MARK LANE) (encl. 1) (RM) (AM).
(1-100- CCI) (encl. 1) (RM) (AM)
3 - New York (1 - 105-38431)(enc.1) (RM)(AM)
(1 - 100-117844)(MARK LANE) (enc.1) (RM)(AM)
(1 - 100-152725)(CCI) (enc. 1) (RM)(AM)
3 - Dallas (2 - 100-10461)(enc.2)(RM)(AM) (1-89-43)(enc.1)(RM)(AM)
3 - Boston (1 - 105-10911) (1 - 89-43)
(1 - 100-35732)

DBC:ejb
(14)

REC-117 3996

2 MAY 18 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

cc - Wick

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Boston, Massachusetts
May 15, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Re: Appearance of Attorney Mark Lane at the University of Massachusetts Amherst, Massachusetts On April 28, 1964

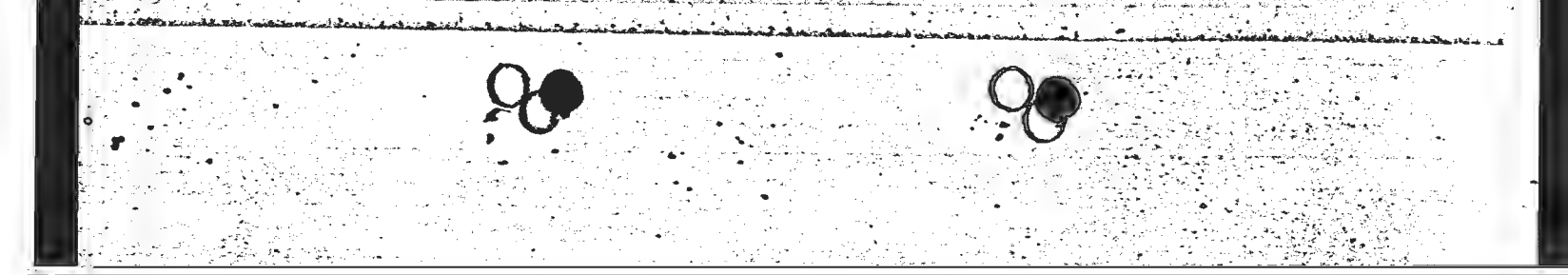
A source advised on May 4, 1964 that Attorney Mark Lane, former counsel to Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, addressed about 1500 students and faculty members at the University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Massachusetts, on April 28, 1964.

Lane spoke for over four hours on what he alleged were mistakes and lies concerning the assassination of President KENNEDY by the "supposed" assassin Lee Harvey Oswald. He attempted to discredit evidence which would suggest Oswald was responsible for the assassination and to imply a large conspiracy was at work to frame him for the shooting. He questioned the sincerity of the Warren Commission, the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Secret Service. He criticized the national press with specific emphasis on "Life" magazine for its conclusions and "doctored" photographs.

The source advised that Lane spent much time in relating his own encounters with various government agencies in an apparent effort to win sympathy for himself from his audience. Lane's stated purpose was to stimulate debate on the matter and to emphasize the constitutional distinction between proven guilt and accusation, no matter how strong the evidence presented.

He specifically noted discrepancies in that the Dallas Police Department originally identified the weapon in the Texas Book Depository as a German make, while the Federal Bureau of Investigation later reported it to be an Italian Carbine. He claimed the absence of residue on Oswald's face in a paraffin test proves he could not have fired a rifle. He said witnesses to the shooting of Officer Tippit describe someone completely different from Oswald and presented a tape recording of a woman witness in the area of the Texas Book Depository who claimed to have heard four to six shots fired.

RECD JUN 8 1964



1

APPENDIX

NEW YORK COUNCIL TO ABOLISH THE HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE

On March 9, 1961, a source advised that the New York Council To Abolish the Un-American Activities Committee (NYCAUAC), 150 West 34th Street, New York City, New York, was formed at a meeting held in New York City on November 17, 1960. This organization was founded principally through the efforts of FRANK WILKINSON, Field Representative of the National Committee to Abolish the Un-American Activities Committee (NCAUAC).

A second source advised on September 17, 1952, that FRANK WILKINSON was a Communist Party member as of September, 1952.

A third source furnished on September 14, 1961, a copy of resolutions of the New York Council to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee (NYCAHUAC) which were adopted by the NYCAHUAC. One such resolution affirmed the intention to continue to work for the abolition of the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) and to continue its efforts to broaden the participation in this fight. Another resolution accepted as a modus vivendi the suggestion of the Field Representative of the "National Committee to Abolish the HUAC" (NCAHUAC) namely that local abolition committees may identify and co-ordinate their efforts as closely as they desire with NCAHUAC, still maintaining their autonomy for as flexible and independent a program as possible.

Various sources have advised during March, 1962, that Communist Party (CP) members in the New York City area have been solicited to support activities of the NYCAHUAC during attendance at CP club meetings.

On May 6, 1963, the first source advised that the NYCAHUAC continues to function from its office at 150 West 34th Street, New York City, New York.

1

APPENDIX

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO ABOLISH THE
HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications" issued December 1, 1961, by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U. S. House of Representatives, page 115, contains the following citation regarding the National Committee to Abolish the Un-American Activities Committee (NCAUAC).

"Cited as a 'new organization' set up in the summer of 1960 to lead and direct the Communist Party's 'Operation Abolition' campaign. Seven of the national leaders of this group have been identified as Communists.

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1278 on the Truth About the Film 'Operation Abolition,' Part 1, October 3, 1961, p. 5.)"

A source has advised that the NCAUAC changed its name on March 3, 1962, to include the word "House" in its name, thereby becoming known as the National Committee to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee.

ey THEAARC

OSWALD
105-82555
SECTION 171
COPY 2

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-[illegible])

F B I

Date: 5/13/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, BOSTON (105-10911)(P)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, Aka
IS - R - CUBA

Re BS airtels 4/15/64 and 4/24/64 and New York airtel captioned "MARK LANE, SM-C" dated 4/27/64.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 10 copies and for New York and Dallas 3 copies of a letterhead memorandum concerning an appearance of MARK LANE at Brandeis University on April 30, 1964.

The sources who furnished information on April 30, 1964 were SA's ARTHUR V. SULLIVAN, JR. and DARREL B. CURRIE.

The source who furnished information on June 10, 1963 was [redacted]

Memoranda concerning other appearances of MARK LANE on 4/29/64 and 5/1/64 are being prepared.

5 - Bureau (105-82555) (Enc. 8) RM
(1 100-40963 MARK LANE)(Enc. 1) RM
(1 100- CCI)(Enc. 1) RM

3 - New York (105-38431)(Enc. 1) RM
(1- 100-117844 MARK LANE)(Enc. 1) RM
(1- 100-152725 CCI)(Enc. 1) RM

3 - Dallas (100-10461)(Enc. 2) RM
(1- 89-43)(Enc. 1) RM

3 - Boston (105-10911)
(1- 89-43)
(1- 100-35732)

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(14)

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REC-117 3997

15 MAY 15 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

SOVIET SECTION

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

470 Atlantic Avenue
Boston, Massachusetts
May 13, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

RE: Appearance of Attorney Mark Lane at Brandeis University, Waltham, Massachusetts on 4/30/64

Personnel at the Office of the Dean of Students, Brandeis University, Waltham, Massachusetts, on April 23, 1964, advised that Mark Lane would appear at a public meeting in Schwartz Auditorium, Brandeis University, on April 30, 1964, at 8:30 p.m. under the sponsorship of the Students Political, Education and Action Committee, an approved undergraduate organization.

On April 30, 1964, sources advised that Mark Lane appeared as above and that the topic of his discussion was "The Innocence of Lee Harvey Oswald."

Lane commenced his talk by saying that he had been making public appearances on this topic throughout Europe and the United States and added further that in Europe much more information had been made available to the public than in the United States concerning the assassination of President Kennedy. He said in Europe there are doubts as to Oswald's guilt and that people there feel Oswald was either a part of a conspiracy or that he is innocent.

Following his opening remarks, Lane cited discrepancies in photographs which appeared in national magazines and newspapers of Oswald holding a rifle. In this connection, he pointed out that "Life" magazine of

Photo Copy Sent Marion Johnson (National Archives
by 7/11/75 with deletions - 7 Para. 2 pg. 10,
For and all 7 pgs. 12 and 13.
NK 170IA

JUN 8 1964

February 21, 1964, carried photographs of Oswald holding a rifle and wearing a pistol on his hip. Lane claimed that this photograph was taken in the Spring of 1963, yet Federal Bureau of Investigation inquiries have determined that Oswald did not purchase the rifle until September, 1963. Lane also pointed out that supposedly similar photographs appeared in the "Detroit Free Press" and the "New York Times" but noted that some of these showed major indentations on the stock of the rifle, whereas other photos did not. He pointed out that the identical photograph which appeared in "Life" magazine appeared in the "New York Times" but that the telescopic sight was missing from the "New York Times" picture. Lane determined that the "New York Times" picture was obtained from the Associated Press. When Lane attempted to learn the source of this particular picture, the Associated Press advised him they could not disclose the source.

As further evidence of incorrect press coverage, Lane stated that an Associated Press article had quoted Dick Goodwin, Oswald's superior officer in the Marine Corps as describing Oswald as a crack shot, but one whom they were glad to see leave the Marines as he was a "hot head." According to Lane, Goodwin retracted this story stating he had had someone else in mind, but this retraction never appeared in the press. Lane also stated he had Oswald's Marine Corps record, which showed Oswald was not a "crack shot."

With reference to the weapon used in the assassination, Lane said it was announced on November 22, 1963, that the gun was a 7.65 mm. German Mauser, but that on November 23, 1963, the Federal Bureau of Investigation announced that it was a 6.5 mm. Italian Carbine which had been purchased by Oswald in March, 1963, under the name of A. Hidell. On this basis, District Attorney Henry Wade of Dallas changed the original story concerning the gun and now claims the murder weapon was the Italian Carbine.

Mr. Lane commented on the fact that Dallas Police Chief Jesse Curry on November 24, 1963, made a statement "Oswald is dead. The case is closed and there will be no further investigation." Lane used this as an example of the attitude adopted by investigative agencies that Oswald was the undisputed assassin of President Kennedy.

In connection with a paraffin test conducted on Oswald as a result of which District Attorney Wade announced that Oswald was the assassin, Mr. Lane stated that such a test is inexact and inconclusive. According to Lane, while the paraffin showed particles of nitrate on Oswald's hands, no nitrate particles were found on his face. The conclusion is that Oswald may have fired a revolver, but did not fire a rifle.

Mr. Lane commented that he had no faith in the Warren Commission based on a statement made by Chief Justice Earl Warren to the effect that the public may never get the facts in this case for reasons of national security. Lane complained that Oswald has had no representation before the Warren Commission and that he is entitled to such representation.

With respect to procedure on the Warren Commission, Lane commented that Chief Justice Warren is too busy to attend the hearings and that "the second in command," Mr. Allen Dulles, is running the hearings. He also commented that the Commission itself is political in nature and therefore cannot make an unbiased finding. Lane claims that in any court of the land, each and every member of the Commission would be excluded from serving on a jury on the basis of his association with the government. Lane stated that Congressman Ford of Michigan, a member of the Commission and also a former Federal Bureau of Investigation agent, is the spokesman for the Federal Bureau of Investigation in the Congress of the United States. He said the Warren Commission will not get all the facts because the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Secret Service will not want to disclose all the results of the investigation.

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Lane pointed out that in his opinion, Oswald had been denied his proper rights including the right to counsel before the Warren Commission.

Mr. Lane referred to his own testimony before the Warren Commission where, upon his own request, he was allowed to testify in open session. Later at his request, he was furnished a transcript of his testimony except for the first four pages which were missing. Later, these four pages were furnished him bearing a "top secret" classification, even though he had testified publicly and the first four pages actually dealt only with his request to testify in open session. Mr. Lane ridiculed this procedure on the part of the Commission.

Lane referred to an article by Bob Considine in the "New York Journal American" of February 23, 1964, relative to an individual named Warren Reynolds, owner of a used car lot in Dallas who reportedly heard three shots fired and then saw a man run by his car lot immediately following the shooting of Patrolman Tippit of the Dallas Police force. According to the article, the witness Reynolds was subsequently shot through the head by a rifle but survived. The Dallas Police Department then arrested a man for the Reynolds shooting who furnished the Dallas Police Department the alibi that he was in the company of Betty MacDonald at the time of the Reynolds shooting. Betty MacDonald turned out to be a former dancer in Jack Ruby's night club. As a result of the alibi, the man arrested for the Reynolds shooting was released and has disappeared. Betty MacDonald was subsequently arrested for disorderly conduct and later hung herself in a jail cell in Dallas. The above story according to Lane never again appeared in the United States press. Mr. Lane cited this story by Considine as an instance where persons having pertinent information have mysteriously disappeared from Dallas.

Also in connection with the shooting of Patrolman Tippit, Lane pointed out that immediately after the shooting the Dallas Police Department issued an alert describing the killer of Tippit as a white male, 5'9" to 5'10" tall, slender, blond receding hair, which description fits Oswald. However, Lane stated he later went to Dallas and interviewed the only eyewitness to the

FOUND ITEM

Tippit shooting, a Mrs. Helen L. Markham who at first would not talk to him saying she had been cautioned not to discuss the matter by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Secret Service and the Dallas Police Department. Lane said she finally agreed to talk to him when he convinced her he was to use her story in his testimony before the Warren Commission. In her statement to him, she described Tippit's killer as a short stocky white male, with bushy hair, which description did not fit Oswald. Attorney Lane claims that Mrs. Markham has now mysteriously disappeared.

With respect to the theory that President Kennedy was shot from the rear by Oswald and from the Texas Book Depository, Mr. Lane stated the evidence does not bear out this theory. He stated that the original route of the President's caravan was down Main Street to the railroad overpass and into the Trade Mart; however, for unknown reasons, the route was changed so that the caravan would pass directly in front of the Texas Book Depository building. He claimed that this was an official change, that it was not publicized and that Oswald could not have known of this change.

Lane stated that doctors at the Parkland Hospital first reported President Kennedy was shot in the throat; that Doctor Perry had performed a tracheotomy placing a tube through the entrance wound in the President's throat; that the wound ranged inward and downward toward his lungs. In line with the doctor's original diagnosis, the first theory of the assassination was that President Kennedy was shot from the Texas Book Depository building as the car in which he was riding was approaching the building. This theory, however, had to be discontinued when it was determined that the car in fact, had passed the Texas Book Depository building before the first shot was fired and further this building would have been to the rear of President Kennedy.

According to a second theory, it was developed that at the time of the first shot, the President had turned around in his seat facing the Texas Book Depository building. In this regard, he stated that "Life" magazine published an article stating that the President had turned completely around at the time the first shot was fired thus supporting the theory that the first shot hit him in the throat. However, Lane pointed out that "Life" magazine subsequently showed pictures of the President taken by an amateur photographer at the time of the shooting showing that the President was not turned around but was facing forward with his back to the Texas Book Depository building.

Mr. Lane stated that this theory persisted for a whole month when the medical evidence was suddenly changed. He stated that the Secret Service agents then went to the Parkland Hospital with an autopsy report made at Bethesda Hospital and that for the first time they questioned Parkland Hospital doctors. The story then came out that all the doctors at Parkland Hospital were mistaken, that the wound in the throat was now termed an exit wound instead of an entrance wound and that the first shot had struck President Kennedy in the back of the head. According to Attorney Lane, these doctors were never able to see the autopsy report and were in effect forced to change their original story.

With respect to the government's final theory that President Kennedy was shot from the rear, Lane stated that a total of nine witnesses had reported that the shots originated from the railroad overpass or from behind a concrete wall near the railroad overpass both of which were in front of the President. Lane stated he attempted to interview these witnesses but that only one of them, Miss Irene Hill, a Dallas schoolteacher, would talk to him. Miss Hill told Lane she heard four to six shots fired and that they had come from an area near the railroad overpass. She stated she had previously been interviewed by the Secret Service agents who had tried to convince her that only three shots had been fired and that if she felt she had heard more than three shots, perhaps it was firecrackers or echoes. She told Lane she had advised the Secret Service that she was certain she heard four to six shots fired to

which they replied, " There were three bullets and three wounds and we are saying three shots." Lane played a record which he claimed was his interview with Irene Hill substantiating her above statement.

Lane questioned why the Federal Bureau of Investigation and Secret Service with their knowledge of Oswald's background had not considered it desirable to follow Oswald on the day of the assassination particularly in view of the fact that the Presidential caravan was to pass the area of the Texas Book Depository, where Oswald was known to be employed. He noted that everyone who had ever spoken out in favor of integration in Dallas was followed on that day by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Secret Service and the Dallas police. He pointed out that the government wanted the public to believe that Oswald was able to walk into his place of employment carrying a rifle in spite of all the security precautions which had been set up for the President's visit. He stated that the Federal Bureau of Investigation in answer to the question as to why Oswald had not been surveilled stated that the Federal Bureau of Investigation's area of jurisdiction concerned only spies and saboteurs.

Mr. Lane stated that on the previous day, he was "accosted" by two Federal Bureau of Investigation agents near his home in New York. They asked him if he had unauthorized information from the Federal Bureau of Investigation files. He stated he did not and he asked the agents if it was that easy to get information from the Federal Bureau of Investigation files. They repeated their question and Lane told them he was an attorney in New York City, that he had an office there and that he did not appreciate being contacted on the sidewalk. He then told them that if they wished to question him they could direct a letter to his office. Again they repeated their question, but Lane terminated this by leaving and taking a taxi.

Lane's talk was followed by a question-and-answer period which in substance was as follows:

Q. Has Governor Connally had anything to say?

A. He testified, but his testimony was not made public.

Q. What was the motive for the assassination?

A. No known motive, Oswald appeared to like President Kennedy.

Q. Who did it?

A. Not my job to find that out.

Q. What can be done to obtain the true information?

A. A Citizens Committee of Inquiry has been formed and student committees are being formed at colleges throughout the country for the purpose of raising funds to send investigators to Dallas.

Q. What was the caliber of the bullet?

A. We don't know; this was not made public.

Q. Was there more than one assassin?

A. I believe so.

At that point, Attorney Lane stated that he was writing a book and that the only publisher who would publish his story was "World Press."

Q. Why did you get involved in this investigation?

A. I have been interested in rights of people for many years; there are many contradictions in this case; further, the pre-trial publicity in this case deprived Oswald of a fair trial if he had lived. Lane stated he had tried to

get his theories published in the "Nation" but this publication did not want to be involved. Finally, the "National Guardian" published his theories of the assassination. He said that he had published an article concerning the assassination in the "Law Review" which had come to the attention of Mrs. Marguerite Oswald and that as a result of the article, she had hired Lane to represent her. Lane stated that he did not intend to leave this case until the American people get the information they are entitled to.

Q. Have you approached the Kennedy family for any help in your investigation?

A. I expect to see Robert Kennedy in two weeks.

In conjunction with the talk by Mr. Lane, copies of "The National Guardian" were available at the door. This was described as "a guardian special." It mentions that it is a special eight-page tabloid-size pamphlet published by the "National Guardian" newspaper weekly as a public service. It is based largely on a five-page brief on the Oswald case published in the December 19, 1963 issue of "The Guardian," written by Attorney Mark Lane. The pamphlet gives Lane's version of the Oswald case. A characterization of the "National Guardian" is contained in the appendix hereto.

The "New York Herald Tribune" newspaper dated January 15, 1964, page 7, column 1, contained an article entitled "Oswald's Mother Hires Lane" This article stated that on January 14, 1964, Mrs. Marguerite C. Oswald, mother of accused assassin Lee Harvey Oswald, announced she had hired Mark Lane to represent her slain son before the Warren Commission investigating the murder of President John F. Kennedy. According to this article, Mrs. Oswald stated she had been in

FOUNDATION

contact with Lane during his stay in Fort Worth, Texas, the previous weekend. It was also pointed out that Lane had accepted the case although Mrs. Oswald stated she had no funds with which to pay him.

The April 2, 1964, issue of the "New York Times," page 37, column 5, contained an article captioned "Mother of Oswald Ends Tie with Lane." The article indicated Mrs. Marguerite Oswald said she had dismissed Mark Lane, her New York lawyer, and that he should stop any "Organized campaign" on behalf of her son through his "Citizens Committee of Inquiry."

On June 10, 1963, a source advised that at a meeting of the New York Council to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee (NYCAHUAC) held May 28, 1963, at 74 5th Avenue, New York City, Mark Lane was elected to the position of Vice Chairman of the organization.

A characterization of the NYCAHUAC is contained in the appendix hereto.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

1

APPENDIX

NATIONAL GUARDIAN

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the "National Guardian":

"National Guardian

"1. 'established by the American Labor Party in 1947 as a "progressive" weekly * * *. Although it denies having any affiliation with the Communist Party, it has manifested itself from the beginning as a virtual official propaganda arm of Soviet Russia.' (Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the ROSENBERGS and MORTON SOBELL, August 25, 1956, p. 12.)"

APPENDIX

NEW YORK COUNCIL TO ABOLISH THE HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE

On March 9, 1961, a source advised that the New York Council To Abolish the Un-American Activities Committee (NYCAUAC), 150 West 34th Street, New York City, New York, was formed at a meeting held in New York City on November 17, 1960. This organization was founded principally through the efforts of FRANK WILKINSON, Field Representative of the National Committee to Abolish the Un-American Activities Committee (NCAUAC).

A second source advised on September 17, 1952, that FRANK WILKINSON was a Communist Party member as of September, 1952.

A third source furnished on September 14, 1961, a copy of resolutions of the New York Council to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee (NYCAHUAC) which were adopted by the NYCAHUAC. One such resolution affirmed the intention to continue to work for the abolition of the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) and to continue its efforts to broaden the participation in this fight. Another resolution accepted as a modus vivendi the suggestion of the Field Representative of the "National Committee to Abolish the HUAC" (NCAHUAC) namely that local abolition committees may identify and co-ordinate their efforts as closely as they desire with NCAHUAC, still maintaining their autonomy for as flexible and independent a program as possible.

Various sources have advised during March, 1962, that Communist Party (CP) members in the New York City area have been solicited to support activities of the NYCAHUAC during attendance at CP club meetings.

On May 6, 1963, the first source advised that the NYCAHUAC continues to function from its office at 150 West 34th Street, New York City, New York.

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THE HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE

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"Cited as a 'new organization' set up in the summer of 1960 to lead and direct the Communist Party's 'Operation Abolition' campaign. Seven of the national leaders of this group have been identified as Communists.

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1278 on the Truth About the Film 'Operation Abolition,' Part 1, October 3, 1961, p. 5)"

A source has advised that the NCAUAC changed its name on March 3, 1962, to include the word "House" in its name, thereby becoming known as the National Committee to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee.

F B I

Date: 5/20/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-409763)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-117844) (P)

SUBJECT: MARK LANE
SM - C
(OO:NY)

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are ten copies and for Dallas two copies of a letterhead memorandum concerning an appearance of MARK LANE in NYC on 5/18/64.

The sources who furnished information in the order utilized were [redacted] and [redacted]

In an effort to obtain a tape recording of LANE's appearance, through established sources, representatives of the "New York Daily News", United Press International and Radio Station WOR were contacted by SAS of the NYO. However, because of the nature of the location of the appearance, it was not found feasible to make recordings of LANE's speech. No reference to the Premise Theatre appears in the indices of the NYO and no sources have been established there to date.

Reference is made to a proposed trip abroad by subject in the enclosed letterhead memorandum. This will be covered by separate communication.

5-Bureau (Encls.10) (RM)
(1-105-82555) (LEE HARVEY OSWALD)
(1-100-) (CCI)
2-Dallas (Info) (Encls. 2) (RM AM)
(1-100-10461) (LEE HARVEY OSWALD)
(1-100-10970) (MARK LANE)
1-New York (105-38431) (LEE HARVEY OSWALD) (312)
1-New York (100-152725) (CCI) (45)
1-New York (100-117844) (45)

NOT RECORDED
19 JUN 5 1964

CARBON COPY

REY:jmk
(11) ENCLOSURE

66 JUN 8 1964

3997A

Copies of this communication are being furnished Dallas for information in view of their interest in this matter.

NYO investigation continuing.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New York, New York
May 20, 1964

MARK LANE

The "New York Herald Tribune" newspaper dated January 15, 1964, page 7, column 1, contained an article entitled "Oswald's Mother Hires Lane." This article stated that on January 14, 1964, Mrs. Marguerite C. Oswald, mother of accused assassin Lee Harvey Oswald, announced she had hired Mark Lane to represent her slain son before the Warren Commission investigating the murder of President John F. Kennedy. According to this article, Mrs. Oswald stated she had been in contact with Lane during his stay in Fort Worth, Texas, the previous weekend. It was also pointed out that Lane had accepted the case although Mrs. Oswald stated she had no funds with which to pay him.

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On June 10, 1963, a source advised that at a meeting of the New York Council to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee (NYCAHUAC) held May 28, 1963, at 74 Fifth Avenue, New York City, Mark Lane was elected to the position of Vice Chairman of the organization.

Characterizations of the NYCAHUAC and the National Committee to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee (NCAHUAC) appear in the appendix hereto.

The May 16, 1964, issue of the "National Guardian" contained an article captioned "Benefit for Lane Group Slated in New York, May 18th" This article reflected that the cast of "The Third Ear" scheduled to open at the Premise Theatre

in New York on May 21, 1964, would give a preview performance on May 18, 1964, for the benefit of the Citizen's Committee of Inquiry (CCI). The article reflected Lane would speak "On the latest information he has uncovered in the Kennedy-Oswald case." According to the article, the theatre is located at 154 Bleeker Street, New York, New York.

A characterization of the "National Guardian" appears in the appendix hereto.

A second source advised on May 19, 1964, that he attended the above-described function held at the Premise Theatre. According to the source, a sign at the theatre indicated a capacity of 183 persons; however, the theatre was overflowing. Source stated donations from $1.00 and up were collected and that Lane spoke from approximately 8:30 p.m. to 11:30 p.m.

According to this source, the following is the substance of Lane's speech:

The President's assassination is not a matter for inquiry behind closed doors. I have no faith in the Warren Commission giving all the facts because Justice Warren himself has stated that you may never know all the facts in your lifetime for national security reasons. How can that be? The only way we can be secure is if our country is well informed; otherwise, our security is threatened.

The Warren Commission is composed of Dixiecrats, and former FBI and CIA members; Senator Russell of Georgia, Boggs of Louisiana, are two racists; representing the CIA is Allen Dulles, and the spokesman for the FBI is McCloy. The only one with integrity is Senator Cooper from Kentucky. This is not a real cross section of American people.

Oswald's right to have a defense had he lived was tampered with. We have a Commission with no attorney to defend Oswald. After several letters denying me the right to defend Oswald because he was dead - they forgot that

the dead and absent were tried in the courts of Nurenberg. As a last resort to prevent embarrassment, they appointed the President of a Bar Association to conduct the defense of Oswald. It is the first time in history that counsel has been appointed forgetting about the counsel retained by the family.

The Warren Commission appointed six panels to conduct the inquiry but forgot panel number seven. Who really assassinated the President of the United States? Everyone is presumed innocent as a cornerstone of our judicial system but this seems to have no meaning in the United States.

Our news media helped convict Lee Oswald moments after he was arrested, long before the trial. The Dallas Police Department, the FBI and the Secret Service are responsible for this. Lee Oswald was a totally prejudiced defendant. Even District Attorney Wade said, moments after Lee Oswald was shot, that the case was closed.

Everywhere I have spoken, in Europe or in the United States, everyone believes that Oswald was innocent or part of a plot.

Oddly enough no roadblocks in Dallas went into effect. A Paris reporter left Dallas by plane without being asked any questions. Only Mexico closed its border on its own initiative.

Of all the briefs and releases I submitted, the "National Guardian" has been the only one to present anything. Yet, I have been able to have material printed in Japan, Africa, Europe, etc., but here in the United States no one printed anything relating to Oswald's defense.

Wade, who knows of what he speaks, claims to have sent 23 men to the electric chair on much less than he had on Oswald. Wade released his whole case to the press before the trial, before Oswald was killed.

MARK LANE

The various statements made by District Attorney Wade were absolutely false or in contradiction to what sources had said to begin with. When I was in Dallas everything that should be checked, could not be verified (reference to information furnished by Wade).

Contradictions have been the so-called entry of the bullet into President Kennedy's throat which suddenly is supposed to have entered from the head. At first all the doubt was taken out by Dr. McClelland in Dallas who said there were plenty of bullet wounds. I know an entrance wound when I see one and that was an entry wound on the Adam's apple.

The FBI had first said Oswald had been in the second floor window from which he fired at the President striking him in the throat but then contradictions arose when the Secret Service re-enacted the crime, embarrassing the FBI, and "Life" magazine came to the rescue with doctored photographs. (According to the source, at this point Lane displayed a series of photographs, magazines and articles which he purported were in contradiction of one another.)

Later on President Kennedy's body was flown to Bethesda, Maryland, for an autopsy which resulted in two Secret Service agents returning to Dallas with said autopsy report obviously to brainwash the three doctors who originally worked on President Kennedy. From then on President Kennedy's entry wound at the Adam's apple became an exit wound. Dr. Perry, incidentally, stated that there is much more about this case that I know which I am not allowed to discuss.

What happened to the photographs taken by the FBI from the schoolteacher before and during the shooting? She still has a receipt for them. I am interested in seeing the front of the building President Kennedy was facing when the shots were fired. (At this point Lane played a taped interview of a female who claimed to have heard six shots.)

Paraffin tests proved Oswald did not fire a rifle on November 22. (Source stated that at this point Lane became very technical in an explanation of how paraffin tests are made.)

MARK LANE

How about Reynolds, the witness to Officer Tippit's death? He was shot with a rifle in the head. He still lives but no longer speaks. The man that shot him, a hood, produced an alibi, one of Ruby's strippers who claims she was with him. This same woman was later found hung in the Dallas jail, an alleged suicide.

Most people think the motive was Marxism; however, others knew the United States and USSR relations were at its best during the Kennedy administration. Still others know about Dallas and its Presidential wanted posters with captions "Dead or Alive for Treason" or questions like, why trade between the Monroe Doctrine and Moscow spirit.

The FBI knew Oswald worked on the Presidential route, yet they hide behind the excuse of not being permitted to work in the field of political nonconformists.

Salinger and Stevenson as well as Johnson knew it was not safe for Kennedy in Dallas. How come the Secret Service and the FBI didn't know? They were too busy interviewing anyone who was "pro-school integration."

According to the second source, a collection of names and monies was carried out after Lane's speech. A question-and-answer period ensued for about one-half hour. After the question-and-answer period, a "psychodrama" was presented by the theatre group.

A third source advised on May 19, 1964, that he also attended the above appearance of Mark Lane. This source commented substantially the same as the second source.

In addition, the third source commented that Lane stated that one morning in the pouring rain as he was leaving home, he was stopped by FBI Agents who accused him of stealing a Government file. Lane stated he asked the Agents if Government files were easy to steal and then informed them that he had an office and if they wished to contact him they could do so there. According to this source, Lane indicated he was leaving for Europe on Friday, May 22, 1963.

HERE LIES

1. APPENDIX

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6-8-64

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. O. H. Bartlett
1 - Mr. Rogge

Airtel

To: SAC, Dallas (100-10461)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA.
IS - R - CUBA
ATTENTION CRIMINAL SECTION

ReBuairtels to Dallas 5-22-64, 5-25-64, and 6-5-64, concerning President's Commission letter 5-20-64, which requested tracing of evidence by exhibiting the original evidence or photographs thereof.

For information the actual exhibits C2 and C3, two rifle bullet fragments, were displayed instead of photographs as indicated in reBuairtel 6-5-64. Make appropriate changes.

1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
RDR:las
(9)

NOTE:
Commission letter 5-20-64, listed some 37 items of evidence which they wanted shown to the individual who first found the particular item and who can identify it by inspection.

Some of the evidence was obtained here in Washington through liaison and other sources. The information contained in the above airtel will be incorporated by Dallas in a letterhead memorandum for dissemination. It was ascertained from Mr. O. H. Bartlett on 6-8-64, that he initially displayed photographs of the two bullet fragments to the individuals concerned; however, it was necessary for him to obtain the actual fragments before positive identification could be made. This matter will be followed closely and when the results are obtained, the Commission will be notified.

REC-117 3998

MAILED 5
JUN 8 1964
COMM-FBI

19 JUN 8 1964

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Mr. Mohr

DATE: June 4, 1964

C. D. DeLoach

WILLIAM MANCHESTER
AUTHOR OF KENNEDY BOOK TO BE PUBLISHED IN 1969
APPOINTMENT WITH DIRECTOR, 10:10 A.M., 6-4-64

By appointment, I introduced William Manchester, who has been commissioned by Mrs. John F. Kennedy to write a book concerning the four days surrounding the assassination and funeral of the late President, to the Director at 10 a.m., today in the Director's Office.

Mr. Manchester first thanked the Director for seeing him. He explained that he had already seen approximately 90 people, principally in Washington; however, had not yet gone to Dallas, Texas, inasmuch as Chief Justice Warren felt that he should not conduct interviews in Dallas until after the Warren Commission report had been issued.

In instituting a series of questions to the Director, Mr. Manchester first inquired as to what the Director was doing on November 22, 23, 24 and 25, 1963. He added that he would first like to start with November 22, 1963, at the precise moment the Director first received the news that the President had been shot. The Director replied that he had just returned from lunch. This was approximately 1:... when news item was brought in to him reflecting the President had been shot. The Director immediately called the Attorney General who was at his home dining with the U. S. Attorney from New York, Mr. Morgenthau. The Director advised the Attorney General that news announcement had been made that the President had been wounded. The Director stated he next talked to the SAC of our Office in Dallas, Texas. He was informed that the President had been wounded and had been taken to the Parkland Memorial Hospital. The SAC also advised that Governor Connally had been shot and was now in the emergency room with Kennedy at the same hospital. Mrs. Kennedy and Mrs. Connally, who were sitting in the same car, had not been hit. The SAC told the Director that it appeared that the shots had come from an upper story window of the Texas Book Depository Building.

Enclosure

XEROX
JUL 2 1964

- Mr. Tindy
- Miss ... mes
- Mr. Belmont
- Mr. Sullivan
- Mr. ... es

NOT RECORDED
199 JAN 8 1969

CONTINUED NEXT PAGE

12 JUN 10 1964

3998A

DeLoach to Mohr 6-4-64
Re: William Manchester, Author of Kennedy Book
To Be Published in 1966
Appointment with Director, 10:10 a.m., 6-4-64

The Dallas Office additionally advised the Director shortly after 2:00 p.m. that day that the President had died. The Director immediately called the Attorney General once again and told him of the death of his brother. At this time the Director inquired as to whether the Attorney General planned to go to Dallas. The Director stated that he had advised the Attorney General that if such plans were in the making he would facilitate his departure and arrival. The Director told Manchester that shortly thereafter the Dallas Office called once again to indicate that the President's body would be immediately flown back to Washington and that the Vice President had already been sworn in as President. The Director later called the Attorney General once again and told him that the FBI was moving into the investigation. The Director advised Manchester that the FBI took this action despite the fact that there was no law making it a Federal violation to assassinate the President.

At this point the Director gave Manchester a brief history of the assassination of SAC Shanahan in Chicago, Illinois, in the middle 1920's. There was no Federal law against assaulting or murdering an FBI Agent at that time. The Director told Manchester he initiated action to make it a Federal crime to assault or kill an FBI Agent so that proper action could be taken in Federal court rather than a local court in such matters.

The Director told Manchester that if the FBI had taken custody of Lee Harvey Oswald, Jr., Oswald would never have been killed by Jack Ruby. The Director stated that the murder of Oswald by Ruby naturally gave rise to considerable speculation and rumor. All of this could have been avoided had the Dallas police taken proper action to protect Oswald.

The Director told Manchester that the FBI immediately entered the case, despite non-jurisdiction, and that we interviewed Oswald as soon as he was made available. The Director stated that on the evening of November 22, 1963, at approximately 7:25 p.m. President Johnson called him at his home and requested that the FBI take complete charge of the case involving the assassination. The Director stated he advised the President that the FBI had already entered the case and that we would, of course, go all out in this matter. The Director also told the President that he was concerned about the great amount of publicity coming out of Dallas.

The Director then told Manchester that the Dallas police had given out considerable information received as a result of FBI findings, particularly from our laboratory. He added that on the 4th or 5th day following the assassination he instructed our SAC in Dallas to contact Chief of Police Curry and order him to make no further statements to the press with respect to the evidence or investigation surrounding the assassination. The Director told Manchester that this Chief of Police could have told

him to go to hell; however, he had recognized the obvious necessity and logic of such instructions and had complied. The Director explained to Manchester at some length the necessity to keep physical evidence confined prior to the prosecution of an individual.

The Director told Manchester that on Saturday evening, November 23, 1963, our Dallas Office had received an anonymous telephone call indicating that plans had been made to murder Oswald when he was removed from the Dallas City Jail. The FBI informed the Dallas Chief of Police immediately. The Director told Manchester that original plans for removal of Oswald had been made for 10:00 p.m. that Saturday night. The Chief of Police, however, changed these plans by acceding to the pressure of the press that Oswald be removed at a convenient time so that communications media could cover the event. Our Dallas Office again called the Dallas Police Department on Sunday morning, November 24, 1963, and reminded that Department of the same anonymous telephone call. At that time the Chief of Police assured our Dallas Office that all precautions were being taken to protect Oswald.

The Director informed Manchester that following the President's call at 7:25 p.m., November 22, 1963, he gave specific instructions that the FBI do everything possible to thoroughly investigate this case. The Director stated that additional personnel were immediately sent to Dallas. He told Manchester this was necessary inasmuch as our Dallas Office and FBI Headquarters, as well as other offices, received hundreds and hundreds of phone calls, telegrams and letters setting forth leads in this case.

Manchester inquired as to whether the Director placed any significance to the anonymous phone call concerning the plan to murder Oswald. The Director replied that we had no way of knowing at the time whether any importance should be attached or not; however, we did have the responsibility to immediately notify the Dallas police, which we did.

The Director characterized Jack Ruby as somewhat of a "police buff." As a result of his friendship with a number of police officers he had easy accessibility to the Dallas Police Department. The Director stated that he did not know whether Ruby's reported insanity was of the sincere or faked type inasmuch as we were not psychiatrists. He stated that Ruby had given the excuse that he had killed Oswald because of his obvious affection for the late President and the fact that he wanted to prevent any further sorrow to Mrs. Kennedy inasmuch as she would necessarily have to return to Dallas and testify against Oswald.

Manchester inquired as to the exact location of the Director at the time Oswald was killed on Sunday, November 24, 1963. The Director replied that he was at home. He stated that the Dallas Office contacted him immediately following this event. Manchester inquired as to the Director's immediate reaction. The Director replied that his first thought was how such an event could take place, particularly under a system of organized justice. The Director added that he had ordered an immediate check on Jack Ruby and particularly to ascertain if there had been a relationship between Ruby and Oswald.

Manchester inquired as to whether the Director was watching television at the time of Oswald's murder. The Director replied in the negative. He stated he was working on official papers at the time. The Director added that he usually saved Sundays to read lengthy documents and memoranda as well as to prepare himself for interviews, hearings, etc.

Manchester inquired as to what the Director was doing on Friday morning, November 22, 1963, prior to the assassination. The Director replied that he was conducting business as usual, that he had had a number of interviews that particular morning.

Manchester inquired as to the physical location of the wire service ticker machine. He was told that it is located across the hall and that pertinent wire service items are brought in to the Director immediately.

The Director told Manchester that his first conversation on November 22, 1963, with our Dallas Office occurred at approximately 1:48 p.m. The Director was advised at that time that the President was not believed to be dead yet but that he had suffered a mortal wound. The Director mentioned that on the occasion of his second call to the Attorney General, the Attorney General had indicated that he had also been in touch with a number of the Presidential Staff and had been informed of a number of details concerning the shooting and the fact that the President had died.

Manchester inquired as to the Director's opinion of the Attorney General's reaction upon being informed that the President had been shot. The Director replied that the Attorney General had been silent for a few moments and had then requested that the Director keep him informed of any further facts received concerning this matter. The Director told Manchester that the Attorney General is usually very quiet in manner until he has all the necessary facts of a given situation. The Director stated that the Attorney General was not the explosive type unless he became angry.

cont'd

DeLoach to Mohr 6-4-64
Re: William Manchester, Author of Kennedy Book
To Be Published in 1969
Appointment with Director, 10:10 a.m., 6-4-64

Manchester told the Director that the President's call to the Director at 7:25 p.m., November 22, 1963, appeared to be one of the first calls that the President made upon returning to Washington that evening. The Director replied that he would surmise that this was correct. The Director added that our investigation proceeded forthwith; however, it was not until Monday or Tuesday of the following week that the President decided to name a Presidential Commission to look into the assassination. The Director told Manchester that an FBI report had been sent to the Warren Commission within ten days after the President had set up this body. The Director stated that he personally had appeared before the Warren Commission and that he considered their questioning of him to be quite thorough. He stated that thoroughness was necessary on the part of the Commission inasmuch as this would serve to assist in quelling gossip and speculation in the future. The Director quickly added, however, that rumors will continue concerning this case, especially in Europe where there is widespread gossip concerning a supposed conspiracy, for many years.

The Director told Manchester that the statement that some of the information may be withheld by the Warren Commission naturally gave rise to further rumor. Manchester replied that he could understand the Chief Justice's statement in this regard inasmuch as not just any individual should be allowed to look at the classified material sent to the Commission by some agencies. The Director replied that the issue at point is such that excessive precautions of security is unwise. The Director explained that he had never been a great believer in wasteful precautions or going overboard regarding excessive security. He stated that an item is either classified or else it isn't classified. The Director gave examples of leaks in Government that have given several Presidents extreme cause and worry. He stated that the FBI is usually called upon to investigate these leaks, however, newspapermen naturally do not desire to reveal their sources. The Director stated that if newspapermen did reveal such sources that quite naturally the sources would dry up.

Manchester inquired of the Director as to whether the assassination case became one of major concern following the President's call at 7:25 p.m., November 22, 1963. The Director stated that as he had previously indicated, the FBI had already entered this case. He added, however, that after the President's call we went all out in doing such things as working around the clock, sending a Washington-based FBI official to Dallas and adding approximately 30 Agents to the Dallas personnel complement. The Director stated that we still have at least 50 men who are tied up in running down leads on this particular case throughout the FBI's service. He stated that this case will never be closed from an investigative point of view inasmuch as we will continually receive leads, many from mental cases, which necessarily have to be checked out.

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Appointment with Director, 10:10 a.m., 6-4-64

Manchester asked if the matter of a President being assassinated not [illegible] a Federal crime had ever been discussed [illegible]ly by the Congress, or anyone else, [illegible]ding to the Director's knowledge. The D[illegible]tor replied that there had been no [illegible]ussion to any extent. He stated the matter had just never been considered.

Manchester inquired as to whether the FBI had prior material on Oswald [illegible]ore the assassination. The Director replied that we did have some information [illegible]garding Oswald, however, it was quite flimsy in nature. The Director then explained at some length the background of Oswald. He told Manchester of the press releases that Oswald made in Moscow. He told Manchester of Oswald's employment in a factory in [illegible]insk, Russia, and of the fact that Oswald had later returned to Moscow. The Director stated that he certainly did not understand why the Department of State had failed to have Oswald sign an affidavit forfeitting his American citizenship at the time Oswald returned to Moscow and visited the U. S. Embassy. Manchester spoke up and stated that the State Department claimed they had wanted to find out if Oswald had committed an [illegible]editable crime in the Soviet Union, therefore, no signed affidavit was taken from him. The Director again deplored the failure to have such an affidavit executed.

The Director continued that we had interviewed Oswald within two or three days following his arrival in the United States. He explained that we, of course, desired to find out if Oswald had been recruited as an intelligence agent by the Soviet Union. The Director told Manchester that this did not appear to be true. He added that Oswald had classified himself as a Marxist rather than a communist. The Director added that Oswald had later been interviewed in New Orleans after getting into a street squabble with anti-Castroites over leaflets being handed out by Oswald. The Director told Manchester that Oswald could best be termed a "loner." He explained Oswald's communications with the Communist Party in the United States but added that Oswald had never joined the Party. The Director told of the incidents surrounding Oswald's attempt to kill General Walker in Dallas. He added that Oswald's wife, Marina, had advised us of this incident following the assassination. The Director summarized this part of the interview by indicating there appeared to be nothing in Oswald's background which would reflect that he was a man of violence and most certainly nothing which indicated that Oswald had any intentions of assassinating the President.

Manchester asked if the Director did not find it odd that Mrs. Oswald had failed to tell anyone about the attempted assassination of General Walker until after the murder of President Kennedy. The Director replied that he did not find this odd in view of the cold relationship between Oswald and his wife, the language barrier on the part of Mrs. Oswald and the fact that Mrs. Oswald did not have the natural instincts of an American woman but to the contrary had a different attitude altogether. He stated he placed no significance in Mrs. Oswald's failure to advise of this incident prior to the assassination.

Re: William Manchester, Author of Kennedy Book
To Be Published in 1969
Appointment with Director, 10:10 a.m., 6-4-64

The Director told Manchester that it was extremely difficult to speculate on the motivations of Oswald to kill the President. The Director stated it was entirely possible Oswald may have wanted to kill Governor John Connally. He explained that Oswald had written communications to Governor Connally protesting his particular type of discharge from the U. S. Marine Corps. The Director added that President Kennedy was an intellectual liberal type. He stated that President Kennedy had been desirous of keeping peace with honor. He stated that President Kennedy desired peaceful co-existence --American style. The Director added that the President, although he had been firm in his dealings with Khrushchev, had a fairly good relationship with Khrushchev and the Soviet Union. The Director summed up by stating that Oswald could not have desired to kill the President because the President had dealt harshly, or spoken harshly, against the Communist Party and Chairman Khrushchev.

Manchester speculated that perhaps the communists, including Oswald, did not like the relationship between the late President and Khrushchev; therefore, the communists desired to do away with President Kennedy so that this obstacle to their desired philosophy could be removed. The Director replied that this was entirely possible; however, he wanted Manchester to clearly understand that Khrushchev was not a person to be trusted and that Chairman Khrushchev had a very cold and evil mind. The Director, at this point, gave examples of Khrushchev's understanding of the English language despite the fact that he had Troyanovsky, an excellent interpreter, with him at all times while on his visits to the United States. The Director told Manchester that he had always felt it better to kick individuals like Khrushchev on the shins once in a while rather than to boot-lick them. The Director explained that Khrushchev was basically an oriental and that individuals opposing orientals usually lost face in the oriental's opinion when fear or trepidation was shown.

Manchester inquired as to whether the Director's duties and responsibilities allowed him to participate personally in the funeral ceremonies. The Director replied in the negative. He stated he had been at his desk constantly. He advised that he had issued instructions that FBI personnel participate officially in the ceremonies by assisting Secret Service as much as possible. The Director spoke of the many visiting foreign dignitaries and of the dangers involved in the march from the White House to St. Matthew's Cathedral. He told Manchester that over 40 Special Agents had been assigned to assist Secret Service, particularly at St. Matthew's Cathedral. He further told Manchester that the authority to protect the President was clearly a function of the Secret Service; however, since the assassination we have assisted when called upon. The Director briefly advised Manchester at this point of the immediate widespread ramifications of this case following the actual shooting. He told Manchester that leads had spread to Mexico as well as throughout the entire United States. Therefore, it has been necessary for him personally to remain at his desk so as to supervise this matter.

Tolson to Mohr 6-4-64
Re: William Manchester, Author of Kennedy Book
To Be Published in 1969
Appointment with Director, 10:10 a.m., 6-4-64

At this point I reminded Manchester of his previous statement to me that he had to be at the White House at 11:15 a.m. Manchester thanked the Director twice upon his departure and stated that he was very appreciative of the Director's cooperation and considerable time taken from a busy schedule to be of assistance.

ACTION:

The Director may desire to send the Attorney General the attached letter indicating that he had seen Manchester.

Stokes

SAC, San Antonio (105-2909) 6/8/64

Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

Rerep SA John M. Kenny, dated 4/30/64, at San Antonio, and Bulet dated 5/3/64.

Enclosed for San Antonio are three copies each and for Dallas five copies each of revised pages 17 through 20 of rerep as rewritten by the Bureau. San Antonio and Dallas insert the enclosed amended pages in rerep. Also amend pages 21 and 22 of rerep by changing the name "Oswalt" where it appears in those pages to read "Oswalj."

Enclosures (12)

2 - Dallas (Enclosures - 20)

JCS:mac
(6)

SOI-XEX

REC- 17

105-82555-4000

JUN 8 1964

MAILED 10
JUN 8 - 1964
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

6 JUN 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

WILLIAM K. SAUNDERS

June 1, 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Bureau of Federal Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

One of my neighbors claims that it is a well-known fact among some people that Lee Oswald's father-in-law is or was a high ranking member of the Soviet Secret Service, but that this information is being suppressed.

I have never heard of this or read of it, and as a citizen, I am quite disturbed by statements of this type being made, and would like to obtain some information from you that would either refute or confirm this statement.

It is my feeling that this type of rumor is very dangerous, and I would like to settle the issue. The only information I have been able to obtain to date is that Marina Oswald was born in 1941 and two years later her father died. Her mother has since re-married.

Would very much appreciate any information you can give me.

Sincerely,

62-109
REC- 17
3999
6 JUN 8 1964
CORRESPONDENCE
DRU

22 Salt Box Lane
Darien, Connecticut

HS

June 5, 1964

REC-17 105-82555-3999

Mr. William K. Saunders
22 Salt Box Lane
Darien, Connecticut

Dear Mr. Saunders:

Your letter dated June 1, 1964, has been received.

In accordance with President Johnson's instructions, the FBI has investigated the assassination of President Kennedy and related events. Our reports have been furnished to the Presidential Commission and it will be the responsibility of the Commission to determine what data should be made public. I regret we are unable to help you but trust you will understand our position.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

JUN 4 5 08 PM '64
FBI - READING ROOM

NOTE: Correspondent cannot be identified in Bufiles.

MAILED 8
JUN 5 - 1964
COMM-FBI

JH:med
(3)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JUN 4 1964
TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy
BARRIGAN

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

248 PM CST URGENT 6-4-64 JLT

TO DIRECTOR /105-82555/

FROM NEW ORLEANS /100-16601/ 1P

LEE HARVEY OSWALD; IS DASH R DASH CUBA.

REREP OF SA STEPHEN M. CALLENDER MAY FIFTEEN, SIXTYFOUR, AT NEW ORLEANS.

[redacted]

ON JUNE THREE, SIXTYFOUR, ORESTES PENA, OWNER, HABANA BAR, NEW ORLEANS, CONTACTED FOR INTERVIEW IN ORDER TO CLARIFY STATEMENTS ATTRIBUTED TO HIM IN THE DEPOSITION OF CARLOS BRINGUIER OF NEW ORLEANS TO WESLEY J. LEIBLER OF THE PRESIDENT/S COMMISSION. PENA DECLINED TO BE INTERVIEWED UNLESS HIS ATTORNEY WAS PRESENT. PENA IS SUBJECT OF PENDING IS DASH CUBA MATTER AS INDICATED IN THE ADMINISTRATIVE SECTION OF REREP. UACB PENA WILL NOT BE INTERVIEWED.

CARLOS BRINGUIER RETURNED NEW ORLEANS JUNE THREE, SIXTYFOUR, AND INTERVIEWED JUNE FOUR, SIXTYFOUR. REPORT BEING SUBMITTED.

AM COPY SENT DALLAS.

END

MTC

FBI WASH DC

P

EX-103
REC-17
1 JUN 8 1964

4091

teletype to 6-5-64
1 - Dallas
TN & mailed
cc GOBLE

SOVIET SECTION

Branigan
Lenihan
Goble

6-5-64

PLAIN TEXT

TELETYPE URGENT

TO SAC NEW ORLEANS (100-16601)

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (105-82555) — 4001

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, REC-17 IS - R - CUBA.

REURTEL JUNE FOUR LAST AND BUAIRTEL TO MIAMI AND NEW ORLEANS APRIL TWENTY-EIGHT LAST.

INTERVIEW ORESTES PENA, OWNER, HABANA BAR, NEW ORLEANS, IMMEDIATELY, TO RESOLVE QUESTIONS RAISED BY COMMISSION IN ENCLOSURE TO REAIRTEL. IF HE WILL NOT BE INTERVIEWED UNLESS HIS ATTORNEY IS PRESENT, THEN INTERVIEW HIM IN THE PRESENCE OF HIS ATTORNEY. SUBMIT RESULTS IN REPORT FORM.

COPY MAILED TO DALLAS.

1 - DALLAS (100-10461) REC

NOTE: Pena has advised he saw Oswald some time in the Summer of 1963 on one occasion in his bar. The Commission desired further investigation re this and New Orleans was so instructed in reairtel. Pena h just returned from a trip to Europe and allegedly was traveling to Moscow. This may be the reason why he will not be interviewed unless his attorney is present. His desire to be interviewed only in the presence of his attorney is no bar to the interview since the investigation is being conducted at the request of the Commission and since the purpose of the interview is to requestion him closely re his statements that he saw Oswald in his tavern in the Summer of 1963.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TNG:MHW (6)

COPIES DESTROYED
1 50
3 6 MAY 1973

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JUN 5 1964
TELETYPE

66 JUN 9 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FBI

Date: 6/1/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, PHOENIX (89-42)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD, KENNEDY,
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

OO: Dallas

Lee Oswald

There are transmitted herewith two copies of a letter dated 5/27/64, directed to "Life Magazine", Editor in Chief, 540 N. Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, which was written by THOMAS HAROLD THOMSON, an inmate at the Maricopa County Jail Annex, 3510 Durango, Phoenix, Arizona. THOMSON was the subject of a writeup which was transmitted to Dallas for inclusion in a report by Phoenix letter to the Bureau dated 4/10/64.

[redacted] at the Jail Annex, who furnished a copy of this letter to the Phoenix Office of the FBI on 5/23/64, advised that this letter was being mailed on the evening of 5/23/64. The letter had come to his attention during the censoring of the prisoner's mail. He pointed out that all mail sent from jail is censored prior to being mailed.

Twenty five copies of an FD-302 are being prepared and will be transmitted to the Dallas Division for inclusion in a report. No letterhead memorandum is being prepared since the information set forth in the letter is a re-statement of the information already furnished and sent to Dallas by PX letter to Bureau of 4/10/64.

105-82555

NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 9 1964 15 JUN 8 1964

3 - Bureau (Enc 2) ENCLOSURE
1 - Dallas
1 - Phoenix
GTE/rfb
(6)

1 ENCLOSURE

52 JUN 8 1964

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109060-2218

3319 West Durango
Phoenix, Arizona 85009
May 27, 1964

Life Magazine
Editor in Chief
540 N. Michigan Ave
Chicago, Illinois 60611

Sir:

Your recent editorial regarding the automatic reappointment of J. Edgar Hoover aroused me to express my reasons for not believing in his infallibility and that of his corps; and to question LIFE, as a representative of the press, as to why the FBI and, for that matter, the Secret Service, escaped the scrutiny and vilification of the press for completely "dropping the ball" re the ugly demise of our beloved John F. Kennedy. In the final analysis, these agencies were mostly responsible for the ex-presidents death because of leadership at the top that approaches senility and the resultant incompetence in some parts of their rank and file. I offer the following personal reasons for arriving at this conclusion, to wit:

While employed as an Engineering Writer for the General Dynamics Corporation in Fort Worth, Texas, I was informed by a colleague that "an ex-marine who spent a couple of years in Russia is right here in Texas and no one seems to know or care about it." I never forgot the name of the "ex-marine" because I associated it with a manufacturer by the same name for whom I had worked in New York years past. I informed my wife of my finding and told her that I was suspicious of the information. Against my wife's insistance that I had too vivid an imagination, I called the FBI and informed them of my conversation with the aforementioned colleague. My call was treated lightly and I felt guilty endangering the character of my associate. (Oddly enough, this same associate maliciously placed a magazine cut-out of Fidel Castro's head in mosaic with a picture of JFK at his white house desk; the latter also from LIFE and which I kept on my desk.)

105-82555

On November 22, 1963 I called the FBI and submitted the name of my associate as co-worker as possibly knowing, or having something to do with, the assassination.

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

Having imbibed excessively to drown my grief of the presidents death, I irrationally

responsible to the speculations of tabloid writers that the extreme right wing were extremely involved in the shooting and [illegible] attempted to splinter the plate-glass window of the American Opinion Library (John Birch Society) with a .357 six-shooter. These events occurred in Phoenix, Arizona.

While serving 120 days in the Phoenix city jail for "malicious mischief and driving while intoxicated," a Mr. Wilkins of the U.S. Secret Service visited me on my reports to the FBI. I reported my business to this elderly gentleman and he informed me the Secret Service "had no knowledge whatsoever of Oswald's existence." The agent didn't seem overly friendly and had drawn seven circles in a black note book that more resembled peaches than circles. (In retrospection, I reported to the FBI and SS that I "was going" to make a phone call to the FBI in the summer of '63, but that my wife had "talked me out of it." My virtue of the temptation of incarceration, however, I recalled that I did, in fact, make the call.) Also I requested an interview by the FBI in the early part of this year, which was granted, because I thought my civil rights were being denied in that I was being held without bail for an additional crime that was never committed. (I subsequently plead guilty to the latter on the erroneous advice of my court-appointed attorney, who was clandestinely cooperating with the district attorney to "see that he got six months.")

In the case of this citizen, I do not excuse on the part of the FBI for not keeping a close surveillance on Oswald, especially since [illegible] informed them of his existence; or the heads of the FBI and Secret Service for such shoddy lines of communication. Unless Mr. Walters was protecting me on, one would think those agencies would coordinate their information of such crucial assignments [illegible] regarding our president.

I am one-hundred percent behind Hoover; I think J. Edgar should be forced to retire so we can soon see more vigorous leadership. Finally, an international right wing conspiracy [illegible] has indeed reared its head [illegible]. The press erred [illegible] overcome with the fact's murder; why [illegible] the duty of these "protectors" overlook so blatant guilt [illegible]?

Respectfully,

DIRECTOR, FBI 6/2/64

SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-55106)

LOUIS CURTIS
INFORMATION CONCERNING

ReBuairtel dated 4/13/64 entitled "TROPUS," and Bureau teletype, 12/10/63, re "TROPUS."

Enclosed herewith is a copy of letterhead memorandum re LOUIS CURTIS in compliance with reBuairtel. Information was furnished locally to Secret Service in compliance with reButel.

1 ENCLOSURE

105-82555-
NOT RECORDED
193 JUN 8 1964

(2) - Bureau (Enc. 1)(AM - REGISTERED)
1 - Los Angeles

TJA:slb
(3)

2 JUN 11 1964

40013

Los Angeles, California
February 27, 1964

LOUIS CURTIS

Gordon Williams of 431½ South Commonwealth, Avenue, Los Angeles, telephone number 385-9536, who is employed at Channel and Chafin, 3000 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, as an interior decorator, furnished the following information concerning Louis Curtis:

On February 19, 1964 Curtis was in the Wilshire Club which is located at 6347 or 3551 South Vermont Avenue. He was drinking with a Negro man by the name of Louis Curtis, whom he described as age 31, 5'10½" tall, 170 pounds, black hair, brown eyes, medium build. APPROX. B. 1933

During their conversation Curtis allegedly told Williams that he was in complete sympathy with the killing of President John F. Kennedy by Lee Harvey Oswald, and that he would back Oswald all the way. He further said that Curtis stated "this guy Lee Harvey Oswald was sure right when he shot the President."

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

1 - Addressee (RM)
2 - Los Angeles (105-15823)
CCO:kep
(3)

100-65106

kep

SEARCHED —
INDEXED —
SERIALIZED sa
FILED 4

ENCL

100-65106-29

June 1, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated February 24, 1964, and my letter dated March 9, 1964, relating to information furnished by Mr. Jones Harris of New York, involving Mr. Billy Nolan Lovelady's identification in a photograph taken by an Associated Press photographer.

Enclosed are two copies of an article which appeared in the Magazine Section of the May 24, 1964, issue of the "New York Herald Tribune." This article written by Mr. Dom Bonafede relates to the photograph involving Mr. Lovelady.

It would appear from the above article that Mr. J. W. Altgens, Associated Press photographer, is the individual who took the picture in question and efforts are being made to locate and interview him. When the results of this interview are available, you will be appropriately advised.

The enclosed article is furnished in view of your prior interest in Mr. Harris.

105-82555

Sincerely yours,

1 - Dallas (89-43) Enclosure

62-109060
1 - 62-109090 (Pres. Commission)
1 - 105-82555 (Lee Harvey Oswald)
Enclosures (2)

RDR:las (13)

1 - W. C. Sullivan
1 - R. E. Lenihan
1 - C. D. DeLoach

DUPLICATE YELLOW

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO, FOR SAC DALLAS
(SEE NOTE PAGE TWO)

8 JUN 9 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

4001C

NOTE: SAC, Dallas

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11-22-63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING

ReButel 5-27-64, concerning J. W. Altgens various communications on Billy Nolan Lovelady and William F. Beckman.

Enclosed for your information is a copy of the above referenced article in the "New York Herald Tribune."

For your information the President's Commission by letter 2-24-64, advised that Harris appeared at the Commission and furnished several blown up copies of the Associated Press photograph wherein it appeared that an individual in the doorway of the Texas School Book Depository Building resembled Oswald. Your office conducted investigation in this matter which established the individual to be Lovelady. The Commission was furnished the results of your inquiry by Bureau letter 3-9-64.

NOTE:

Dallas, by airtel 4-7-64, and other communications, advised Lovelady had complained of being pestered by one W. L. Beckman who insisted on taking a photograph of him. Lovelady was informed this was civil matter and if he continued to be annoyed to call police. We did limited, discreet background on Beckman but failed to establish any connection between him and the assassination investigation. "Tribune" article is based on information supplied by Harris and states that Altgens took photograph in question and that Harris hired Beckman to photograph Lovelady. The article reports although Harris had been requested to not publicize this incident he, Harris, felt the Commission had slighted him in not furnishing him the details in its possession about this situation so he assisted in the preparation of the "Tribune" article.

We have endeavored to interview every individual known to have any information concerning the assassination, however, Altgens' identity has never been revealed and it is pointed out he never voluntarily came forward to furnish any information. Dallas is currently under instruction to interview Altgens based on an article in a Chicago paper that although Altgens was on the scene and has minute information concerning the assassination he was never interviewed and when results are obtained it will be furnished to the Commission.

The enclosed article is being furnished inasmuch as the Commission has indicated prior interest in Mr. Harris.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Rogge
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Frazier
1 - Mr. Woodcock

June 9, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In accordance with a telephonic request from Mr. Melvin Eisenberg, of your staff, on June 2, 1964, there are enclosed 18 photographs of Commission Exhibit 663.

BY COURIER SVC.
59 JUN 9
COMM - FBI

Sincerely yours,

NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 11 1964

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (18)

62-109060

6 JUN 10 1964

1 - Dallas (100-10461) - Enclosures (6)

NOTE TO DALLAS: Enclosed for Dallas are 6 photographs of Commission Exhibit 663. The Commission requested additional photographs of this exhibit.

NOTE: The telephone call referred to was made to Mr. Griffith of the Laboratory. Mr. Eisenberg asked that certain additional photographs of Exhibit 663 be prepared. Exhibit 663 is a piece of Kraft paper representing a blanket in which Oswald had wrapped [illegible] concerning which SA Paul M. Stombaugh of the Laboratory offered testimony before the Commission.

FCL:em (18)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Walters
Reinecke
Gandy

14 JUN 12 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

NCLOSURE

40010

FBI

Date: 6/5/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re Bureau teletype to Dallas, 5/26/64, instructing interview with J. W. ALTGENS, and Bureau teletype to Dallas, 5/27/64, setting forth information relating to the feature article appearing in the May 24, 1964, issue of the "New York Herald Tribune", Magazine Section, relating to an Associated Press photograph depicting an individual in the doorway of the Texas School Book Depository who has been identified as BILLY NOLAN LOVELADY through previous investigation.

Enclosed are 10 copies of a letterhead memorandum reflecting interview with JAMES W. ALTGENS, Associated Press photographer.

The three photographs taken by ALTGENS, as described in the enclosed letterhead memorandum, have all received wide publication and circulation, both in the United States and abroad, and, for this reason, copies of same were not obtained.

The investigation reflected in the enclosed letterhead memorandum was conducted by SA's A. RAYMOND SWITZER and EUGENE F. PETRAKIS.

Enc. (10)
RPG/ds
C C (5)

17 JUN 5 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____
Special Agent in Charge

HOT RECORDED
16 MAILED

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas, Texas
June 5, 1964

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

In the May 24, 1964, issue of the "New York Herald Tribune", Magazine Section, there appeared an article by DOM BONAFEDE captioned "The Picture With a Life Of Its Own." This article refers to the controversial Associated Press photograph of the Presidential motorcade wherein an individual resembling LEE HARVEY OSWALD appears in the doorway of the Texas School Book Depository. Previous investigation has identified this individual as BILLY NOLAN LOVELADY. This article reflects that J. W. ALTGENS, a veteran Associated Press photographer in Dallas, Texas, recalled shooting the picture. The article further commented that ALTGENS had never been questioned by the FBI.

On May 25, 1964, the Chicago Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation advised that there appeared in the "Chicago American", page 7 of the Monday, May 25, 1964, issue, in the column entitled "Daly Diary", the following:

> "Isn't it odd that J. W. ALTGENS, a veteran Associated Press photographer in Dallas, who took a picture of the KENNEDY assassination -- one of the witnesses close enough to see the President shot and able to describe second-by-second what happened -- has been questioned neither by the FBI nor the Warren Commission?"

The Chicago Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation advised that the author of the "Daly Diary" column is MAGGIE DALY.

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

On June 2, 1964, JAMES W. ALTGENS, 6441 Pemberton Drive, telephone number EMerson 8-7766, Dallas, Texas, advised he is employed as a wirephoto operator - photographer by Associated Press, Room 353, Dallas News Building, Dallas, Texas. ALTGENS said he sometimes acts in the capacity of the News Photo Editor. He said he has been employed by the Associated Press for 26 years. ALTGENS advised he was born April 28, 1919, at Dallas, Texas.

ALTGENS advised that on November 22, 1963, he was assigned by Associated Press to take up a position along the motorcade route for the purpose of obtaining pictures of the President and the Presidential motorcade. ALTGENS related he left his office at 11:15 A.M. and proceeded to the triple overpass above Elm and Main Streets where he intended to take his pictures. He said he arrived there about 11:25 A.M. and was advised by uniformed police officers that, even though he had his press credentials, he would not be permitted to take photographs from the triple overpass. ALTGENS stated he then went to the intersection of Main and Houston Streets, arriving there at approximately 11:40 A.M. He said he remained at this location until the motorcade arrived.

Just before the Presidential limousine passed, ALTGENS stated he stationed himself in the intersection on the southwest side and took a picture of President and Mrs. KENNEDY as their limousine turned onto Houston Street. ALTGENS advised he then ran diagonally (northwest) downhill over the grassy area that separates Main and Elm Streets, stopping on the south side of Elm Street, across the street from the stairs leading down from the colonnade located on the north side of Elm Street, to get in front of the motorcade again. ALTGENS stated it was from this position that he took the photograph of the Presidential car and motorcade scene. He said this picture also depicts an individual standing in the doorway of the entrance of the Texas School Book Depository building who resembles LEE HARVEY OSWALD. ALTGENS related he was standing about thirty

feet from the President when he took this photograph. He recalled that at about the instant he snapped the picture, he heard a burst of noise which he thought was firecrackers. He advised he does not know how many of these reports he heard since they had no significance to him at the time, and he was unaware of what was happening.

After taking the above photograph, ALTGENS stated he then turned the film in his camera, adjusted the focus to 15 feet and was raising his camera to eye level when he heard another report which he recognized as a gunshot. He said the bullet struck President KENNEDY on the right side of his head and the impact knocked the President forward. ALTGENS stated pieces of flesh, blood and bones appeared to fly from the right side of the President's head and pass in front of Mrs. KENNEDY to the left of the Presidential limousine. ALTGENS stated Mrs. KENNEDY grabbed the President and ALTGENS heard her exclaim, "Oh, no!" as the President slumped over into her lap. ALTGENS said he also observed blood on the left side of the President's head and face. ALTGENS stated he was staring in utter disbelief at what he had just witnessed and was so aghast that he froze and did not snap the picture. ALTGENS advised he was about fifteen feet from the President at this time, was sure the shot came from somewhere behind the President, and is positive this was the last shot fired. He said the President's car was proceeding at about ten miles per hour at the time.

ALTGENS advised he did not know Governor CONNALLY had also been shot since his attention was focused on the President. He said he learned from the wire services that Governor CONNALLY had been shot.

ALTGENS stated the driver of the Presidential limousine apparently realized what had happened and speeded up toward the Stemmons Expressway. At this point, ALTGENS advised he took a photograph which depicted a Secret Service man standing on the back of the Presidential limousine, left side, assisting Mrs.

KENNEDY back to her seat. ALTGENS stated the whole area seemed to be utter confusion. Police came from everywhere as the President's car disappeared from sight.

ALTGENS advised that as the President's car disappeared he observed some Secret Service Agents and police officers with drawn guns on the north side of Elm Street running in the direction of the top of the triple overpass. He said he thought they were chasing someone who had fled from somewhere behind the President. ALTGENS related he also ran in this direction. After proceeding across Elm Street and up toward the triple overpass, ALTGENS stated he met the police officers returning. At this juncture, ALTGENS advised he then ran to a nearby telephone and informed his office that the President had been shot and that he had witnessed it. He then sprinted to his office in the Dallas News Building with the pictures he had taken. ALTGENS stated the pictures showing the President slumping in his seat with Mrs. KENNEDY bending over him moved on the Associated Press Wirephoto Network at 12:57 P.M., which was seventeen minutes after the first news bulletin was sent out by Associated Press.

ALTGENS advised the above three pictures he took were all turned in to Associated Press, and received wide publication and circulation, both in the United States and abroad. ALTGENS said he used a 35 mm Nikkorex camera with a 105 mm lens (telephoto lens). He said the camera was loaded with Eastman Kodak Tri-X film.

Regarding the article which appeared in the Magazine Section of the May 24, 1964, issue of the "New York Herald Tribune" by DOM BONAFEDE captioned "The Picture With a Life Of Its Own", ALTGENS related the following:

On May 11, 1964, while he was at his residence, he received a telephone call from an individual who identified himself as DOM BONAFEDE. He said he was staying at the Adolphus Hotel in Room 1210 and was in Dallas doing a story on the Associated Press photograph taken by ALTGENS, wherein it appeared that an individual in the doorway of the Texas School

Book Depository building resembled LEE HARVEY OSWALD. ALTGENS said BONAFEDE informed him that he had been to Washington and to the President's Commission and had seen a "blown up" shot of this picture. ALTGENS stated BONAFEDE asked him a number of questions about the picture, about his position at the time he took this photograph, and what he had witnessed of the assassination of President KENNEDY. ALTGENS said he answered these questions for BONAFEDE. He said BONAFEDE also asked him a number of questions about how the people of Dallas felt about the assassination of President KENNEDY in Dallas, and what effect the assassination would have on the City of Dallas.

ALTGENS stated that on May 14, 1964, BONAFEDE again telephoned him at his residence and went over some of the questions he had previously asked in addition to asking him other questions.

ALTGENS stated he did not know and he did not have any contact with BONAFEDE prior to May 11, 1964, and none subsequent to May 14, 1964. He stated that BONAFEDE had told him that if he were going to quote him, ALTGENS, directly, he would call and clear any quotations with ALTGENS. ALTGENS said he never received any call from BONAFEDE in which he cleared any quotation.

ALTGENS advised that on May 21, 1964, at about 11:30 P.M., he received a telephone call at his residence from an individual who identified himself as JOHN GOLD of the "London Evening News." He said he presumes GOLD was telephoning from New York City. He said GOLD informed him that BONAFEDE had written an article and that it was going to appear in the Magazine Section of the "New York Herald Tribune" on May 24, 1964. ALTGENS stated he knew the article written by BONAFEDE would be published, but said this was the first information he had received as to when the article was to be published.

ALTGENS stated he is not acquainted with and, to his knowledge, has never had any contact with JONES HARRIS, ARNOLD

KRAKOWER, or BILL BECKMAN, all mentioned in the above article written by BONAFEDE.

Concerning the article which appeared in the "Chicago American," page 7, Monday, May 25, 1964, in the column entitled "Daly Diary," authored by MAGGIE DALY, ALTGENS stated he is not acquainted with MAGGIE DALY. He further stated that she has never contacted him and he has never furnished her any information. He said he assumes she obtained the information for her column from the article which appeared in the "New York Herald Tribune" on May 24, 1964, written by DOM BONAFEDE.

ALTGENS stated he does not know and, to his knowledge, has never had any contact with either LEE HARVEY OSWALD or JACK RUBY.

1 - W. C. Sullivan (R. E. Lenihan)
(Enclosure)
1 - Mr. Bel
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shrodor
1 - Mr. Raupach

June 12, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to my letter dated June 1, 1964, enclosing copies of an article which appeared in the Magazine Section of the May 24, 1964, issue of the "New York Herald Tribune." This article was written by Mr. Dom Bonafede and relates to the photograph of Mr. Billy Nolan Lovelady.

Enclosed are two copies of a memorandum captioned "Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas," dated June 5, 1964, Dallas, Texas. This memorandum contains the results of an interview with Mr. James W. Altgens, Associated Press photographer. Mr. Altgens furnished information regarding his observations of the assassination and the story written by Mr. Bonafede.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosures (2)

62-109060
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
1 - 105-82555 (Lee Harvey Oswald)
KMR:las
(11)

DUPLICATE YELLOW

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

58 JUN 16 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090 - 3241

4001F

NOTE:

This matter pertains to the article in the "New York Herald Tribune" which was based on information furnished by Mr. Jones Harris to the President's Commission relating to the photograph of Billy Nolan Lovelady. Altgens took the photograph and the article revealed Harris had been requested not to publicize this information. However, Harris had felt the Commission had slighted him in not furnishing him the details in the Commission's possession about the situation. Therefore, he assisted in the preparation of the "Tribune" article.

We have endeavored to interview every individual possessing information concerning the assassination. However, Altgens' identity was never revealed and he never voluntarily came forward to furnish any information. The information regarding the fact Altgens had never been interviewed either by the Bureau or the President's Commission, not only appeared in the "Tribune" article, but appeared in the "Chicago American" in a column captioned "Daly Diary" written by Maggie Daly. The Commission had prior interest in Jones Harris and with the submission of the results of the interview with Altgens completes this matter.

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - DeLoach
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan

June 12, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan
1 - Mail Room
1 - Sizoo

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your request for coverage of the public appearances of Mark Lane by this Bureau.

Enclosed for your information are two records, sides one through four, entitled "The Oswald Case, Mark Lane's Testimony to The Warren Commission" and a pamphlet containing the text of Lane's comments on the records.

Also enclosed are two copies of a communication dated June 4, 1964, at Washington, D. C., regarding the establishment in England of a committee to support Lane's activities.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (5)

JMS:pah
(12)

BY COURIER SVC.
65 JUN 17
COMM-FBI

NOTE: Coverage of Mark Lane requested by President's Commission. Text of record has been reviewed and the records have been monitored and both found to be identical with only a few exceptions where different words have been used without

(NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO)

12 JUN 12 1964

NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 15 1964

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

JUN 17 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

RECEIVED-DIRECTION

JUN 17 9 32 AM '64

FBI - READING ROOM

ORIGN'L FILED IN

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE CONTINUED:

changing the meaning of Lane's comments. Lane claims that the comments on the records were made in his testimony before the President's Commission on March 4, 1964. The comments made in the records and in the text are a repetition of his previous claims about the innocence of Oswald and are based on speculation, omission of or lack of complete facts and early and confused press reports of the assassination. His comments also include his request to the Commission to be permitted to act as counsel for Oswald and to thus have the right to examine material in the Commission's possession and to cross-examine witnesses and present evidence. Commission also being furnished letterhead memorandum from Legat, London, re "Who Killed Kennedy Commission" established in England for Lane's support which is apparently spearheaded by the controversial British philosopher Bertrand Russell. Records being furnished the Commission have been produced under the recording label "Broadside Records" on which Bufiles negative. Records state they were produced with the cooperation of Folkways Records, New York City. Bufiles indicate Folkways Records were investigated by this Bureau 1955 - 1956 because of reported contact with the Czechoslovakian UN Delegation in 1955. Investigation closed 1956 when no evidence of subversive activities by Folkways Records, and its contact with the Czechoslovakian UN Delegation was of a legitimate business nature. It is noted that Folkways Records were reportedly manufacturing long-playing records for the Fair Play for Cuba Committee in 1962 consisting of Cuban revolutionary songs, although investigation indicated Folkways did not have any business connection concerning these records with the Cuban Government.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN

Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Evans	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

MAY 12 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Could you please conduct an examination of those marks on the three cartridge cases, C6, C7, and C38, which are or may be associated with the loading, chambering, extraction, or ejection of the cartridge cases.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

105

NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 5 1964

6-4

1 MAY 12 1964

SEVEN

4001 M

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Rogge

June 2, 1964

By Courier Service

1 - Mr. Conrad

105-82555

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In accordance with your letter dated May 12, 1964, and pursuant to the informal request of Mr. Melvin Eisenberg of your staff on May 15, 1964, examinations were conducted on the C6, C7 and C33 cartridge cases and the C3 cartridge to determine if they had been loaded into and extracted from the C14 rifle more than once.

As a result of these examinations, numerous marks were found on these items of the type produced by the magazine follower, chamber, extractor or ejector of a weapon.

Marks were found on the C6 cartridge case indicating that it has been loaded into and extracted from a weapon at least three times. One set of marks was identified as having been made by the magazine follower of the C14 rifle. It is pointed out that the extractor and ejector marks on C6 as well as on C7, C8 and C33 did not possess sufficient characteristics for identifying the weapon which produced them. There are also three sets of marks on the base of this cartridge case which were not found on C7, C8, C33 or any of the numerous tests obtained from the C14 rifle. It was not possible to determine what produced these marks.

Marks were found on the C7 cartridge case indicating that it has been loaded into and extracted from a weapon at least two times. One set of marks was identified as having been produced by the chamber of the C14 rifle and one set of marks was identified as having been produced by contact with the lip of C14 follower. It was not possible to determine whether the two sets of marks were identified were produced by one or two loading operations of the C14 rifle.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel

62-109060

COMM-FBI

Dr. Edgar Poetry

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

Two sets of marks were found on the C3 cartridge (found in the C14 rifle) which were identified as having been produced by the magazine follower of the C14 rifle. Another set of follower marks was found on C8. The fragmentary nature of this set of marks could possibly account for the fact that these marks were not identified with the C14 rifle.

Marks were found on the C33 cartridge case indicating that it had been loaded into and extracted from a weapon at least twice. One set of marks was identified as having been produced by the magazine follower of the C14 rifle and one set of marks was identified as having been produced by the chamber of C14; however, it was not possible to determine whether the two sets of marks which were identified were produced by one or two loading operations in the C14 rifle.

The results of the above examinations do not preclude the possibility that these items could have been loaded into and extracted from a weapon one or more times when insufficient force was used to produce marks. It is pointed out that if two or more cartridges are loaded into the clip of C14, only the bottom cartridge will be marked by the magazine follower.

Sincerely yours,

June 2, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated May 12, 1964, requesting this Bureau to conduct a limited background investigation of Officer J. D. Tippit of the Dallas Police Department. This letter also requested that we obtain a copy of Officer Tippit's Dallas Police Department personnel file.

Enclosed for your assistance are two copies each of two self-explanatory communications, one from our St. Louis Office dated May 15, 1964, and one from our Dallas Office dated May 20, 1964, incorporating the results of our limited background investigation of Officer Tippit. Also enclosed are two copies of Officer Tippit's personnel file assembled by this Bureau from material furnished by the Dallas Police Department.

This completes our inquiries into this particular matter.

Sincerely yours,

62-109060
1 - 105-82555 (Lee Harvey Oswald)
1 - 44-24016 (Jack L. Ruby)
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. J.W. Hines

Enclosures (6)

1 - SAC, Dallas (89-43), (Enclosure)

(SEE PAGE TWO FOR NOTE FOR SAC, DALLAS)

RDR/map
(15)

105-22[illegible]
NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 4 1964

79 JUN 10 1964

DUPLICATE YELLOW

ORIGINAL FILED IN

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Reurairtel 5-20-64 wherein you requested to be furnished one copy of Tippit's Dallas Police Department personnel file.

Enclosed per your request is one copy of this file. The copy transmitted with re airtel is being made part of the Bureau's file.

NOTE:

The Commission, by referenced letter, in addition to the above-indicated investigation, stated this was requested to "refute unfounded allegations" (presumably linking Tippit with Oswald and Ruby) which have developed since the assassination. Our inquiries have failed to develop any information linking Tippit with either of these individuals.

7-44 (Rev. 2-16-63)

SAC, Dallas (89-43)

June 4, 1964

Director, FBI (62-109060)

REGISTERED MAIL

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, 11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING

Attached is the translation which you requested by San Antonio airtel dated 5/26/64, copy herewith.

The contents thereof, where pertinent, must be reported under appropriate captions and afforded whatever investigative attention is necessary.

Disposition of the foreign language material submitted in this connection is set forth below:

Retained in Bureau files.

1 - San Antonio (89-67) - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Attention: Mr. Branigan), sent direct with enclosure

2 ENCLOSURE
ERA V:blh
(6)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

NOT RECORDED
11 JUN 8 1964

ENCLOSURE

NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 8 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

JUN 5 1964 COMM-FBI

06 JUN 1964

TRANSLATION FROM PORTUGUESE

The communication consists of a large manila envelope, a newspaper magazine and a four-page handwritten letter.

The envelope is addressed to Governor John Connally, Dallas, Texas. It is marked: "Confidential," and bears the postmark of Belo Horizonte, Brazil, March 23, 1964. The return address reads:

Jose Hanier Ferreira
Av. Amazonas 307 - 19 andar, sala 1906
Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais, Brazil

The newspaper magazine is called "Panfleto (Documento)" ("Pamphlet (Document)") and is a supplement to a publication which is called "The Guardian" (in English). It is dated March 9, 1964 and the pages are numbered 15 through 26. It bears the following headlines: "Lawyer Destroys FBI Evidence - Why Lee Oswald Did Not Kill Kennedy." A short introduction is provided in which Lawyer Mark Lane is presented. The rest of the publication is devoted to "Mark Lane's Defense."

This defense was carefully read by the sender of the communication to Governor Connally as is shown by the many markings, underlinings, etc. As a matter of fact, he added his comments in a few places.

The short introduction to "Mark Lane's Defense" ends with an urging to the readers "to study this document;" "to show it to as many people as possible," and "to send us your comments - any information or analysis... which can be of help to the Warren Commission... ". The writer added this comment:

> "I ask Lawyer Mark Lane and Chief Justice Earl Warren for permission to present my analysis in my capacity as an observing scientist for the purpose of dispelling the accursed veil which is tarnishing the great country of North America. The crime is a political crime and was premeditated. Belo Horizonte, March 27, 1964. Jose Hanier Ferreira."

On page 20, under a photograph captioned: "Policeman Carries Rifle Believed To Have Been Used To Kill President Kennedy," the sender wrote:

TRANSLATED BY:
RAFFAELE A. VACCARI:blh
June 3, 1964

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

TRANSLATOR'S NOTE: FROM THIS POINT ON, THE WRITER'S LANGUAGE IS FAULTY AND HIS THOUGHTS ARE FREQUENTLY INCOMPLETE AND INCOHERENT.

"This, also and above all, covers up well for a member of the plot."

Under and around a photograph of Jack Ruby, the sender wrote:

"The biggest secret of the world rests with this man, Ruby. Only by a dismissal (?) of the trial and of Ruby will truth be discovered."

The four-page letter reads:

"In response to and to the attention of Lawyer Mark Lane and Justice Earl Warren, member of the Commission investigating the stupid death of President Kennedy, of fond memory. The lives of the members of your investigating commission are in serious jeopardy and I am positive in reporting this because the guilt or involvement in this plot is as strong as a hurricane. The fact of the matter is that Lee Oswald did not kill Kennedy, but his rifle was used...

"Lee Oswald was the bearer of a secret and it is regrettable that he was not surrounded by security measures until he told everything of interest to the U. S. A. and to the world. For this reason, the police had to silence him forever by tossing dirt and a shovelful of lime on the matter of Kennedy's death. Lee Oswald had no inkling that his life was in danger, not even when he was still at large. He was keeping the secrets that he had received from the members of the plot. It was a plot deserving trustworthiness and respect because it involved the cream of the Dallas society, including the famous FBI.

"Oswald did not know that he had been chosen as the scapegoat. The fact is that he had all damaging characteristics as a rebellious man of bad communist conduct who had used forged documents, in addition, of course, to the frame-up arranged by the police.

"The famous FBI was shaken by the terror of having favored Oswald when he was free. It feared that a line-up would be necessary on account of the various reports against him which followed the firing of the shots. No such line-up took place. After he killed the policeman, he knew that he would be executed and might have spilled

everything about the plot. Also, Oswald was held in Dallas as a "persona non grata." Therefore, the plot was organized against him and Kennedy, both having to die on the same day. If Oswald had not been a person so well cast for the role of scapegoat, our friend Kennedy would still be alive. Very few people in Dallas knew that the plot would involve the death of the President. Even the members of the Police Force knew nothing, acting under superior orders, like orders transmitted to members of the guard detail or troops at rest. The policemen who escorted Oswald knew nothing about it; only that they were to try to deliver him to Ruby.

"As we have seen, various plans were premeditated, including killing Oswald right at the time of his arrest, calling it self-defense. As we have seen, he had no luck and, under a shovelful of lime, he cannot be questioned (?) as to his secret and the shot fired by Oswald was fatal.

"The patrolman's death and the imprisonment of Oswald alive were a fishbone stuck in the throat of the criminals who, as long as Oswald lived, had everything to lose because of this phrase: 'You wanted to kill the President and he was already dead.' All of this was an attempt to bring about his being set up for the shooting (?). Thus far, we have already seen various such premeditated attempts.

"The FBI was forced to lay hands on the second triumph (?) of premeditation: Ruby; a man who was judged a man easy to pass off as a maniac and an epileptic - the plot is so well organized, it even includes psychiatrists - Ruby would kill Oswald and pass for mentally deranged; would not be sentenced to death and even if he wanted to talk, he would not rate credence by the authorities who wanted to know the truth.

"When he was given a negative expert's report, another fishbone got stuck in the throat of President Kennedy's slayers; a fishbone even bigger than Ruby's life with his appeal to continue staying alive for a longer time.

"Only those who do not know the secrets of Kennedy's death do not want Ruby's execution. The criminals will be able to set him up for assassination the fastest possible, unless they manage to get him to a safe place before (?) he tells everything. That is why I am sending this outline - it is to avoid a lot of delay.

"Ruby was another scapegoat chosen to approach Oswald at the police station for the purpose of putting a hole through him with certain advantages as described by the press. For this reason, the FBI took the precaution of sounding out Oswald's mother by showing her Oswald's (sic) picture before he killed him since Ruby was acting together with her son.

"The police, knowing that Oswald had a wife, wanted him to take the shots; he refused, but was left with the secret, which then led to the double murder, against Kennedy and against him. Then, they ordered him to furnish the rifle, intimating that he would die one way or another and the shovelful of lime would be cast.

"The Governor and his wife are the only authorities in Dallas who knew nothing and still know nothing, also with respect to who is plotting (?) for Ruby's death penalty. They are innocent because the situation of the culprits drives them to kill as fast as they can to wrap things in silence.

"Those responsible for Kennedy's death are already sorry because all their plans for a perfect crime are failing and, moreover, they did not think that Kennedy's death would have so many repercussions abroad; even suicides by fans of his and the clamors of the chieftains of the communist conspiracy (?) who were certain that Kennedy would not take the country to war because he knew that modern war is useless.

"In short, he who killed Kennedy was the same who aimed the gun at Oswald claiming that the jail would not have him; the policeman who was carrying a rifle knew everything and was carrying the rifle to attract the human mass against Oswald in order to set him up because the radio was asking for it.

"The Chief of Police [illegible] because of his precaution to keep more than ten yards away from the Presidential limousine and because of his broadcasts on approaching the building but not to catch the police (?). The masterminds also strongly suspected that they would yet permit the Chief of Police and certain trustworthy members of the FBI to testify on behalf of the prosecution.

"So many calamities afflicted the criminals in their cover-up efforts that even Mark Lane's defense presents many gaps and confusion because a crime against the Chief Executive of the country, the most highly thought-of man in the world, in the full light of day, in the center of a big city - there still are people who claim that the shots came from the front of the limousine and that they did not take those witnesses because of a conspiracy - and, for example those where Oswald killed the patrolman? (sic)

"As an observing scientist, I do not find that the investigating commission is placing (?) its hand on the main culprit.

I remain,

Sincerely yours,

(signed) Jose Hanier Ferreira
Belo Horizonte, Brazil, March 21, 1964
Av. Amazonas 307 - 19 andar -
sala 1906

(Stamp reading:)

9th Office
Rodrigues da Cunha
Notary Public
Rua Rio de Janeiro, 462
Above Store 209
I certify the above signature

In witness thereof.
Belo Horizonte, March 3, 1964
As a witness of the truth:
(signed illegible)

Claudio Reynaldo Graciano
Substitute Notary Public

(Stamp reading:)

R. Cunha Notary Public Office
9th Office
Adalberto Rodrigues de Cunha
Notary Public
Claudio Reynaldo Graciano
Substitute
Writs - Powers of Attorney
Signature Certificates
Rua Rio de Janeiro, 462
Above Store 209
Corner of Seventh Square

(Stamp reading:)

Ninth Office

1 - Mr. Gen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Schroder
1 - Mr. Rogge
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. DeLoach

June 5, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated May 12, 1964, and my letter dated June 2, 1964, relating to a limited background investigation of Officer J. D. Tippit. Reference is also made to your request of Mr. J. R. Malley of this Bureau on June 4, 1964, for additional copies of the results of our investigation and copies of Officer Tippit's Dallas Police Department personnel file.

Enclosed for your assistance are seven additional copies each of two self-explanatory communications, one from our St. Louis Office dated May 15, 1964, and one from our Dallas Office dated May 20, 1964, incorporating the results of our limited background investigation of Officer Tippit. Also enclosed are seven additional copies of Officer Tippit's personnel file assembled by this Bureau from material furnished by the Dallas Police Department.

Sincerely yours,

62-109060
1 - 105-82555 (Lee Harvey Oswald)
1 - 44-24016 (Jack L. Ruby)
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
RDR:las (12)
Enclosures (21)

DUPLICATE YELLOW

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

NOT RECORDED
JUN 8 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

NOTE:

The Commission by letter 5-12-64, in addition to the above indicated investigation stated this was requested to "refute unfounded allegations" (presumably linking Tippit with Oswald and Ruby) which have developed since the assassination. Our inquiries have failed to develop any information linking Tippit with either of these individuals.

Malley was orally requested on 6-4-64 to furnish seven additional copies of material previously furnished the Commission with our letter dated 6-2-64, so that each member of the Commission could personally have a copy of this material for review and evaluation.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: Mr. Conrad

DATE: 6/2/64

FROM: Mr. Jevons

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63

As a matter of record, Mr. John Ely of the President's Commission delivered to SA Cortlandt Cunningham on 6/1/64, evidence items numbered D24, D6, D27 and a portion of B1.

ACTION:

For information.

62-109060

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley

REN:bsm (10)

NOTE: The above items are described as follows:
D24 Sheet of paper bearing handwriting in Russian and English
D6 Three letters by Oswald
D27 Mail order coupon in name of A. J. Hidell used to order a .38 caliber gun from Los Angeles
B1 Wallet, social security card, USMC ID card, hotel card, ID card (United States Forces in Japan), Dallas Public Library card, three photographs, slip of paper bearing three addresses

NOT RECORDED
159 JUN 4 1964

12 JUN 4 1964

6A JUN 8 1964

0-4a (Rev. 2-14-61)

105-82555

Invoice of Contents from
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Date 6/4/64

Case References LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA., IS - R - CUBA

Consigned to: FBI, Dallas

Airtel 5/14/64

List of Contents

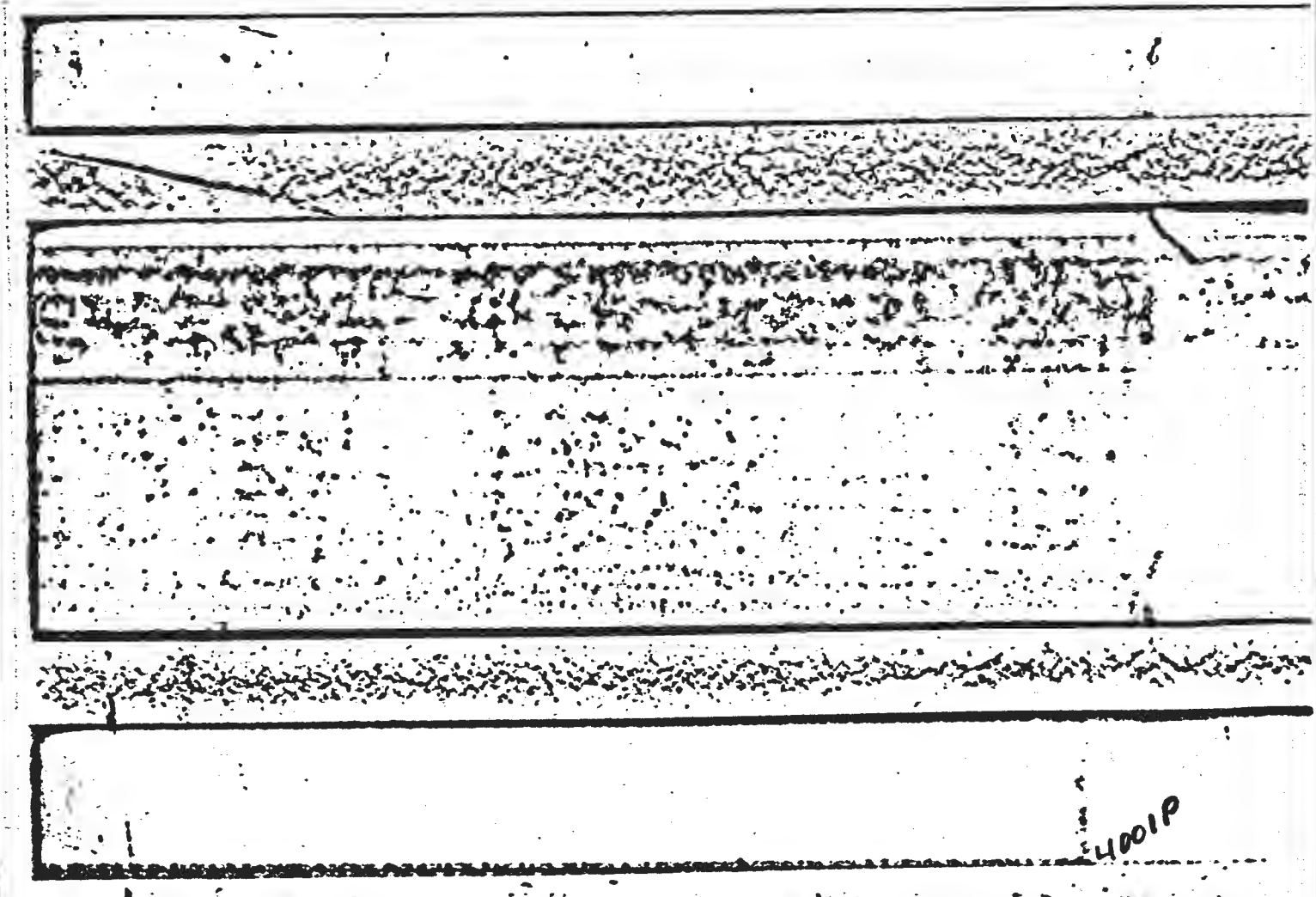
C320

6/4/64 PC-80761 BX

Crypt.-Trans.
Document
Electronics
Physics-Chemistry
LFPS

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS: Mail Room, place date of shipment and registry number; Railway Express Shipping Room, show date of shipment, bill of lading number and initial this invoice; then return it to section checked in column at right. After this checked section has been initialed, invoice should be placed in administrative file.

56 JUN 9 1964



1400 P

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM ☒ RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

URGENT 6-3-64
TO DIRECTOR
FROM DALLAS 031900

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA; IS-R-CUBA.

RE BUREAU TELETYPE TO DALLAS, JUNE 2 LAST, REQUESTING DALLAS ADVISE WHEN LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM COULD BE EXPECTED CONCERNING PRESENCE OF DALLAS POLICE CAR NUMBER 207 IN FRONT OF MRS. EARLENE ROBERTS' PREMISES, 1026 NORTH BECKLEY, DALLAS, TEXAS.

LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM WILL BE SUBMITTED JUNE 4 NEXT.

RECEIVED: 3:47 PM JD

REC-17 105-82555-4002

JUN 5 1964

EX-109

cc Mr. Rankin
(per Mr. Range)

JUN 11 1964

SOVIET SECTION

the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably rephrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

REC-104

FBI

Date: 6/4/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS - R - CUBA

Re Bureau airtel to Dallas, 5/20/64, enclosing a copy of letter from President's Commission dated May 19, 1964, requesting certain investigation be conducted to determine whether or not any cars of the Dallas Police Department were in the vicinity of 1026 North Beckley between the hours of 12:00 Noon and 2:00 P.M. on November 22, 1963.

Enclosed are 10 copies of a letterhead memorandum reflecting the investigation requested, which investigation failed to establish the identity of any Dallas Police car such as referred to by Mrs. EARLENE ROBERTS.

The investigation reflected in the enclosed letterhead memorandum was conducted by SA's EUGENE F. PETRAKIS and A. RAYMOND SWITZER.

Enc. (10)
RPG/ds
(5)

REC-26 4003

JUN 5 1964

ENCLOSURE

Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas, Texas
June 15, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

The President's Commission, by letter dated May 19, 1964, advised that Mrs. EARLENE ROBERTS, the housekeeper at 1026 North Beckley Street, Dallas, Texas, during the period that OSWALD resided there in October-November 1963, had stated that at about 1:00 P.M. on November 22, 1963, a Dallas Police car drove slowly by the front of the premises at 1026 North Beckley Street and honked the horn several times. Mrs. ROBERTS stated that the occupants of the car were not known to her, even though she did have some acquaintances on the Dallas Police force who called upon her at the above premises. She had previously stated that the Dallas Police car was number 207.

Mrs. ROBERTS, when interviewed on November 29, 1963, advised that she recalled the number of the police car as being 207 because she had worked for two policemen who drove squad car number 170, and she looked at the car to see if the two officers she knew were the ones occupying car 207. Results of this interview are reflected on page 356 of the report of Special Agent ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, dated November 30, 1963, at Dallas, Texas.

CHARLES E. BATCHELOR, Assistant Chief of Police, Dallas Police Department, advised on May 27, 1964, that his department is divided primarily into three divisions; Uniformed Traffic Division, Uniformed Squad Patrol Division, and Investigative Division composed of plain-clothes detective personnel. He advised that, of this group, only the Traffic Division and Squad Patrol Division are uniformed and have occasion to operate numbered and marked police patrol cars.

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

BATCHELOR advised that on Friday, November 22, 1963, the entire Traffic Division was assigned the traffic control of the intended route of the Presidential motorcade from the Love Field area to the Trade Mart on Stemmons Expressway, and that a portion of the squad patrol was assigned to assist the Traffic Division in the protection of the President. He advised the remainder of the squad patrol was assigned regular patrol duties throughout the city, as is their usual assignment. He advised the only squad cars in service that day and not specifically assigned to the Presidential motorcade were the uniformed officers of the squad patrol.

BATCHELOR advised that on November 22, 1963, Platoon Number 2, under the command of Captain CHARLES E. TALBERT, was on duty on the 7:00 A.M. to 3:00 P.M. shift, and that units of this platoon were the only marked units which would have occasion to be in the Oak Cliff area of Dallas. BATCHELOR explained that the city area within the Dallas City Limits is divisioned into seventy-six distinct districts to allow for population expansion; however, as many as two to three districts are frequently patrolled by one squad car.

BATCHELOR advised that the address 1026 North Beckley in the Oak Cliff Section of Dallas falls within District Number 91 and that the Daily Detail Sheet for Platoon Number 2 on November 22, 1963, revealed the following cars and officers had been assigned on the 7:00 A.M. to 3:00 P.M. shift in District Number 91 and all adjacent surrounding districts:

Officer W. D. MENTZEL, assigned Districts 91 and 92, Car Number 84;
H. M. ASHCRAFT, assigned Districts 93 and 94, Car Number 24;
O. H. LUDWIG, assigned Districts 108 and 109, Car Number 242;
Officer DAVID L. PATE, assigned Districts 24 and 25, Car Number 32.

BATCHELOR advised further that each group of squad cars is under the supervision of a Sergeant, who coordinates assignments of his units throughout the city. BATCHELOR advised that

these officers might be more cognizant of the location of their cars at any particular time and that each of these officers frequently makes a log on the activities of his squad. BATCHELOR advised that Sergeant H. F. DAVIS was in charge of the "90" series cars during the 7:00 A.M. to 3:00 P.M. shift, November 22, 1963, and that Sergeant W. G. JENNINGS was in charge of the "100" series cars during that period.

BATCHELOR advised that Squad Car Number 170 was not in operation in the City of Dallas during November 1963. He advised his records indicated Car Number 170 was a 1961 Ford four-door sedan, which was sold by his department in April 1963, and that the number "170" was not reassigned until February 1964, at which time the number was given to one of the new Ford squad cars purchased during that month. BATCHELOR advised his records further indicated that Patrolman J. M. VALENTINE was the sole occupant of Car Number 207 on November 22, 1963.

In an effort to determine whether or not any officers of his department were acquainted with any of the occupants of 1026 North Beckley, Oak Cliff, which would explain squad car officers blowing a horn at or near that address, Assistant Chief BATCHELOR checked all complaint calls for the year 1963 of complaints answered by officers of his department. BATCHELOR advised his records indicated that on February 14, 1963, Officer R. W. HIGH answered a "Drunk" complaint at 1026 North Beckley from 2:03 P.M. to 2:16 P.M. On July 28, 1963, Officer Q. M. NORMAN answered a call of "Disturbing the Peace" from 1:26 A.M. to 1:58 A.M. On September 23, 1963, Officer BOB E. CONNOR answered a call emanating from 1026 North Beckley with regard to "Auto Theft" from 5:47 P.M. to 6:15 P.M. Officer's report on this call indicated the call was in relation to a suspicious Renault automobile parked at the rear of the Gulf Service Station across the street from 1026 North Beckley.

BATCHELOR advised his records indicated that Officer R. W. HIGH had the day off on November 22, 1963, and that officers CONNOR and NORMAN were assigned to Platoon Number 3 and assigned to work the 3:00 P.M. to 11:00 P.M. shift on November 22, 1963, and, therefore, would not have been in the vicinity of 1026 North Beckley.

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

On May 27, 1964, Captain CHARLES E. TALBERT, Dallas, Texas, Police Department, advised that he is the Platoon Commander for Platoon Number 2 and that his records reflect that on November 22, 1963, his platoon was on the day schedule from 7:00 A.M. to 3:00 P.M. TALBERT advised that, following the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY at approximately 12:30 P.M. on that day, he took personal charge of all assignments of his platoon and all officers were told to report to him at the Texas School Book Depository, where he was making the individual assignments.

Captain TALBERT advised that, from a review of the Daily Detail Sheets reflecting district and car assignments of each officer on duty that day and comparing same with transcript from the dispatcher's records on that afternoon following the assassination of the President, he has been able to ascertain, with a reasonable degree of certainty, the area and assignments of each officer under his command. He advised that units from his platoon were the only marked and numbered squad cars in operation that afternoon, with the exception of three or four units, which had been specifically assigned to assist the Traffic Division in the protection of the President.

Captain TALBERT advised the following officers were on special assignment to the Traffic Division to aid in the protection of the President:

NAME	CAR
C. EDINGTON	75
F. S. WILLIAMS	119
A. R. BROCK	215
M. L. WISE	59
T. L. COX	33
E. G. SEBASTIAN	151
J. G. POLLARD	100
C. R. ORSBURN	102
G. D. BENNINGFIELD	152
R. J. ROSS	162

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

NAME	CAR
R. B. COUNTS	225
B. L. BASS	232
C. F. GOODSON	125
J. T. SMITH	101
T. R. BURTON	49
B. W. ANGLIN	76

Captain TALBERT advised that the following officers were on special assignment at specified locations during this shift, and were required to remain at those posts throughout the day on November 22, 1963:

S. B. DANIEL, Headquarters Special Patrol;
Sergeant J. A. PUTNAM, Garage Sergeant;
J. F. BUTCHER, Love Field;
C. W. COMER, Love Field;
Sergeant R. C. CHILDERS, Area Commander, Northwest Substation;
C. H. WESSON, Love Field Terminal;
J. R. MORROW, Station 636 Northeast;
M. E. FERRIS, Parkland Memorial Hospital Guard (Room 229);
Lieutenant W. R. FULGHUM, Special Assignment School.

Captain TALBERT advised that Lieutenant W. R. FULGHUM was attending a traffic school at Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, on November 22, 1963, and not available for assignment.

Captain TALBERT advised the following officers were assigned to specific districts and squad cars up to and including the time of the assassination of the President. He advised his records reflect the following subsequent assignments of these officers:

G. W. TEMPLE and R. E. VAUGHN, assigned District 61, Car 53. This unit dispatched to Texas School Book Depository, corner Elm and Houston Streets, for guard duty where it remained until 3:30 P.M.

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

D. A. STAFFORD and E. HILL, assigned District 62, Car 62. Both of these individuals are Negro officers and were assigned guard duty at the Texas School Book Depository until approximately 4:00 P.M.

B. L. JONES and M. D. HALL, District 102, Car 106. Car 106 dispatched from corner Pearl and Jackson Streets, 12:35 P.M., to Texas School Book Depository, until 1:20 P.M.; 10b then dispatched to vicinity 400 block East 10th Street, Oak Cliff, to answer shooting.

J. M. POE and L. E. JEZ, District 105, Car 96. This unit dispatched to Texas School Book Depository, 12:35 P.M., and then to 400 block East 10th Street, Oak Cliff, to answer shooting.

Sergeant S. W. BURKHART, District 20, unmarked car. Remained at Texas School Book Depository all afternoon following assassination.

D. P. TUCKER and C. R. GRAHAM, assigned District 21, Car 44. This unit dispatched to Texas School Book Depository following assassination where it remained until 4:00 P.M.

L. L. HILL, assigned District 22, Car 3. Dispatched to Texas School Book Depository following assassination and then to rear of Texas Theatre, Oak Cliff, following officer shooting.

B. E. BARNES, assigned District 23, Car 15. Dispatched to Parkland Memorial Hospital following assassination.

D. L. PATE, Districts 24 and 25, Car 32. Remained at Texas School Book Depository following assassination and answered calls on police radio at that station.

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

G. W. HAMMER, assigned Districts 26 and 27, Car 27. Dispatched to Texas School Book Depository following assassination and then dispatched to 400 block East 10th Street, Oak Cliff, following officer shooting and brought witness back to station.

J. E. CHISM, District 31, Car 126. Conducting theft investigation, Northwest Dallas, at time of assassination call. Dispatched to Parkland Memorial Hospital where remained.

J. M. LEWIS, Districts 35 and 36, Car 193. Dispatched to Texas School Book Depository and then to 400 block East 10th Street, Oak Cliff, following officer shooting, and then to Texas Theatre to assist in apprehension of LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

F. G. WOODROW, Districts 37 and 38, Car 112, was driving south on Stemmons Expressway at time of assassination. Saw motorcade coming through triple underpass en route north on Stemmons Expressway. Dispatched to Texas School Book Depository where remained rest of afternoon.

Sergeant R. D. SHIPLEY, Area Commander, Northeast Substation. Dispatched to Texas School Book Depository and remained rest of afternoon.

Sergeant D. F. FLUSCHE, dispatched to Texas School Book Depository where remained rest of the day.

P. K. WILKINS, Districts 43 and 44, Car 192. At time of assassination, was at County Jail with prisoner with Officer G. L. TOLBERT. Dispatched to Texas School Book Depository

and assisted in search of building. WILKINS located rifle on sixth floor and remained at building rest of the day.

G. L. TOLBERT, Districts 53 and 55, Car 132. Assisted Officer P. K. WILKINS with prisoner and then dispatched to Texas School Book Depository where remained rest of the day.

N. L. STANGLIN, Districts 45 and 46, Car 67. Ordered to answer calls in respective district. Did not enter Oak Cliff area during shift.

W. F. MORRIS, District 47, Car 158, located at Valley View and Central, Northeast Dallas, at time of assassination call. Assigned to remain in area to answer calls and look for suspect.

A. D. DUNCAN, District 48, Car 70, located Northwest Highway and Central Expressway at time of assassination call. Assigned to set up roadblock at that intersection in effort to locate suspect. Did not enter Oak Cliff section.

C. R. GILBREATH, District 49, Car 91, located intersection of Walnut Hill and Central Expressway at time of assassination call. Dispatched to Texas School Book Depository where remained until 4:00 P.M.

G. A. KELLEY, Districts 51, 52 and 54, Car 122, located intersection of Gaston and Abrams at time of assassination call. Dispatched to Texas School Book Depository where remained rest of shift.

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

W. P. PARKER, Districts 56 and 58, Car 77, located East Dallas, Garland Road area, at time of assassination call. Set up roadblocks in that area remainder of afternoon.

J. C. WALLACE, Districts 57 and 59, Car 131, located North Dallas at time of assassination. Assigned to set up roadblocks in that area rest of afternoon.

W. A. EVERITT, Districts 65 and 67, Car 171. Assigned to set up roadblocks at intersection Pleasant Grove and Samuels in Northeast Dallas. Did not enter Oak Cliff area.

V. G. WOODS, assigned District 68, Car 113. Remained in Northeast Dallas on call all afternoon.

Sergeant C. B. OWENS, Area Commander, Southwest Substation, dispatched to Texas School Book Depository. Interviewed witnesses on railroad tracks at rear of Texas School Book Depository following assassination, then dispatched to Oak Cliff following officer shooting. Driving unmarked car.

Sergeant H. F. DAVIS, Supervisor assigned Districts 80 and 90, Car 179. Dispatched to Texas School Book Depository where remained until 3:45 P.M.

H. H. HORN, assigned District 76, Car 57. Dispatched to Texas School Book Depository and assigned guard duty on railroad tracks at rear of building where remained rest of day.

W. E. SMITH, District 77, Car 9. Assigned to guard southeast corner, Texas School Book

Depository, where remained until after 3:00 P.M.

J. L. ANGELL, Districts 81 and 82, Car 20. Assigned to lower floor of Texas School Book Depository where remained until 3:45 P.M.

R. W. WALKER, Districts 85 and 86, Car 127. Assigned to remain in district to answer calls in regard to suspects.

R. C. NELSON, District 87, Car 156. Dispatched to Texas School Book Depository where stationed in front of building remainder of afternoon.

W. D. MENTZEL, Districts 91 and 92, Car 84. Was eating lunch at 430 West Jefferson at time of assassination. Left restaurant to answer shooting call in 400 block East 10th Street, Oak Cliff. Did not pass intersection of Zangs and Beckley.

H. M. ASHCRAFT, Districts 93 and 94, Car 24. Dispatched to Inwood Road and Stemmons Expressway to cut traffic at time of assassination call; then to Texas School Book Depository where remained rest of day.

M. N. MC DONALD and T. R. GREGORY, Districts 95 and 96, Car 130. Dispatched to Texas School Book Depository following assassination report. Approximately 1:20 P.M., Officer MC DONALD sent to vicinity 400 East 10th Street, Oak Cliff, to assist other officers in investigation of reported shooting of police officer.

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

On May 27, 1964, HUGH F. DAVIS, Sergeant, Dallas, Texas, Police Department, advised that on November 22, 1963, he was the supervising sergeant assigned to Districts 80 and 90, of Platoon 2, which was working the 7:00 A.M. to 3:00 P.M. shift that month.

Sergeant DAVIS advised he recalled at the time of the assassination call he was driving Unit Number 179, an unmarked car, and was dispatched thereafter to the Texas School Book Depository at Elm and Houston Streets, where he remained until 3:45 P.M. that afternoon.

Sergeant DAVIS advised that the course of his travels took him nowhere near 1026 North Beckley in the Oak Cliff Section of Dallas, Texas, on November 22, 1963.

On May 27, 1964, Sergeant WILLIAM G. JENNINGS, Dallas, Texas, Police Department, advised that on November 22, 1963, he was assigned to Car 168 to supervise the downtown area of Dallas on patrol, and that at the time of the assassination he had just left his residence at 3147 Casino Drive, in Oak Cliff, after having eaten lunch.

Sergeant JENNINGS advised that en route to town he drove down Hampton Road to Fort Worth Avenue and into town and was not, at any time, near 1026 North Beckley in Oak Cliff. He advised he was dispatched to the Texas School Book Depository where he was assigned to "shake down" passenger freight trains to the rear of the Depository. He advised he stayed there until approximately 4:00 P.M. that afternoon.

On May 28, 1964, Patrolman JIMMY M. VALENTINE, Dallas Police Department, Dallas, Texas, advised that on November 22, 1963, he was assigned to District 104 and was driving police car number 207. VALENTINE said he was patrolling the downtown area of Dallas and, shortly after noon, received a call on the radio to go to H. L. Green Department Store and pick up a fourteen-year-old shoplifter. VALENTINE said he did this and returned with the youth to the Juvenile Bureau of the Dallas Police Department. He said it was about 12:45 P.M. when he received

word of the assassination. VALENTINE stated he left the Juvenile Bureau immediately and went to the Texas School Book Depository building, 411 Elm Street, Dallas, Texas. He said he parked his car at the curb, entered the Texas School Book Depository building, and was assigned to the fifth floor. He said he left the building when all of the officers were dismissed, which was around 4:00 or 4:30 P.M.

VALENTINE stated his car was not driven during the time he was in the Texas School Book Depository building on November 22, 1963. He further stated that it definitely was not in use at 1:00 P.M., and, further, that he did not drive to the Oak Cliff area on November 22, 1963, in which area is located 1026 North Beckley Street. VALENTINE also advised he was not acquainted with EARLENE ROBERTS or with anyone else at 1026 North Beckley Street.

On June 1, 1964, WILLIAM DUANE MENTZEL, Officer, Dallas, Texas, Police Department, advised that on November 22, 1963, he was assigned to patrol alone Districts 91 and 92 in Car 84.

Officer MENTZEL stated at approximately 12:30 P.M. he stopped for lunch at Luby's Cafeteria, 430 West Jefferson, Oak Cliff. He advised he tried on several occasions to call the station by telephone, but did not get through to the operator until about 1:00 P.M., at which time he was told the President had just been shot. He stated he left the remainder of his lunch and went into service by car radio, and was immediately dispatched to the 800 block of West Davis on an accident call, Code 7, where he remained about ten minutes handling that call. He advised he then traveled west on Davis to Tyler when he heard the call involving a shooting of a police officer in the 400 block of East 10th Street. He stated he was dispatched to the intersection of Beckley and Jefferson to look for a reported individual running away from that intersection, but was unable to locate the suspect. He stated that he, in company with other officers, entered the library at that intersection, and then was dispatched to the Texas Theatre, where the suspect was reportedly hiding.

Officer MENTZEL advised he did not go north on Beckley to Zangs Boulevard at any time on that day, and could not recall being within six or eight blocks of that location.

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Officer MENTZEL advised he knows no one residing at 1026 North Beckley and would have no reason to stop at that address or to blow his automobile horn in passing.

On May 27, 1964, HOLLEY M. ASHCRAFT, Officer, Dallas, Texas, Police Department, advised that on November 22, 1963, he was assigned to Districts 93 and 94, Car 24, on the 7:00 A.M. to 3:00 P.M. shift, and recalls that at the time the assassination call came over the radio he was located at the intersection of Fort Worth and Sylvan Avenues. He advised he was dispatched to Inwood Road and Stemmons Expressway to cut traffic. He advised that at about 1:00 P.M. he was dispatched to the Texas School Book Depository Building, and at about 1:45 P.M. was sent to the 300 block on East Jefferson to interview witnesses regarding the shooting of Officer J. D. TIPPIT.

ASHCRAFT advised that, en route to the East Jefferson address, he did not have occasion to pass 1026 North Beckley in the Oak Cliff section of Dallas, and recalled that he was operating alone in Car 24 on that day.

On June 1, 1964, OWEN HERBERT LUDWIG, Officer, Dallas, Texas, Police Department, advised that on November 22, 1963, he was assigned to Districts 108 and 109, which was his regular beat at that time, and drove Car 242. He stated he was, on that day, assigned to Platoon Number 2, which was working the 7:00 A.M. to 3:00 P.M. shift November 22, 1963, and he was further assigned on special assignment to guard ~~duty~~ at the front door of the Sheraton-Dallas Hotel, because of the President's expected arrival in Dallas.

Officer LUDWIG stated that he patrolled his regular beat in Districts 108 and 109 until approximately 10:45 A.M., when he took up his special assignment duties at the Sheraton-Dallas Hotel and continued in that capacity until about 6:00 P.M. the same evening. He advised he did not leave the hotel at any time, with the exception of one trip to Parkland Memorial Hospital, at approximately 1:00 P.M. that afternoon, to transport several plain-clothes agents whom he took to be either military

or Secret Service men. He advised the entire trip took about twenty minutes and, upon returning to the hotel, remained there until 6:00 P.M.

Officer LUDWIG advised he does not know any of the residents of 1026 North Beckley in the Oak Cliff Section of Dallas, and did not pass that area at any time on the day of November 22, 1963.

On May 27, 1964, DAVID L. PATE, Officer, Dallas, Texas, Police Department, advised that on November 22, 1963, he was assigned alone in Car 32 to patrol Districts 24 and 25. He advised at the time of the assassination he was on Denton Drive in North Dallas and was dispatched to the intersection of Stemmons Expressway and Inwood Road, where he was instructed to cut off all traffic and keep the intersection open for emergency vehicles. He advised he stayed at that location about ten to fifteen minutes, when he was dispatched to the Texas School Book Depository, where he remained until approximately 4:00 P.M.

Officer PATE advised he definitely did not pass the intersection of Beckley and Zangs Boulevard in the Oak Cliff Section of Dallas at any time that day; did not drive by 1026 North Beckley Street; and, did not know EARLENE ROBERTS or anyone else at that address.

FBI

Date: June 8, 1964

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, WFO (105-37111) P.

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Re Bureau telephone call to WFO 5/28/64 and Bureau airtel 6/3/64.

Discreet inquiry conducted at Capitol Arena by SA JOSHUA D. ENSOR on 5/28/64 established that BORIS MALENKO was to wrestle at Capitol Arena that evening; and that no photographs of MALENKO were available.

Through SA BERNARD E. BUSCHER contact was established with [redacted] who is associated with activities at the Arena and who stated he would make an effort to obtain a photograph from MALENKO. This source was re-contacted on 6/4/64, at which time he advised that he had been unsuccessful in obtaining photographs of MALENKO. He stated, however, that he knows that MALENKO wrestles in the State of New York and that, consequently, he must be appropriately licensed by the New York Athletic Commission. The source continued that photographs of wrestlers appear either on license applications or licenses and should be obtainable through the New York Athletic Commission.

3 - Bureau
2 - New York (105-38431)(Enc 1)(RM)
2 - Newark (Enc 1)(RM)
1 - Dallas (100-10461)(Info)(RM)
2 - WFO
(1 - 137-71 WF 818-C)
LWRO/pcn
(10)

REC-34 — 4004

2 JUN 8 1964

SOVIET SECTION

AIRTEL

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

cc: WFO

52 JUN 8 1964

Source advised further that he had ascertained that KALENKO's true name is LARRY SIMON; that he resides in Irvington, New Jersey, where he has telephone number ES 5-8663. According to source, SIMON adopted the name of KALENKO while wrestling on tour in North and South Carolina.

LEADS

NEW YORK

Will attempt to obtain photograph of KALENKO through the New York Athletic Commission and otherwise comply with instructions set forth in reBuairtel, copy of which is enclosed.

NEWARK

AT IRVINGTON, NEW JERSEY

Will, through available sources and on the basis of information which may be developed from information furnished in this communication, further identify BORIS KALENKO/LARRY SIMON and otherwise comply with instructions contained in referenced Buairtel, copy of which is enclosed.

Provided correct name and data as to date and place of birth is obtained, and if situation warrants, both offices may desire to submit such information to WFO for a check of Passport Office records.

Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM ☒ RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

DEFERRED 6-5-64
TO DIRECTOR
FROM SAN JUAN 060122

BUFILE 105-82555.
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS-RUSSIA-CUBA.
REBURAD THIS DATE.
LETTERHEAD MEMORANDA MAILED JUNE 4 LAST.

RECEIVED: 11:30 PM EFH

REC-34 105-82555-4005

6 JUN 8 1964

52 JUN 8 1964

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JUN 2 1964

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Evans	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

FBI ATLANTA

210 PM EST URGENT 6-2-64 WS

TO DIRECTOR (105-82555) AND SAC, DALLAS

FROM SAC, ATLANTA (105-3193) 1-PG

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, ALSO KNOWN AS, INTERNAL SECURITY -R-
CUBA. OO: DALLAS.

RE SAN ANTONIO TELETYPE TO BUREAU AND ATLANTA JUNE ONE LAST.

SECOND LIEUTENANT BOBBY GENE NORVELL, AO THREE ONE THREE NINE SIX TWO SIX, STUDENT PILOT, MOODY AFB, GEORGIA, ADVISED TODAY HE GRADUATED IN JUNE, ONE NINE SIX THREE, FROM BAYLOR UNIVERSITY, WACO, TEXAS, AND ENTERED USAF IMMEDIATELY THEREAFTER. NORVELL HAS NEVER BEEN EMPLOYED BY THE POLICE DEPARTMENT, DALLAS, TEXAS, OR BY ANY OTHER LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY AND HAS NO RELATIVES IN LAW ENFORCEMENT. BASE LOCATOR, MOODY AFB, HAS NO RECORD OF ANY OTHER NORVELL PRESENTLY OR FORMERLY ASSIGNED.

DALLAS AT DALLAS, TEXAS, REINSTITUTE INVESTIGATION TO LOCATE FORMER PD PATROLMAN B.G. NORVELL.

END.

MRL

FBI WASH DC

DL MH

FBI DALLAS

CLEAR

REC-34 105-82555-4006

JUN 8 1964

5 JUN 8 1964

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☒ TELETYPE

Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

2:38 AM URGENT 6-4-64 HSP
TO DIRECTOR AND DALLAS
FROM NORFOLK 030130

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS-R, CUBA.

REV. AND MRS. CARL RAY JACKSON, 21 EDGEMOORE DRIVE, NEWPORT NEWS, VIRGINIA, INTERVIEWED TODAY AT REV. JACKSON'S REQUEST. BOTH HAD BEEN MISSIONARIES WITH TRANS-WORLD RADIO MISSION IN TANGIER, UNTIL RECENTLY. REV. JACKSON STATED THAT IN EARLY DECEMBER, 1963, PAUL GILL, AN ENGLISHMAN, WHO OPERATED RADIO REPAIR SHOP ON RUE GOYA, TANGIER, REMARKED TO REV. JACKSON THAT OSWALD HAD BEEN IN TANGIER MAKING FILMS FOR CUBA. WHEN REV. JACKSON PRESSED HIM FOR FURTHER DETAILS GILL REFUSED TO ELABORATE.

MRS. JACKSON ADVISED THAT SEVERAL DAYS AFTER ASSASSINATION, DR. GEORGE WALTER FRASER ANDERSON, 40 MARSHAN, TANGIER, TOLD HER FOLLOWING: MRS. ELLEN BUCKINGHAM, OLD MOUNTAIN ROAD, TANGIER, HAD TOLD HIM SHE KNEW OSWALD IN TANGIER AND REFERRED TO OSWALD AS A "TANGIER BEATNIK" AND "DEAR LEE." MRS. BUCKINGHAM ALSO TOLD DR. ANDERSON THAT A COUPLE, DESCRIBED AS A RUSSIAN WOMAN MARRIED TO A HINDU, WITH A DAUGHTER NAMED TAMARA, WERE FRIENDLY WITH OSWALD IN TANGIER. MRS. JACKSON CLAIMED DR. WILLIAM CAMPBELL, NORTH AFRICAN MISSION, ENGLISH HOSPITAL, TANGIER, KNOWS IDENTITY OF ABOVE COUPLE.

SHIRLEY RAE JACKSON, AGED 15, DAUGHTER OF THE JACKSONS, ON INTERVIEW STATED WHEN FIRST SEEING PHOTO OF OSWALD APPEARING IN AMERICAN NEWSPAPER FOLLOWING ASSASSINATION, TOLD HER PARENTS SHE HAD MET OSWALD SOMEWHERE IN TANGIER. SHIRLEY UNABLE TO RECALL WHERE SHE SAW HIM, BUT OF OPINION, SHE POSSIBLY HAD SPOKEN TO OSWALD. REPORT FOLLOWS.

REC-34 105-82555-4097

Norfolk report 6/4/64.

6 JUN 8 1964

RECEIVED: 3:14 AM ML

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 1 1954

TELETYPE

FBI SANANTON

4-10 PM CST URGENT 6-1-64

TO DIRECTOR, (105-82555), ATLANTA, DENVER, AND DALLAS (100-10461).

FROM SAN ANTONIO (105-2909)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA, IS-R-CUBA.

RE DALLAS TEL TO THE BUREAU AND SAN ANTONIO THIS DATE.

FOR INFORMATION OF ATLANTA AND DENVER, RE COMMUNICATION REFERRED TO BUREAU AIRTEL TO DALLAS MAY TWENTYFIVE LAST WHICH ENCLOSED COPY OF REQUEST FROM PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION DATED MAY TWENTY LAST, IN CONNECTION WITH ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION MAJOR GENERAL EDWIN A. WALKER.

RE TEL STATED PRESIDENTS COMMISSION HAS REQUESTED INFO RE POSESSION OF BULLET FOUND AT WALKERS RESIDENCE FROM TIME OF RECOVERY UNTIL IT CAME INTO POSSESSION OF COMMISSION.

DALLAS PD OFFICER DON E. MC ELROY ON MAY TWENTYEIGHT LAS STATED HE ORGINALLY FOUND BULLETIN IN WALKER RESIDENCE NIGHT OF APRIL TEN SIXTYTHREE AND TURNED IT OVER TO DALLAS PD LAB MAN G. B. BROWN. ON MAY TWENTYEIGHT LAST, OFFICER BROWN STATED HE ORIGINALLY OBTAINED BULLETIN FROM PATROLMAN B. G. NORVELL AND PRODUCED COPY OF PD REPORT WHICH STATES "OFFICER NORVELL FOUND THE BULLETIN."

NORVELL RESIGNED FROM PD MAY FOUR SIXTYTHREE, AND DALLAS CREDIT BUREAU RECORDS SHOW NORVELL ENTERED USAF. LAST KNOWN TO BE ASSIGNED AS OF JUNE SEVENTEEN SIXTYTHREE, AT MOODY AFB, VALDOSATA, ~~EN-CORR-PL LINE LXX11-WD-4-SHD BE BULLETIN AND LINE 16 WD 7 SHD BE BULLETIN~~

REC 34 4008

JUN 8 1964

END PAGED ONE

AGE ONE cc Branigan

Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

GEORGIA.

LEAD SET OUT TO SAN ANTONIO TO DETERMINE LOCATION OF NORVELL THROUGH AIRMEN RECORDS ANNEX, RANDOLPH AIR FORCE BASE.

MRS. JESSIE TOTTY, CHIEF, AIRMEN RECORDS ANNEX RANDOLPH AFB, ADVISED THIS DATE NO RECORD COULD BE LOCATED FOR NORVELL WHO IS ALSO KNOWN AS BOBBY GENE NORVELL. TOTTY STATED THAT INVIEW OF NORVELL'S RECENT ENTRY INTO MILITARY SERVICE, IT IS POSSIBLE HE IS IN RESERVES

ATLANTA, AT MOODY AFB, DETERMINE IF NORVELL STILL ASSIGNED THAT BASE; IF LOCATED, INTERVIEW TO ASCERTAIN IF HE ACTUALLY AND ORIGINALLY FOUND BULLET IN RESIDENCE OF GENERAL WALKER NIGHT OF APRIL TEN, SIXTYTHREE, WHILE ON OFFICIAL DUTY AS POLICE OFFICER. NORVELL SHOULD ALSO ADVISE WHAT DISPOSITION HE MADE OF BULLET AND WHETHER OR NOT HE PLACED ANY IDENTIFY MARKS ON SAME.

DENVER, AT AIR RESERVE RECORDS CENTER, ATTEMPT LOCATE AND REVIEW MILITARY SERVICE RECORD OF NORVELL. IF RECORD LOCATED AND DUTY STATION OTHER THAN MOODY AFB, SET OUT LEAD TO INTERVIEW.

FOR CONTINUITY IN THIS PARTICULAR PHASE OF INVESTIGATION, OFFICE CONDUCTING INTERVIEW OF NORVELL SUBMIT TWENTYFIVE COPIES OF FD THREE ZERO TWO TO DALLAS. INTERVIEWING OFFICE, INACCORDANCE WITH BUREAU INSTRUCTIONS, ALSO FURNISH LHM TO BUREAU SUITABLE FOR DISSEMINATION

END PAGE TWO.

PAGE THREE

TO THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION. FURNISH COPY OF LHM TO DALLAS

EXPEDITE.

~~ECORRS ON FIRST PAGE SHOULD BE "BULLET" NOT BULLETIN~~

WA JRL

FBI WASH DC

AT BLR

FBI ATLANTA

DN JR

FBI DENVER

DL MH

FBI DALLAS

●

6/8/64

1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Stokes

Airtel

To: Legat, Mexico City (105-3702)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

Re Legat letter 5/18/64 enclosing 12 copies of summary LHM of same date, copies of which were furnished to Dallas by O-7 Form 6/5/64.

Enclosed for Legat are five copies of page 112 of your 5/18 letterhead as rewritten at the Bureau. Insert enclosures in your copies of letterhead.

Note also that the following corrections were made in re letterhead by the Bureau:

The name "Fernandez" in paragraph L, page B, and in first line of page 29 has been changed to "Hernandez"; the quotation marks appearing at top of following pages have been deleted, 31, 34, 36-39, 40, 41, 43-45, 147 and 156; a period has been added before word "He," first line, page 54; double commas in line two, item 104, page 87, have been corrected; word "is," line four, paragraph three, page 97, changed to "are"; word "of," last line, page 101, deleted; word "at," last line, page 110, deleted; first year "1963" appearing in last line, page 114, changed to "1962"; word Metropolitan, last line, paragraph five, page 135, corrected; word "American," line four, paragraph three, page 138, deleted; word saleable, paragraph three, page 162, spelled correctly; name "Tippett" in first and second paragraphs, page 164, changed to "Tippit"; and name "Ronert" in paragraph four, page 165, changed to "Robert."

REC-34 4009

Enclosures - 5
1 - Dallas (100-10461)

JUN 9 1964

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (route through for review)

JCS:klw
(7)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

62 JUN 8 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

MAILED 20
JUN 9 - 1964
COMM-FBI

Make above-described corrections in your copies of re letterhead and score errors.

The Bureau is considering your request for authority to disseminate copy of re letterhead to the American Ambassador, Mexico City, and CIA station there. Re letterhead has not to date been disseminated by Bureau; hence, you are to await Bureau instructions in this regard.

FBI

Date: 5/27/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, WFO (105-37111)(P)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA
(OO:DL)

ReBuairtel 5/22/64.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 5 copies and for DL one copy of a LHM dated and captioned as above containing interview results of Mrs. MARIADA ARENSBERG requested in reairtel.

REC-34 105-82555-4010

She was interviewed by SA JAMES F. MORRISSEY on all occasions.

1 JUN 8 1964

Mrs. ARENSBERG seemed completely cooperative and anxious to have the matter resolved of locating the document in question. It appeared obvious that she was under some security restriction preventing her from disclosing the agency

5 ENCLOSURE

3 - Bureau (Enc. 5)
1 - Dallas (100-10461)(Enc. 1)(AM)(RM)
1 - WFO

JFM/jgm
(5)

AIRTEL C. C. Wick

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

or person to whom she gave the document. She said she has cooperated with the Bureau in its interests in the past and wished to continue so doing.

REQUEST OF BUREAU

In view of Mrs. ARENSBERG's comments, Bureau is requested to advise if it has recently received any additional information in this matter. In the event not, Bureau is requested to recheck CIA, since that agency appears to be logical government agency involved, for any further information regarding this document.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D.C. 20535
May 27, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - R - CUBA

RE: DR. HERMINIO PORTELL-VILA

It will be recalled that Dr. Herminio Portell-Vila, 4740 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington, D. C., advised on May 13, 1964 that he had received a coded message from an unknown source within Cuba which in his interpretation indicated to him that the files pertaining to Lee Harvey Oswald's relations in Moscow, Russia, with two Cuban Ambassadors there, were turned over to the Castro brothers on November 24, 1963, just two days after the assassination. The message was dated November 24, 1963, and he received same before the twelfth of December, 1963.

Around the time of its receipt, he gave the original of this part to Mrs. Mariada Arensberg of the Cuban Freedom Committee, 1737 H Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. He believed she passed it on to an unknown government agency, adding that he believed she had contacts in the State Department.

As will be recalled, Portell-Vila did not have a copy of this part of the message and reconstructed it partially from memory.

In an attempt to locate the original, Mrs. Mariada Arensberg, Executive Secretary of the Cuban Freedom Committee, 1737 H Street, N.W., was contacted. She advised on May 25, 1964 that she recalled a small scrap of paper given to her some

2 COPIES DESTROYED
36 MAR 1 1973

time ago by Portell-Vila; that the contents of the paper were in Spanish; that apparently it was in a code known to Portell-Vila; that he told her that the message suggested that Oswald allegedly had contacts with Cuban Ambassadors in Moscow. She said she did not know the contents of the message and did not have a copy of it. She said she did not know Portell-Vila's source, nor did she have any information bearing on the source's reliability.

She said she gave the message in question to someone she knew and could not divulge the identity or association of this person. She then telephonically attempted to ascertain if this person still had the original message or what disposition had been made of it. She said she was unable to locate the person at that time, and upon inquiry by the person answering the phone she gave the latter the identity of the interviewing agent. She then advised that her contact would call the interviewing agent concerning this message.

On May 27, 1964, Mrs. Arensberg was telephonically advised that no information had been received from the person to whom she had given the document. Subsequently, on the same date, she said that she had phoned her contact, and was given the impression that the matter had been taken care of, that the Federal Bureau of Investigation had been advised concerning the document in question.

She said that she was only able to say that she gave the document in question to a representative of a government agency.

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - Conrad
1 - DeLoach
1 - Malley
1 - Sullivan
1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan
1 - Goble

REC 34 105-82555-11010

June 5, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to my letter dated May 26, 1964, wherein at the bottom of page two you were advised that further inquiry was being conducted regarding a message received by Herminio Portell-Vila.

Enclosed are two copies of a memorandum dated May 27, 1964, at Washington, D. C., containing further information about this message which Portell-Vila gave to Mrs. Mariada Arensberg. She, in turn, gave it to a representative of a government agency.

For your information, a representative of the Central Intelligence Agency has advised that the note or message was received by a Central Intelligence Agency officer from Mrs. Arensberg. The reference to "Osvaldo" which appeared in the message was interpreted by the Central Intelligence Agency as pertaining to Osvaldo Dorticos, President of Cuba, rather than to Lee Harvey Oswald. It was concluded by the Central Intelligence Agency that the message contained no information of significance and it was destroyed.

No further inquiries are being made concerning this matter.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

NOTE: PAGE 2
TNG:mhw (11)

Enclosures (2)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE: Portell-Vila said that he received the message from an unknown source of his within Cuba. In substance, it was, as understood by Portell-Vila, that file of relationship of Oswald with Cuban Ambassadors, Moscow, had been furnished to the Castro brothers. Portell-Vila read the message as referring to Lee Harvey Oswald, whereas, as indicated in the letter above, CIA understood it referred to Osvaldo Dorticos. The info from CIA was furnished to Liaison Agent Sam Papich by [redacted] CIA. Portell-Vila, Mrs. Arensberg and CIA have all furnished info about this matter and no further investigation is being conducted in the absence of a special inquiry from the Commission.

The enclosed memorandum in the first sentence of paragraph 2 refers to the "original of this part" of the message. The previous memorandum dated 5-15-64 and already sent to the Commission, indicated that only a part of the message referred to "Osvaldo" and it was this part which Portell-Vila gave to Arensberg and she gave it to CIA.

O.K. to furnish Commission as requested

1 - Belmont
1 - DeLoach
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Branigan
1 - Malley
1 - Curran
1 - Lenihan

June 5, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Lee Oswald

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Enclosed are two copies of a memorandum entitled "Charles William Deaton" dated May 21, 1964, at New York, New York, which is self-explanatory.

For your information, this Bureau is conducting no investigation regarding the commercial ventures or contract negotiations of Marina Oswald in connection with our investigation of Lee Harvey Oswald.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

105-82555-4011

REC-34

19 JUN-8 1964

Enclosures (2)

REL:mhw/mac
(10)

NOTE:

Charles William Deaton is a notorious confidence man who operates an advanced fee racket wherein he offers to make loans for a certain fee of the loan principal. He was arrested by NYO 5/13/64 on the basis of one of his fraudulent schemes, was indicted 5/15/64 and is currently being held in $20,000 bond. In search incidental to arrest, copies of correspondence were found which indicated a number of individuals including James H. Martin, former

NOTE CONTINUED PAGE 2

BY COURIER SVC. 5 COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

REC-0 HJUN 9 1964
3 JUN 9 1964
XEROX
JUN 8 1964
MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

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JUN 5 12 PM '64

NOTE continued...

business manager of Marina Oswald, were involved in negotiations for motion picture and TV exploitation of Marina Oswald. Martin is presently suing Marina Oswald for breach of contract and the case is pending in a local court in Dallas.

The enclosure sets forth details of our arrest of Deaton and also sets forth data taken from Deaton during our search incidental to arrest. The latter data indicates Deaton is involved with a number of individuals, including Martin, in exploiting the Marina Oswald story throughout the world. We are not investigating Marina Oswald's commercial ventures or contract negotiations and are so informing the Commission in instant letter.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-58)

REC 34

FBI

Date: 6/1/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, SAN ANTONIO (105-2909) (P)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS - R - CUBA

OO: DALLAS
Re Bureau letter to San Antonio dated 5/22/64, and enclosed Legat, Mexico LHM dated 5/6/64.

Referenced Bureau letter stated in part that "the names of all individuals contained in Mexican Immigration files entering Mexico and departing therefrom at Nuevo Laredo on indicated dates have been reviewed against the names of the passengers manifested on the baggage list of the Fleja Roja bus (9-26-27, 1963) and the Transportes del Norte buses (10-2-3, 1963) as a result of which it was not possible to identify any individual in the Immigration records as a passenger on the buses in question beyond those passengers already interviewed. It is noted, however, that on the Del Norte buses one Mr. A. MARTINEZ was manifested in seat 3 as a passenger from Mexico City to Monterrey and thence to Nuevo Laredo. This individual held ticket number 12619. In the enclosed LHM on page 5 there is a reference to an ARCADIO ESCAMILLA MARTINEZ who departed from Nuevo Laredo on October 3, 1963, traveling on F. M. - 17, No. 521647. This individual was described as a Mexican national, male, aged 39, who was proceeding from Monterrey to Mission, Texas."

Legat, Mexico, and San Antonio were instructed to endeavor to locate ESCAMILLA MARTINEZ to determine if he may be identical with the Mr. A. MARTINEZ on the buses in question.

REC-34 105-82555-4012

3 - Bureau
2 - Dallas (100-10641)
2 - Minneapolis
1 - WFO (Info)
2 - San Antonio

JUN 6 1964

(10) CC Adams

SOVIET SECTION

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

SA 105-2909

Referenced LHM under "Departures of October 3, 1963, of Non-Mexican Nationals Traveling on Forms FM-17" indicated that ARCADIO ESCAMILLA MARTINEZ, FM-17 No. 521647, described as a Mexican national, male, 39 years of age, occupation given as "employee"; proceeding from Monterrey to Mission, Texas, by auto.

The records of the San Antonio Office indicated that one TOMASA GARZA ESCAMILLA of Mission, Texas, was issued a Mexican Immigration Tourist Permit at Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, in September of 1963. This individual's residence was shown to be a Mission, Texas.

On 3/19/64 TOMASA GARZA ESCAMILLA who resides with her husband, ARCADIO ESCAMILLA, in a house located on an alley between Fourth and Fifth Streets West of Conway Avenue, advised that on about 9/23/63 she and her husband travelled to Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, Mexico, where she underwent medical treatment. They entered Mexico at Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, in a 1950 Ford pickup truck which belongs to her husband. She is a citizen of the United States but her husband is a citizen of Mexico who is residing in the United States as a resident alien. It was necessary for her to obtain a Mexican Tourist Permit but her husband did not need such a permit as he is still a Mexican citizen.

They went to Monterrey and also visited in Sabinas Hidalgo, Mexico. They were in Mexico for approximately four days before returning to their home in Mission. They returned to the United States through Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, and Laredo, Texas.

Mrs. ESCAMILLA stated she did not see LEE HARVEY OSWALD at any time in Mexico or elsewhere. She advised she had seen many pictures of OSWALD on television and the newspapers and would most certainly have recalled seeing him before had she done so.

On 3/19/64 ARCADIO ESCAMILLA also advised that he did not see LEE HARVEY OSWALD in Mexico or elsewhere. He stated he too saw OSWALD's picture on television and in newspapers and would have recognized him had he ever seen him before.

At the time of the above interview, ESCAMILLA was not questioned as to the name of his mother which is occasionally used by Mexican people as the wrong surname nor was he questioned

concerning any prior or subsequent trips into Mexico since the information contained in referenced Bureau letter and LHM was not then available.

On 5/29/64 Mr. PABLO CARDENAS, 313 West Fifth Street, Mission, Texas, advised he owns the house in which ARCADIO ESCAMILLA and his wife TOMASA GARZA ESCAMILLA reside. He stated the ESCAMILLAs have gone North to work for the summer and that he has no idea where they might be located. He pointed out, however, that ARCADIO ESCAMILLA habitually borrows money from the Great Western Finance Company at McAllen, Texas, and his address could possibly be obtained through that firm.

Mr. CARDENAS stated he did not know ESCAMILLA's full name.

On 5/29/64 [redacted] Great Western Finance Company, McAllen, Texas, advised that ARCADIO ESCAMILLA has an account with that firm and that he received a payment on ESCAMILLA's loan on 5/28/64. At that time ESCAMILLA gave his address as Route 1, care of J. MC CANN, Moorehead, Minnesota.

[redacted] stated his files indicate that ARCADIO ESCAMILLA's mother is ANASTACIA MARTINEZ, thus, according to Mexican custom, ESCAMILLA's full name would be ARCADIO ESCAMILLA MARTINEZ.

LEAD

MINNEAPOLIS

AT MOOREHEAD, MINNESOTA

Will locate ARCADIO ESCAMILLA, aka., Arcadio Escamilla Martinez, in care of J. MC CANN, Route 1, and interview him to determine if he is identical with the A. MARTINEZ manifested in seat 3 of a Transportes del Norte bus, ticket number 12619, on 10/2-3/63 traveling from Mexico City to Monterrey and thence to Nuevo Laredo, Mexico.

If determined that he is identical with the passenger on Transportes del Norte bus, again question him as to whether or not he recalls having seen LEE HARVEY OSWALD, although he had previously indicated that he had never seen OSWALD.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: Mr. Conrad

DATE: 6/2/64

FROM: R. H. Jevons

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY, 11/22/63
DALLAS, TEXAS

On 5/12/64, Mr. J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel of the President's Commission, requested by letter that the cartridge cases C6, C7 and C38 recovered from the Texas School Book Depository be examined for loading, chambering, extraction and/or ejection marks. On 5/15/64, Mr. Melvin Eisenberg, staff member, orally requested that the aforementioned cartridge cases as well as the C8 cartridge found in the assassination weapon (C14) be examined to determine if they had been loaded into and extracted from the C14 rifle more than once. Mr. Eisenberg advised that this type of examination was actually meant in Rankin's letter of 5/12/64. As a result of the examinations conducted on these items in the Laboratory the following results were obtained and are set forth below:

Marks were found on the C6 cartridge case indicating that it has been loaded into and extracted from a weapon at least three times. One set of marks was identified as having been made by the magazine follower of the C14 rifle. It is pointed out that the extractor and ejector marks on C6 as well as on C7, C8 and C38 did not possess sufficient characteristics for identifying the weapon which produced them. There are also three sets of marks on the base of this cartridge case which were not found on C7, C8, C38 or any of the numerous tests obtained from the C14 rifle. It was not possible to determine what produced these marks.

Marks were found on the C7 cartridge case indicating that it has been loaded into and extracted from a weapon at least twice. One set of marks was identified as having been produced by the chamber of the C14 rifle and one set of marks was identified as having been produced by contact with the bolt of C14; however, it was not possible to determine whether the two sets of marks which were identified were produced by one or two loading operations in the C14 rifle.

Enclosure
62-109060
1 - Mr. Belmont - Encl.
1 - Mr. Rosen - Encl.
1 - Mr. Sullivan - Encl.
1 - Mr. Malley - Encl.
1 - Mr. Hogge - Encl.
CC: WC (10)

NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 11 1964

66 JUN 16 1964

4012A

Memorandum to Mr. Conrad
Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY, 11/22/63
DALLAS, TEXAS
62-109060

Two sets of marks were found on the C8 cartridge (found in the C14 rifle) which were identified as having been produced by the magazine follower of the C14 rifle. Another set of follower marks was found on C8. The fragmentary nature of this set of marks could possibly account for the fact that these marks were not identified with the C14 rifle.

Marks were found on the C38 cartridge case indicating that it had been loaded into and extracted from a weapon at least twice. One set of marks was identified as having been produced by the magazine follower of the C14 rifle and one set of marks was identified as having been produced by the chamber of C14; however, it was not possible to determine whether the two sets of marks which were identified were produced by one or two loading operations in the C14 rifle.

The results of the above examinations do not preclude the possibility that these items could have been loaded into and extracted from a weapon one or more times when insufficient force was used to produce marks. It is pointed out that if two or more cartridges are loaded into the clip of C14, only the bottom cartridge will be marked by the magazine follower.

Dallas is being furnished the results of these examinations.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached letter to Mr. J. Lee Rankin be furnished to the Commission.

O.K. V

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-63132) DATE: 6/22/64

FROM : SAC, WFO (105-29130)(P)

SUBJECT: GEORGI IOSIFOVICH LIEB, aka
IS - R
(OO:LA)

ReWFOlet to Bureau 4/3/64; Bulet to New York 3/26/64; NYlet to Bureau 3/4/64; and LAlet to Bureau 3/4/64.

Enclosed are photographs obtained from the Passport Office, U.S. Department of State (USDS), identified and designated as follows:

Name	Number	Office
CATHERINE JACOBS	1 negative 2 positive	New York
"	1 positive	Los Angeles
"	1 positive	Richmond
"	1 positive	Dallas
DAVID OPOCHINSKY	2 positive 1 negative	New York

3-Bureau
(1 - 105-82555)(LEE HARVEY OSWALD)
2-Dallas (100-10461)(Enc.1)(RM)
2-Los Angeles (105-4641)(Enc.10)(RM)
3-New York (105-34129)(Enc.12)(RM)
(1 - 105-1409)(OPOCZYNSKI)
1-Richmond (Enc.1)(Info)(RM)
3-WFO
(1 - 105-37111)(LEE HARVEY OSWALD)
(1 - 105-4365)(OPCZYNSKI)

NOT RECORDED
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Name	Number	Office
DAVID OPOCHINSKY	2 positives	Los Angeles
ISAAC LEWIN	1 negative 3 positives	New York
"	3 positives	Los Angeles
ANNA SOPHIE BLOCK	4 positives 1 negative	Los Angeles
"	2 positives	New York

It is noted an extra copy of this letter is furnished to the Bureau and 2 copies are furnished to Dallas for information to reflect a completion of State Department check on KATIA JACOBS, aka CATHERINE JACOBS, Mrs. JOHN K. JACOBS, at whose home MARINA OSWALD dined on 2/7/64. It is also noted [redacted] advised that during December, 1963, Mr. and Mrs. JOHN JACOBS, 19 Tauxmont Road, Alexandria, Va., were contacted by the subject.

One copy of this letter and a photograph of CATHERINE JACOBS is also being placed in WFO file of LEE HARVEY OSWALD (105-37111) to complete file and for possible future reference.

WFO letter of 4/3/64 to Bureau advised that WFO would complete check of State Department records regarding KATIA JACOBS. Photographs of CATHERINE JACOBS, aka, obtained at the Passport Office, USDS, are furnished to New York, Los Angeles, Richmond, and Dallas.

Bulet to New York 3/26/64 requested State Department records checked on DAVID OPOCHINSKY. To supplement WFOlet to Bureau 4/30/64, in which was set out passport information regarding OPOCHINSKY, to this letter are enclosed photographs of OPOCHINSKY obtained at the Passport Office, USDS.

No additional information regarding OPOCHINSKY was found in a check of records in the Security Office, USDS, which check was caused to be made 5/5/64 by SA KENNETH J. HASER.

It is noted that recent Soviet defector YURI NOSENKO is presently unavailable for interview. Upon his availability, WFO will display photographs of OPOCHINSKY for possible identification.

NYlet to Bureau 3/4/64 requested a check of the Immigration and Naturalization (INS) records regarding ISAAC LEWIN, LAZARUS, and SOPHIA TARUSHKIN, as well as a check of State Department records on ISAAC LEWIN, BENJAMIN J. TARUSKIN, and SOPHIA TARUSHKIN.

Records of INS, reviewed 4/8/64 and 4/13/64 by SA JEROME E. VEIGLE, contained the following information regarding ISAAC LEWIN:

The Office of Consulate General of the Republic of Poland, 149 East 67th Street, New York, N.Y., issued a "certificate," dated 12/1/42, stating that "On the basis of evidence on hand, the Consulate General of the Republic of Poland does hereby certify that ... IZAAK LEWIN, son of ARON LEWIN and DOBA, nee FRIEDMAN, was born January 14, 1906, in Wieliczka, Providence of Krakov, Poland.

"This certificate is being issued at the request of Doctor IZAAK LEWIN, a Rabbi, a Polish citizen residing at 307 West 106th Street, New York City, for immigration purposes, in lieu of an official copy of the original birth certificate, which, due to the present war situation, cannot be secured from Poland in an official way by this Consulate General."

IZAAK LEWIN arrived in the U.S. at Rouses Point, N.Y., on 2/25/43. He had been issued a Polish passport #42/II/27/41, by the Polish Embassy in Tokyo, Japan, on 2/19/41, valid until 2/19/44.

This record contained an application for an Immigration Visa subscribed and sworn to on 2/25/43, which reflects that IZAAK LEWIN was born 1/14/06 at Wieliczka, Poland. Residences listed for LEWIN are as follows:

1920-27	Sambor, Poland
1927-35	Rzeszow, Poland
1935-39	Lodz, Poland
1939-40	Wilno, Poland
1940-41	Russian and Japan for three months
March, 1941 to date	New York, N.Y.

His wife was listed as PESSLA STERNHEIM LEWIN, born in Baligrad, Poland. Listed also was a son, NATHAN, born 1/31/36, in Poland. According to this record, IZAAK LEWIN married PESSLA STERNHEIM on 3/6/35 in Krynica, Poland.

LEWIN received a L.L.D. Degree from the University of Wilna, Wilna, Poland.

An application for Verification of Arrival of Alien, dated 10/15/41, reflects that IZAAK LEWIN arrived in the U.S. at San Francisco on 3/20/41 on the SS "Tatuta Maru." On this form his father, A. LEWIN, was listed as his nearest relative, and the last residence for his father was Lwow Jagelonska, Russia.

ISAAC LEWIN was issued Certificate of Naturalization #6866887 by the District Court of the U.S. in New York, N.Y., on 7/8/48. His residence was listed as 230 Riverside Drive, and his former nationality as Polish.

It is noted that this record contained a Department of State form entitled "Request for Confirmation of Naturalization," dated 2/28/61. This form reflects that HENRY J. CLAY, Esquire, Attorney, 55 Liberty Street, New York, N.Y., was the person making the request for ISAAC LEWIN, born 1/14/06 in Poland, and residing 258 Riverside Drive, New York, N.Y. The form reflected that the official title of the person or agency desiring this information was the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission, Washington 25, D.C.

The records of the Passport Office, USDS, reviewed by IC MAYNARD C. HOOVER, Jr., on 4/21/64, contained the following information regarding ISAAC LEWIN:

He was issued Passport #B123820 on 1/9/61. This passport restricted travel in Albania and those portions of China, Korea, and Viet-Nam under communist control. His date of birth was listed as 1/14/06 in Poland. He was to depart the U.S. from Idlewild, N.Y., on 1/13/61 via air for a two week stay in Israel to attend a congress.

This record indicates that he was last married 3/6/35 to PEPPY LEWIN, born in Poland 12/17/11. This marriage was not terminated.

LEWIN indicated that he traveled to Israel, South American, and Europe at different times during the years 1951-1958. From 1960-1963 he had traveled to Israel and some countries in Europe.

Passport #B123820, issued 1/9/61, was renewed on 1/21/64 for proposed travel to Belgium, Germany, Holland, and England.

LEWIN was issued Passport #261819 on 8/6/48 at Washington, D.C., for proposed travel to Argentina, Brazil Uruguay, Mexico, and Chile, for the purpose of "lectures."

By letter, dated 3/18/49, to the Passport Office, he requested that his passport be validated for travel to Israel. On or about 3/29/49, the request was granted and his passport was restricted for travel in any country except Germany, Austria, Trieste, the main islands of Japan, Okinawa, and Yugoslavia.

Passport #261319, issued 8/6/48 was renewed on or about 1/15/51 for proposed travel to Israel, England, France, Belgium, and Germany for the purpose of "meeting of executive of Agudas Israel World Organization." He was scheduled to depart New York via air on 1/10/51.

LEWIN was issued Passport #740694 on 10/15/52 at Washington, D.C., for proposed travel to England, France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Austria, Switzerland, Morocco, Algeria, and Tunis, for a proposed stay of three months. This passport was renewed on 1/11/55 for proposed travel to Paris, France, for the purpose of representing the Agudas Israel World Organization and to participate in meetings of the Executive Committee and the Board of Directors of the Conference on Jewish Claims Against Germany, Inc.

LEWIN was issued Passport #246941 on 12/27/56 at New York for proposed travel to England, Austria, and Israel for the purpose of a meeting of a United Nations Committee.

This passport was renewed 1/4/60 for proposed travel to Holland, Switzerland, Israel, and the United Kingdom for the purpose of a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Conference on Jewish Material Claims Against Germany.

Records of the Security Office, USDS, reviewed 4/7/64, by SA JEROME E. VEIGLE, contained correspondence from Dr. ISAAC LEWIN on stationery of the "Agudas Israel World Organization, the Union of Universally Organized Orthodox Jewry (World--Agudas of Orthodox Jews, Inc.) 2521 Broadway, New York, N.Y."

A State Department Memorandum of conversation, dated 4/23/63, between LEWIN and JOHN C. GUTHRIE, Director of the Soviet Desk, regarding treatment of Jews in the Soviet Union, reflects that Dr. LEWIN, Professor of Yeshiva University, called at his request. "He told the familiar stories of an attempt to improve the road of Jews in the Soviet Union, explaining unsuccessful contacts with members of the Soviet United Nations Mission, and the Soviet Embassy here. He explained that he had written to and sent some matzoths to a person purporting to be president of a Moscow Jewish religious congregation. He asked my advice as to whether he should pursue the correspondence with Mr. LIEB and while questioning the bona fides of Mr. LIEB, he told him he saw no harm in at least acknowledging receipt of the books."

Attached to the Memorandum was a copy of a letter addressed to "Dr. Is. Lewin, 258 Riverside Drive, New York, New York, USA." This letter was copied and is quoted as follows:

"March 14, 1963

"Dear Dr. ISAAC LEWIN,

"Received two packages from you. It was indeed a great surprise and pleasure to receive a real Jewish gift.

"It proves that you have a kind Jewish heart.

"Please accept our deep gratitude in my name and in the name of our holy congregation.

"Though, I must tell you that it was not necessary for you to put in so much effort and labor and spend so much money. Perhaps you were not correctly informed. All members of our congregation--all the religious Jews who wanted to have matzot--have it already in Moscow as well as in other towns.

"I write you in English as to my regret I do not know in what language to write you--in Yiddish or Hebrew.

"Once again--very grateful to you.

"I would like you very much to write me directly on my home address, then the letters will reach me quicker.

"Accept our congratulations with the coming great holiday Pesach, and I send you the best wishes and blessings in my name and in the name of our most honorable Rabbi."

"President of the Moscow
Jewish Religious Congregation

"'MARYNA ROSCTCHA'

"GEORGE JOSEPH LIEB

"My address:

"GEORGE JOSEPH LIEB
Petrovka 19, Apt. 13
Moscow K-31

"P.S. Enclosed some printed labels with my address for envelopes. Expect your reply."

Records of the Central Office, INS, reviewed 4/27/64 by IC DENNIS E. ADDINGTON, revealed that LAZARUS TARUSHKIN was born 1/29/1883 at Dwinsk, Russia. He was lawfully admitted to the U.S. for permanent residence 3/12/07 at New York, N.Y., and was naturalized in the U.S. Supreme Court, New York, at Brooklyn, N.Y., on 8/2/12. He was issued Certificate of Naturlization #C296389. His wife was listed as SOPLRIE TARUSHKIN, born in Russia. His children were listed as MOLLIE, born 8/10/07 in Russia, and BENJAMIN, born 2/22/09 in Brooklyn, N.Y. His address was listed as 1682 Pitkin Avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Records of the Passport Office, USDS, were checked 3/12/64 by IC DAVID L. DE WEESE, and no record for BENJAMIN TARUSKIN or BENJAMIN TARUSHSKIN was found.

Records of the Security Office, USDS, were caused to be checked on 3/20/64, by SA KENNETH J. HASER and no record for BENJAMIN TARUSKIN or BENJAMIN TARUSHSKIN was located.

No record for SOPHIA TARUSHKIN was found in a check of the passport records, USDS, which check was caused to be made by IC DAVID L. DE WEESE on 3/12/64.

Records of the Passport Office, USDS, were caused to be checked by SA KENNETH J. HASER on 3/20/64 and no record was found for SOPHIA TARUSHKIN.

No identifiable record at the Central Office, INS, was found for SOPHIA TARUSHKIN, nee LIEB, which check was caused to ba made by IC JIMMIE C. WHITAKER on 3/23/64.

LAlet to Bureau, dated 3/4/64, requested passport records be checked regarding ANNA SOPHIE BLOCK and ABRAHAM and REVA BOYARSKY.

Records of the Passport Office, USDS, checked by IC CHELIS D. PATTERSON on 4/22/64, reflects that ANNA SOPHIE BLOCK was issued Passport #D440717 on 7/2/63, at Los Angeles. Travel was restricted in Albania, Cuba, and those portions of China, Korea, and Viet-Nam under communist control.

Her date of birth was listed as 12/10/1895 at Hamburg, Germany. Sheimmigrated to the U.S. in November, 1938, and has resided continuously in California from 1938 to 1963. She was naturalized 4/14/44 at Los Angeles, being issued INS Certificate #6176466.

Her permanent residence was listed as 1309 North Genesee Ave., Hollywood, Calif.

She was to leave Canada in August, 1963 via air for a two month family visit to Sweden.

She was last married 4/2/25 to FRED BLOCK, who was born 1/13/89 at Warburg, Germany. This marriage was terminated by her spouse's death in January, 1955.

Mrs. BLOCK was issued Passport #632267 on 5/3/55 for a proposed six month visit and business trip to Denmark, Sweden, Germany, Italy, France, Switzerland, Holland, and England. She was to depart Los Angeles by "SAS Polar Flight" on 6/16/55. This passport was renewed 5/10/57 for a proposed two month family visit to Europe, Sweden, Denmark, and Japan.

She was issued Passport #1644519 on 7/13/59 for a proposed 3 to 4 months family visit to England, Sweden, Germany, Italy, Israel, Morocco, and Portugal.

She answered "No" to two questions regarding past or present affiliation with the Communist Party.

Records of the Security Office, USDS, caused to be checked 3/20/64 by SA HASER, revealed no record for ANNA SOPHIE BLOCK.

Photographs of BLOCK were obtained at the Passport Office and furnished to offices as set out above.

No record for REVA BYERS, aka BOYARSKY, was found in the records of the Security Office, USDS, which were caused to be checked 3/23/64 by SA HASER.

No record for REVA BYERS was found in the records of the Passport Office, USDS. These records were caused to be checked 3/17/64 by IC DE WEESE.

No record for ABRAHAM BYER, aka BOYARSKY, was found in the records of the Security Office, USDS, caused to be checked by SA HASER 3/23/64.

No record for ABRAHAM BYERS, aka BOYARSKY, was found in a check of records of the Passport Office, USDS, which records were caused to be checked 3/17/64 by IC DE WEESE.

LEADS:

WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

AT WASHINGTON, D.C. 1. Will submit results of check of State Department records regarding LOUIS NIERENBERG, HAROLD MC CLELLEN, JULIUS MARK, and FRANZ LUST, upon completion of check.

2. Will submit photograph of OPOCHINSKI to recent Soviet defector YURI NOSENKO when latter is available for interview.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (100-409763) DATE: 6-3-64

FROM : Legat, Paris (100-1976) (P.)

SUBJECT: MARK LANE
SM - C

Re Paris letter 5-21-64.

According to an article appearing in the 5-29-64 issue of the New York Herald Tribune at Paris, France, subject in a press conference alleged on 5-28-64 that a man who witnessed the assassination of President KENNEDY was shot to death, but that the Dallas police made no mention of the murder. According to LANE, the murderer of the witness obtained an alibi from a striptease dancer employed by JACK RUBY. The dancer in question had committed suicide in her prison cell upon her arrest, according to the subject.

In a similar article appearing in the 5-29-64 issue of Le Figaro, a Paris daily newspaper, it was indicated that subject had been invited to speak by the French Association of Democratic Jurists and by the League for the Rights of Man. According to this article, LANE hinted that investigation should have been conducted in extreme rightist circles instead of dealing exclusively with leftist groups.

The article stated that several dozen progressive jurists, as well as correspondents from Communist and Communist-sympathizing newspapers, sympathetically applauded the lecturer. The article commented somewhat caustically that subject did not have to convince them since their minds were already made up, and quoted LANE as saying that he was pleased to note that he was listened to more attentively in Europe than in the United States.

French sources of this office have previously been alerted to our interest in the subject, and we will report promptly to the Bureau any information we may obtain from them relative to subject's recent visit.

4 - Bureau (1 - New York, 100-117844
1 - Liaison Section)
1 - Paris
REP:HD
(5)

105-[illegible]
NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 17 19[illegible]

7.9 JUN 18 1964

4012C

FBI

Date: 6/4/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

REC-3

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS - R - CUBA

Re telephone calls to Inspector JAMES R. MALLEY, June 1 and June 2, 1964, at which time authority was received to interview Mrs. MARGUERITE C. OSWALD, per her request.

Enclosed are 10 copies of a letterhead memorandum reflecting results of interviews conducted with Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD on June 1 and June 2, 1964, conducted by SA's ROBLEY D. MADLAND and EARLE HALEY at Fort Worth, Texas.

The information contained in the enclosed letterhead memorandum will be included in the next report submitted in captioned case.

Enc. (10)
RPG/ds
(5)

ICC - Secret Service
R/S 6/8/64
REL/ltf

REC-31 4013

11 JUN 6 1964

10 ENCLOSURE

6/9/64 Rel: ltf
with 3 cc.

EC Wick

SOVIET SECTION

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

58 JUN 17 1964

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas, Texas
June 4, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

On June 1, 1964, Mrs. MARGUERITE C. OSWALD, mother of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, telephonically contacted the Fort Worth, Texas, Resident Agency of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, at which time she asked for a Special Agent by name, and stated she would like to have that Agent come by her residence on that date or the following day if he were in her neighborhood, as she wanted to show him a newspaper.

On June 1, 1964, Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD, 2220 Thomas Place, Fort Worth, Texas, furnished the following information:

Mrs. OSWALD had four newspaper advertisements from Neiman-Marcus Store cut out of different newspapers and she exhibited these to Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation as she believed they had something to do with the assassination.

The first newspaper advertisement was from the "Fort Worth Star Telegram" dated May 15, 1964. This advertisement was advertising an alarmobile. This was a small box whereby a person could set a string from the house to a swimming pool or any other place, and if any children hit the string the alarmobile would immediately set off a buzzer alarm. The alarmobile was advertised to sell for $9.95. The heading of this advertisement was "CASE FOR UNSEEN SLEUTH." This advertisement appeared on May 15, 1964, and Mrs. OSWALD said this was the date that the lawsuit involving MARINA OSWALD appeared in the Dallas newspapers. She believed that this advertisement and MARINA's lawsuit had some connection.

The next advertisement was in the "Dallas Morning News" on January 15, 1964, and was headlined, "CARR TELLS OF WHITE

HOUSE CONFERENCE THAT SET UP INQUIRY." This article took up nearly the entire page. In the lower right-hand corner was an advertisement of Neiman-Marcus advertising some boots. The advertisement had a picture of one boot. She believed that this advertisement had some connection with the article written by Mr. CARR, who is the Attorney General of Texas.

The next advertisement that she had cut out of the paper was from the "Dallas Morning News" for Thursday, April 30, 1964. This advertisement was titled "THE CONNECTING LINK" and had a picture of a pearl necklace and was advertising the pearl necklaces for $10.00, plus tax. Right under the words "CONNECTING LINK" was "SET UP FOR MOTHER". Mrs. OSWALD had also cut out another advertisement from the "Fort Worth Star Telegram" dated May 29, 1964, similar to the one above in that this advertisement was also advertising pearl necklaces. The heading over the picture of the pearl necklace was "THE CONNECTING LINK". It did not say anything about "SET UP FOR MOTHER". She believed that these two advertisements, being so much alike, had something to do with the assassination.

Mrs. OSWALD said that on Wednesday, May 20, 1964, at 12:40 P.M., Mr. FORREST V. SORRELS, Agent in Charge of the Secret Service in Dallas, came to her home, accompanied by some woman. Mr. SORRELS asked to come in and talk to Mrs. OSWALD. She told him that she was alone and that she never conducted interviews or saw anyone when she was alone in the house, and she refused to let him come in. SORRELS told her that the reason he was calling was that the President's Commission had lost their copies of Exhibit 202. He asked her if she had this exhibit or her copy and she said that she did, and that she kept all of her papers in a safe deposit box in the bank. He asked if they could obtain a copy of this 202 exhibit to complete the files of the President's Commission. SORRELS tried to ask her about some tape recording, but she cut him off and said she did not want to talk about the tape recording.

Mrs. OSWALD had been thinking of the matter of the President's Commission losing this 202 exhibit. She said that

the President's Commission made three copies of all exhibits and she did not see how they could lose all three copies of this particular exhibit. She believed that Mr. SORRELS wanted this for some other person or else just wanted to get in the house and talk to her about something else. Mrs. OSWALD said that she would gladly furnish a copy directly to the Commission or would cooperate with the Federal Bureau of Investigation in giving the Commission a copy of Exhibit 202. She said that she would not furnish anything to the Secret Service.

She further related that she intends at some time in the future to locate and talk to Mr. JOHN FAIN, a former Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, who is now in Houston, Texas, and is in the real estate business. She recalls that her son, LEE OSWALD, told her on one occasion that he had furnished information to Mr. FAIN during an interview in Fort Worth while Mr. FAIN was with the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

On June 2, 1964, Mrs. MARGUERITE C. OSWALD, mother of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, telephonically contacted the Fort Worth, Texas, Resident Agency of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, at which time she advised that she had obtained some concrete information for the Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation who had contacted her on June 1, 1964, and that "it happened at 2:00 A.M. this morning."

On June 2, 1964, Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD, 2220 Thomas Place, Fort Worth, Texas, mother of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, furnished the following oral information:

At exactly 11:45 P.M. on the night of June 1, 1964, Mrs. OSWALD advised that she received a long distance "crank call" from a person who identified himself as JOE STAFFORD, a representative of "Time" Magazine, New York City. This person stated he was calling from New York City.

Mrs. OSWALD advised that she made a tape recording of the conversation and insisted upon playing same for the Special Agents.

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

The voice on the tape recording appeared to be that of a male person, was incoherent at times, mumbled and was "thick tongued." The voice sounded much like a person under the influence of liquor.

At the beginning of the conversation, this person said that he had a thousand-dollar check for Mrs. OSWALD and asked her how she was getting along, and said that he wanted to do a "follow-up" story. The person then asked Mrs. OSWALD, "Aren't you proud of being born a Judas and being alive?" This person then said, "Why don't you kill yourself?" The person continued, saying, "He did it -- just the same as day is day and night is night, that is proof. What proof do you have that he is even your child? Isn't that proof enough? You know that he did it."

The person then stated that he had read a statement in "Life" and "Time" Magazines, "In which you said you are a big, important person. 'I am a very important person.' So was Judas important to history, so, Mrs. JUDAS, you are important to history."

The person then said that actually he did not work for "Time" Magazine.

Mrs. OSWALD advised that this call was to her telephone number PE 7-7677, and apparently was placed to her personally because the operator asked for Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD.

Mrs. OSWALD said, further, that there were no threats to her during the conversation, but that she wanted to identify and prosecute the person making the call for "disturbing my sleep in the middle of the night," and for general harassment towards her. Mrs. OSWALD said, further, that she would like to sue "Time" and "Life" Magazines and the person calling. She stated that she feels she should be able to sue "someone" because "everyone else sues for such small, trivial things and this matter is big -- it's history." Mrs. OSWALD stated that she knows that the President's Commission is vitally interested in "Time" and "Life" Magazines for what they have printed concerning this case in the past.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

JUN 2 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

The Commission now has evidence that on Friday or Saturday of September 27 or 28, 1963, Lee Harvey Oswald had his photograph taken for use on an application for a visa at the Cuban Embassy in Mexico City. We believe that he must have gone to a photographic studio, under the circumstances an inexpensive one, some place in the vicinity of the Cuban Embassy. We would appreciate the Bureau's trying to locate this studio and, if possible, obtaining the negatives of the photographs taken of him or copies thereof.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

EXP-PROC
30 MAY 3 1964

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Cable going to Legat, Mexico City, [illegible], 6-4-64, JCS:hc.

XEROX
JUN 10 1964

10 JUN 8 1964

SOVIET SECTION

9013A

6-4-64

CODE

CABLEGRAM URGENT

TO LEGAT, MEXICO CITY (105-3702) 1 - J. C. Stokes

FROM DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555) 4014

REC-28

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA, IS - R - CUBA.

COMMISSION HAS ADVISED IT NOW HAS EVIDENCE THAT ON FRIDAY, OR SATURDA SEPTEMBER TWENTY-SEVEN OR TWENTY-EIGHT, ONE NINE SIX THREE, SUBJECT HAD HIS PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN FOR USE ON VISA APPLICATION AT CUBAN EMBASSY, MEXICO CITY. COMMISSION SUGGESTS OSWALD PROBABLY WENT TO INEXPENSIVE PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO IN VICINITY CUBAN EMBASSY. ENDEAVOR TO LOCATE SUCH STUDIO AND TO DEVELOP FACTS CONCERNING SUBJECT'S OBTAINING OF PHOTOGRAPH. IF POSSIBLE, OBTAIN NEGATIVES OF PHOTOGRAPHS OR COPIES THEREOF. DALLAS ADVISED BY MAIL.

WD- DALLAS (100-10461)

XEROX

JUN 10 1964

JCS:HC
(5)

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (route through for review)

NOTE:
This request is per letter from Rankin dated 6-2-64.

VIA CABLEGRAM
JUN 4 1964
6:44 PM

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Rosen
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79 JUN 11 1964

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FBI

Date: 6/5/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, BOSTON (105-10911)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Re St. Louis airtel to Director, cc Boston, dated 6/1/64.

Enclosed for the Bureau are ten copies and for Dallas three copies of a report of SA DARREL B. CURRIE, dated 6/5/64 at Boston, Mass. setting forth FD-302 of RICHARD ALLEN CYR, a Marine Corps associate of LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

As Boston not in possession of complete Marine Corps record of OSWALD, attention is called to shooting incident in Marine Corps barracks at Atsugi, Japan, when OSWALD is reported to have accidentally shot himself in the arm. Details of incident appear in FD-302 of CYR.

(3) - Bureau (105-82555)(Encls. 10)(RM)
2 - Dallas (100-10461)(Encls. 3)(RM)
1 - Boston (105-10911)
(6)
DBC:ras

ENCLOSURE

REC-13 105-82555-4015

8 JUN 8 1964

SOVIET SECTION

DOC ENCL. Pres. Comm. 6/23/64 - Liaison HNG/ikf

ICC - ENCL. IN 64 5 RB

Approved: _____ Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

53 JUN 25 1964

June 10, 1964

AIRTEL REGULAR

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-534)

FROM: SAC, NEWARK (105-7006)

SUBJECT: ANTI-FIDEL CASTRO ACTIVITIES
IN THE UNITED STATES
IS-CUBA

Re Newark airtel to Bureau, dated 6/8/64.

The letter from one "S. Martin" to one "Don Janson" referred to in referenced airtel was found in a seat pocket of Braniff Airline Flight #110 which arrived at Newark, 9:10 p.m. the evening of 6/6/64.

On 6/7/64, Mr. CARL BOYLES, Station Manager, Braniff Airline, Newark, N.J., advised SA MAURICE T. BOWMAN that Flight #110 in which the above letter was found was Braniff Plane #704. The letter itself was said to have been found in the coach section of the plane and as seat pockets are usually checked before flights was probably, but not necessarily placed there on 6/6/64.

5 - Bureau (RM)
(1 - 105-82555) (LEE HARVEY OSWALD)
(1 - 62-) (ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY)
2 - Dallas (100-10461) (RM)
1 - Miami (INFO) (RM)
1 - Oklahoma City (INFO) (RM)
3 - Newark
(1 - 105-15291) (LEE HARVEY OSWALD)
(1 - 62-3060) (ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY)

MTB:qdl
(12)

105-82555

NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 25 1964

58 JUL 2 1964

HOIS A

On 6/6/64, Plane Number 704 was said to have flown from Amarilla, Texas, to San Antonio, as Flight #167. Plane #704 then became Flight $110 originating at San Antonio, stopping at Austin, Texas,; Dallas, Texas; Washington, D.C. and ending at Newark, N.J. Reservation lists of passengers would have to be located at each of these cities as there is no through manifest. Previous routing of Plane #704 would have to be determined from "Ship Router" of Braniff in Dallas.

Newark is setting forth no lead to check reservations at these points inasmuch as indices checks of Dallas and other offices have already identified DON JANSON, S. MARTIN and/or Dallas reporter quoted in the letter. Newark conducting no further investigation.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
NORFOLK	DALLAS	6/4/64	6/3/64

TITLE OF CASE

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka

REPORT MADE BY: HENRY A. WELKE — TYPED BY: cjk

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - R, CUBA

REFERENCE: Norfolk teletype to Bureau and Dallas dated 6/4/64.

- RUC -

4 COPIES DESTROYED

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APPROVED — SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

4016 REC- 13

6 JUN 18 1964

COPIES MADE:

10 Bureau (105-82555) (RM)
3- Dallas (100-10461) (RM) (AM)
1- Norfolk (89-17)

1 CC- 645 RB

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency	Pres. Com.			
Request Recd.	6/23/64			
Date Fwd.	6/23/64			
How Fwd.	Cmsn.			
By	TNG/jdf			

Notations

SOVIET SECTION

6 MAC

79 JUN 24 1964

A*
COVER PAGE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: HENRY A. WELKE 6/4/64 — Norfolk, Virginia

Report of: 89-17 — Office: 105-82555

Date:

Field Office File #: LEE HARVEY OSWALD — Bureau File #:

Title:

INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA, CUBA

Character:

Synopsis: Reverend and Mrs. CARL RAY JACKSON, 21 Edgemoor Drive, Newport News, Virginia, contacted at Reverend JACKSON's request. Both had been missionaries until recently with Trans-World Radio Mission in Tangier, Morocco. Reverend JACKSON stated that in early December, 1963, PAUL GILL, an Englishman who operated a radio repair shop on Rue Goya, Tangier, remarked to Reverend JACKSON that LEE HARVEY OSWALD had been in Tangier making films for Cuba. When Reverend JACKSON pressed GILL for further details, GILL refused to elaborate. Mrs. JACKSON advised that several days after assassination, Dr. GEORGE WALTER FRASER ANDERSON, 40 Marshan, Tangier, told her following: Mrs. ELLEN BUCKINGHAM, Old Mountain Road, Tangier, had told him she had known OSWALD in Tangier and referred to OSWALD as a "Tangier beatnik" and "dear Lee." Mrs. BUCKINGHAM also told Dr. ANDERSON that a married couple, described as a Russian woman and a Hindu man, with a daughter named TAMARA, had also been friendly with OSWALD in Tangier. Dr. ANDERSON did not specify when OSWALD was known to these people. Mrs. JACKSON claimed that Dr. WILLIAM CAMPBELL, North African Mission, English Hospital, Tangier, knows identity of this married couple. SHIRLEY RAE JACKSON, aged 15, daughter of the JACKSONs, on interview stated that when she first saw photograph of OSWALD appearing in American newspaper following assassination, she told her parents she had met OSWALD somewhere in Tangier; however, she was unable to recall where she saw him but was of opinion she possibly had spoken to OSWALD.

- RUC -

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NF 89-17

DETAILS:

On June 3, 1964, Reverend CARL RAY JACKSON, 21 Edgemoor Drive, Newport News, Virginia, telephonically contacted the Norfolk Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. He stated that he and his wife had been missionaries in Tangier, Morocco, for a number of years and had recently returned to the United States. He advised that he and his wife had obtained information from various sources in Tangier to the effect that LEE HARVEY OSWALD had been in Tangier at one time. He stated that one source had indicated that OSWALD had been in Tangier making films for the Cuban Government. Reverend JACKSON requested that he be contacted in person by a representative of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 6/4/64

Reverend CARL RAY JACKSON, 21 Edgemoor Drive, Newport News, Virginia, was contacted. He furnished the following information:

He stated that from August, 1955, until May, 1964, he and his wife ANN were missionaries with Trans-World Radio Mission, assigned to Tangier, Morocco. They served continuously on this assignment except during the period August, 1959, to September, 1960, when they and their children returned to the United States on furlough. Headquarters of the Mission is located at 354 Main Street, Chatham, New Jersey. He stated that his assignment was that of a Recording Technician and his wife assisted him.

From September, 1960, to 1962, he and his family resided at 42 Mohammed Tazi, Marshan, Tangier. From 1962 until the time of their departure in 1964, they resided on Old Mountain Road, Box BP-92, Tangier.

Both he and his wife are graduates of Tennessee Temple College, Chattanooga, Tennessee. He received a B.A. degree in Bible. He is an ordained minister in the Baptist Church. He was born July 20, 1928, in Evansville, Indiana. He and his wife have six children, ranging in age from 6 to 15. His permanent address is 710 South Beech Street, Chattanooga, Tennessee, in care of his mother-in-law, Mrs. BERTHA ROBINSON.

He and his family arrived in Newport News, Virginia, on May 13, 1964. His residence in Newport News is only of a temporary nature, as he is seeking employment elsewhere.

Reverend JACKSON stated that following the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY, information had come to his attention from several sources indicating that LEE HARVEY OSWALD had been in Tangier. He stated that although he had read much in the press about the life of OSWALD, he did not recall seeing anything about OSWALD's being in Tangier. He felt that possibly American investigating authorities may have known that OSWALD had been in Tangier but had not made the information public knowledge.

On 6/3/64 at Newport News, Virginia File # Norfolk 89-17

by SA HENRY A. WELKE: cak Date dictated 6/4/64

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After returning to the United States, he and his wife felt that, notwithstanding their assumption, they had better notify the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Reverend JACKSON recalled that an American newspaper received by them in Tangier a few days after the assassination contained a picture of OSWALD. Their 15-year-old daughter, SHIRLEY RAE JACKSON, observed the picture and commented that she had met OSWALD somewhere in Tangier, but she did not know exactly where or when.

Reverend JACKSON stated that in regard to his daughter's observation, he could not definitely state where she may have seen OSWALD but was of the opinion that if she had seen or met him, it would have been in the vicinity of the post office, which he described as a "beatnik" hangout, or in the vicinity of the Lycee Regnault, a French high school which his daughter attended.

A few days after the assassination, his wife told him their family doctor in Tangier, Dr. GEORGE WALTER FRASER ANDERSON, told her that a neighbor of the JACKSONs, Mrs. ELLEN BUCKINGHAM, had remarked to Dr. ANDERSON that she had known OSWALD in Tangier; further, that a man and wife who lived with Mrs. BUCKINGHAM had been friendly with OSWALD in Tangier. The married couple was described as a Russian woman and a Hindu man, names not recalled by Reverend JACKSON, who had a daughter named TAMARA. Dr. ANDERSON claimed that Mrs. BUCKINGHAM had referred to OSWALD as "dear Lee" and as a "Tangier beatnik."

Reverend JACKSON stated that Mrs. ELLEN BUCKINGHAM is the wife of WINTHROP BUCKINGHAM, who is the son of a wealthy man from Chicago, Illinois. Mrs. BUCKINGHAM lives on Old Mountain Road in Tangier and was a neighbor of the JACKSONs. She is in her early 50's and was known to have associated with the "beatnik" element in Tangier. Reverend JACKSON pointed out that in recent years, Tangier has become a haven for American "beatniks," who live in rather poor environmental surroundings.

Reverend JACKSON stated that he and his wife at no time discussed with Mrs. BUCKINGHAM or the other couple referred to by Dr. ANDERSON their alleged acquaintanceship with OSWALD.

Reverend JACKSON further stated that PAUL GILL, an Englishman, aged about 35, operated a radio repair shop on the Rue Goya, Tangier. He described GILL as an electronics expert and a smuggler. It was fairly common knowledge that GILL had had a boat confiscated in Portugal because of his smuggling activities.

In early December, 1963, Reverend JACKSON had contacted GILL to have certain repairs done on radio equipment. He asked GILL if GILL knew that OSWALD had been in Tangier. GILL replied that he had heard that OSWALD "has been out here in the countryside making films for Cuba." When Reverend JACKSON pressed him for further details, GILL changed the subject and refused to elaborate on his comments. GILL did not specify when OSWALD supposedly had been in Tangier.

Reverend JACKSON stated that he assumed from GILL's remark that possibly OSWALD was making some type of a propaganda film for Cuba. He emphasized, however, that this was only speculation on his part, and he had nothing to substantiate it.

D[illegible] 6/4/64

Mrs. ANN JACKSON, 21 Edgemoor Drive, Newport News, Virginia, furnished the following information:

She is married to Reverend CARL RAY JACKSON and she and her husband were missionaries in Tangier from August, 1955, until recently with the Trans-World Radio Mission. She stated that she and her husband were continuously assigned in Tangier except during the period August, 1959, to September, 1960, when they were in the United States on furlough.

She, her husband, and their six children arrived in Newport News on May 13, 1964. Their permanent address is 710 South Beech Street, Chattanooga, Tennessee, in care of her mother, Mrs. BERTHA ROBINSON.

She was born May 26, 1929, in Henderson, Kentucky, and was graduated from Tennessee Temple College, Chattanooga, with a B.A. degree in Music.

She recalled that a few days following the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY, they received an American newspaper in Tangier. Their 15-year-old daughter, SHIRLEY RAE JACKSON, viewed a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD in the newspaper and SHIRLEY exclaimed that she had met OSWALD somewhere in Tangier, although she did not know where, when, or under what circumstances.

She stated that a few days after the assassination, Dr. GEORGE WALTER ANDERSON, the JACKSONs' family doctor, 40 Marshan, Tangier, told her that a neighbor of the JACKSONs, Mrs. ELLEN BUCKINGHAM, had told him that she was shocked to hear that OSWALD had assassinated President KENNEDY. Dr. ANDERSON related that Mrs. BUCKINGHAM referred to OSWALD as "dear Lee" and as a "Tangier beatnik." Mrs. BUCKINGHAM had told the doctor that she had known OSWALD in Tangier. Dr. ANDERSON also stated that Mrs. BUCKINGHAM advised that a married couple who lived with Mrs. BUCKINGHAM had been friendly with OSWALD in Tangier.

Mrs. JACKSON stated she could not recall the names of this married couple but described them as a

On 6/3/64 at Newport News, Virginia File #Norfolk 89-17

by SA HENRY A. WELKE: cak Date dictated 6/4/64

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Russian woman and a Hindu man, who had a daughter named TAMARA. She stated that Dr. ANDERSON did not indicate when these people were supposed to have known OSWALD.

She further stated that Dr. WILLIAM CAMPBELL, of the North African Mission, English Hospital, Tangier, knows the identity of the above couple.

Mrs. JACKSON further stated that at no time did she or her husband talk with Mrs. BUCKINGHAM or the married couple concerning their alleged acquaintanceship with OSWALD.

Date 6/4/64

Miss SHIRLEY RAE JACKSON, 21 Edgemoor Drive, Newport News, Virginia, was interviewed in the presence of her parents, Reverend and Mrs. CARL RAY JACKSON.

She stated that she is aged 15 and had formerly lived with her parents in Tangier, Morocco.

She stated that a few days following the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY, she viewed an American newspaper in Tangier. The newspaper contained a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD. She carefully examined the photograph and then told her parents that she was certain she had met OSWALD somewhere in Tangier. She further stated that she had possibly spoken to OSWALD. She advised, however, that she was unable to recall exactly where she had seen OSWALD in Tangier and feels certain that she would not be able to recall any further details at a future date.

On 6/3/64 at Newport News, Virginia File # Norfolk 39-17

by SA HENRY A. WELKE: cak Date dictated 6/4/64

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: 6/2/64

FROM : W. D. Griffith

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

The purpose of this memorandum is to recommend that the attached letter be sent to the Dallas Office. The Dallas Office is instructed to determine if Marina Oswald can identify the signature "A. J. Hidell" on a Fair Play for Cuba Committee card found in Oswald's wallet.

BACKGROUND

By letter dated 5/26/64, The President's Commission requested that the Hidell signature on the Fair Play for Cuba Committee card found in Oswald's wallet be compared with the handwriting of Marina Oswald. The Commission referred to FBI Exhibit D-24 but this was not sufficiently comparable for an adequate examination. On 5/27/64 Mr. Eisenberg at the Commission telephonically advised that certain Commission Exhibits, possibly containing Marina Oswald's handwriting, which were referred to in the Commission's 5/26/64 letter were not immediately available, were not necessarily comparable with the A. J. Hidell signature and he was perfectly agreeable to interview of Marina Oswald, if necessary to resolve this matter.

Since it is unlikely that the additional known writings of Marina Oswald would be sufficiently comparable with the Hidell signature for a positive identification, it is believed that the Dallas Office should interview Marina Oswald concerning this Hidell signature.

REC-41

JUN 10 1964

RECOMMENDATION

That the attached letter be sent to the Dallas Office.

105-82555

Enclosure

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Mr. Lenihan, 645 RB)

Sec:em
(8)

64 JUN 15 1964

46 16A

MAY 2 6 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation,
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

In his deposition of April 30, 1964, Mr. James C. Cadigan testified that the signature "A. Hidell" appearing on a Fair Play for Cuba Committee card found in Oswald's wallet did not appear to be in the handwriting of Lee Harvey Oswald.

There is some possibility that the signature is in the handwriting of Marina Oswald. Known samples of Marina's Russian handwriting include Commission Exhibits 110, 404A, 404B, 409A, and 410.

Could you please determine who wrote the signature.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

105-82555-4017

FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE
NEW ORLEANS CHAPTER

L. H. OSWALD

Name Lee H. Oswald

Signature

Jun 15 1963 A. J. Hirtell

Issued Chapter President

E-1

Q-C1

105-82555-4017

ENCLOSURE

SAC, Dallas (100-10461) 6/2/64

Director, FBI (105-82555)

RECORDED 41

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

Transmitted herewith is a copy of a letter from The President's Commission dated 5/26/64 relative to the Hidell signature appearing on a Fair Play for Cuba Committee card found in Oswald's wallet. This card is designated as Item B1(8). An enlarged photograph of the card is also transmitted herewith. The Dallas Office should interview Marina Oswald, showing her the photograph, to determine if she can identify the Hidell signature as her handwriting. If necessary, obtain appropriate handwriting specimens from Marina Oswald.

Enclosures (2)

1 - Mr. Belmont (Sent direct)
1 - Mr. Rosen "
1 - Mr. Sullivan "
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Mr. Lenihan)

ENCLOSURE

JCC:em
(10)

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2 - 1964
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6 JUN 26 1964

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79 JUN 11 1964

1 - Belmont
1 - DeLoach
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley

June 9, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of May 20, 1964, requesting this Bureau to conduct additional investigation regarding Marina Oswald's statement that shortly after April 10, 1963, Lee Harvey Oswald expressed an interest in attacking Mr. Richard Nixon.

Our letter of June 4, 1964, and the enclosures thereto, reported that Mr. Lyndon B. Johnson, then Vice President of the United States, visited Dallas, Texas, on April 23, 1963, for the purpose of delivering the major address at the second Annual National Aeronautics and Space Administration Manned Space Flight Conference. We indicated that we were recontacting Marina Oswald to ascertain if she was possibly confused when she indicated on February 24, 1964, that approximately two weeks after the General Walker incident of April 10, 1963, Lee Harvey Oswald contemplated attacking Mr. Nixon. We also indicated we would question Marina Oswald in detail to determine if there is any possibility Oswald meant to attack Mr. Johnson rather than Mr. Nixon.

Enclosed are two copies of a memorandum dated June 9, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, which sets out results of our contact with Marina Oswald in this matter.

4018

REC 41

This concludes our investigation in this particular inquiry.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (2)

REL:pah

(SEE NOTE PAGE TWO)

BY COURIER SVC.
60 JUN 4
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Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE:

Marina Oswald informed us Lee Harvey Oswald admitted to her an attempted assassination of General Walker on the evening of April 10, 1963. Marina also told us on 2/24/64 that approximately two weeks after the Walker incident Oswald indicated he was going to attack Nixon, but she locked him in the bathroom to prevent him following through with such an attempt. Our investigation disclosed Nixon was not in Dallas during the period mentioned by Marina, but Mr. Johnson was in Dallas during the pertinent period. We recontacted Marina to determine if she was confused between Nixon and Johnson and she stated she is positive Oswald said "Nixon." Marina also told us she was very familiar with the name "Nixon" because of Nixon's visit to Russia when he was Vice President of the U. S. She added she had not gained any familiarity with the name of Mr. Johnson until after the assassination of President Kennedy.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: May 9, 1964

FROM : A. H. Belmont

SUBJECT:

Tolson
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Attached is a copy of the transcript of my testimony before the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy. I have marked in red pencil the changes, primarily typos and misspellings, which we will call to the attention of Mr. Stern in accordance with his request.

On Page 6163 and 6164 the Commission suggested we change our Manual of Instructions to replace the word "and" to "or" in two places. The change is being made and will be sent out to the field early next week.

On Page 6193 Mr. Dulles mentioned the book "Who Killed Kennedy" by Thomas G. Buchanan. He said the Commission would make a copy available to us and he would like our comments. The Commission has not yet given the book to us and we will follow up on this on Monday, May 11.

Starting on Page 6202 Chairman Warren referred to an article in the "National Enquirer" by John Henshaw. This article was sent to us by the Commission for comment. We interviewed Chief Curry of the Dallas Police Department and he branded portions of the story as false and we have sent a letter to the Commission to that effect. We are analyzing the remainder of the article and will furnish our comments to the Commission.

Starting on Page 6143 there is a discussion of the Bureau file on Oswald up to the date of the assassination. The Commission decided that the Commission staff members would determine how many of the documents in this file the Commission already has and then would decide which, if any, of the remaining serials are necessary for the Commission. Mr. Stern of the Commission staff has advised he is working on this and will consult with us Monday, May 11.

For information.

AHB:job
(6)

1 - Mr. Sullivan

REC-41 4019

11 JUN 10 1964

79 JUN 11 1964

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: May 14, 1964

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: BOOK ENTITLED "WHO KILLED KENNEDY"

Memorandum dated May 9, 1964, from Mr. Belmont to Mr. Tolson referred to the book "Who Killed Kennedy" by Thomas G. Buchanan. The Commission indicated a copy of the book would be made available to the Bureau for the Bureau's comments.

Today, while at the President's Commission, Mr. Samuel Stern advised Malley that the only copy the Commission had of this book had been taken by the Commission Chairman, Chief Justice Earl Warren, and no other copies were available.

Malley was advised by Director of CIA John McCone and Dick Helms of CIA that CIA was attempting to get a number of copies of this book and would try and have them in the mail from Europe tonight. Mr. Helms stated upon receipt a copy of the book would be immediately made available to the Bureau.

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Papich

JRM:mpd (9)

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Grant S. Thoroughly reviewed.

JUN 10 1964

XEROX

JUN 11 1964

REC-41

4020

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - DeLoach
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan

June 3, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

REC-41 105-82555-4020A

1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Sizoo
1 - Mail Room

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Lee Harvey Oswald

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to the request of the Commission for this Bureau to review the book "Who Killed Kennedy?," by Thomas G. Buchanan.

Attached are two copies of a memorandum dated June 3, 1964, at Washington, D. C., containing certain claims made by Buchanan on the assassination of President Kennedy that are not substantiated by the results of our inquiry. For your information, Buchanan presents no factual material which would contradict the results of our inquiry in the assassination matter or which would substantiate Buchanan's speculation that a conspiracy was involved in the assassination of President Kennedy.

Also, enclosed is a copy of the French version of Buchanan's book entitled "The Assassins of Kennedy." Copies of the English and French versions indicate that they contain the same allegations although the wordage varies in length. It is noted that the French version contains several photographs attributed to the French newspaper "L'Express," which carried the Buchanan articles previously furnished to you.

Background information concerning Buchanan from the files of this Bureau was furnished you by my letter dated March 17, 1964.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: See cover memorandum W. A. Branigan to W. C. Sullivan, 5/28/64, captioned "'Who Killed Kennedy?' Book by Thomas G. Buchanan," prepared by JMS:hrt:tef.

Enclosures (3)

JMS:klw (6)

JUN 15 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

BY COURIER SVC. JUN 5 1964 COMM-FBI

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JUN 10 1964

JUN 11 1964

1 - Mr. Belmont; 1 - Mr. Mohr; 1 - Mr. DeLoach; 1 - Mr. Rosen;
1 - Mr. Sullivan; 1 - Mr. Malley; 1 - Mr. Branigan; 1 - Mr. Sizoo

June 3, 1964

"WHO KILLED KENNEDY?"
By Thomas G. Buchanan

CLAIMS AND RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

1. CLAIM: The railway overpass toward which the President's motorcade was heading when the assassination shots were fired was left unguarded on November 22, 1963, "contrary to the most elementary security provisions." Page 81.

INVESTIGATION: Our inquiry shows that the railway overpass was guarded by a patrolman of the Dallas Police Department on November 22, 1963, at the time the President's motorcade approached that point. In addition, there were several individuals who were on the overpass at the time the President was killed. None of the above individuals has furnished any evidence that an assassin fired at the President from the overpass.

2. CLAIM: The doctors who attended President Kennedy at Parkland Memorial Hospital, Dallas, reportedly told reporters that the first shot struck the President in the throat from the front and that the second shot struck the right side of his head, apparently coming from behind the President's car. According to Buchanan, several weeks after the assassination doctors at Parkland Memorial Hospital, following a visit by Secret Service Agents showing them a document described as the autopsy report at Bethesda Naval Hospital, retracted their original statement concerning the nature of the throat wound. These doctors also stated that a new wound discovered at the autopsy had not been noticed in Dallas inasmuch as President Kennedy was lying on his back during efforts made to sustain his life and a back wound consequently would have been hidden from them. Pages 82-86.

INVESTIGATION: Doctors at Parkland Memorial Hospital did not retract previous statements made by them but did state that their efforts had been directed at keeping the President alive and not at performing an autopsy. The autopsy report prepared at

Tolson
Belmont
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DeLoach
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Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

JMS:hrt
(11)

PREPARED FOR DISSEMINATION TO PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION BY LETTER 6-3-64.

XEROX JUN 11 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

105-82555-4020

ENCLOSURE

the Bethesda Naval Hospital concludes that the throat wound was an exit-type wound and that all the bullets striking President Kennedy were fired from a point behind him.

3. CLAIM: Oswald was one of the worst shots in the Marines or for that matter in any other military service. Page 81.

INVESTIGATION: Buchanan himself has stated that Oswald was in the "sharpshooter" class in his shooting in the Marine Corps. In addition, Buchanan has admitted that the "sharpshooter" class is an intermediate class between "expert" on the top and "marksman" on the bottom.

4. CLAIM: The FBI denied reports that Oswald had been seen repeatedly driving a car into a Dallas rifle range for target practice. Page 91.

INVESTIGATION: The FBI has made no such public denial. However, our investigation has shown that Oswald was lacking in ability to drive a car.

5. CLAIM: The FBI in an off-the-record briefing denied that palmprints were found on the rifle associated with the assassination of President Kennedy. Page 93.

INVESTIGATION: The FBI made no such denial. As a matter of fact, the FBI Identification Division identified a latent impression taken by the Dallas Police Department from the barrel of the rifle as the right palmprint of Oswald. It is noted that Mark Lane, in the "National Guardian" of December 19, 1963, alleged that the FBI in off-the-record briefings had announced that "no palm prints were found on the rifle."

6. CLAIM: The paraffin test made of Oswald's hands and right cheek following his arrest by the Dallas Police Department showed a residue of gunpowder on his hands but none on his cheek. Therefore, according to Buchanan, the test proves that Oswald could not have fired a rifle inasmuch as the rifle would have deposited residue of gunpowder on his right cheek. Pages 93-96.

INVESTIGATION: The paraffin test has been found by the FBI Laboratory to be extremely unreliable and inconclusive as to whether or not a person has fired a weapon.

IRT

7. CLAIM: A photographer filmed the sixth-floor window of the Texas School Book Depository building at 12:30 the day of the assassination. This photograph shows two silhouettes in the stockroom and a clock on top of the building indicating the time as 12:30. Pages 96-97.

INVESTIGATION: Such a photograph is not known to the FBI. However, the FBI has a copy of a photographic print made from a movie film reportedly taken at the assassination scene. In the print an object appears in the window from which the assassination shots were fired. This photograph has been examined by the FBI Laboratory and the U.S. Navy Photographic Interpretation Center, Suitland, Maryland, and the conclusion was reached that the image seen in the window does not depict the form of a person or persons and is probably a stack of boxes later determined to have been in the room. No clock on top of the building appears in this photograph.

8. CLAIM: No employee who had access to the lunchroom at the Texas School Book Depository would have eaten his lunch on the sixth floor - "especially not Oswald, since it risked additional incrimination." However, an "outsider," hiding for a period of time prior to the assassination in the room on the sixth floor, would have required food. Pages 96-98.

INVESTIGATION: An employee of the Texas School Book Depository has advised that he ate lunch near the third double window on the southeast corner of the building on the sixth floor, sometime between 11:30 a.m. and 12 noon on November 22, 1963. The employee has stated that he left the remnants of his lunch, including bones of fried chicken, near the window after he had finished eating. He has also stated that he left the sixth floor a few minutes after noon to join two fellow employees who were eating their lunch on the fifth floor of the building. He has stated that he did not see Oswald or anyone else at the windows on the south side of the building during the time he was on the sixth floor for lunch.

9. CLAIM: Oswald would have had to have been "the fastest runner since the great Olympic title holder, Jesse Owens," to have fired the assassination shots, hidden the rifle on the sixth floor, descended to the second floor lunchroom, and obtained a soft drink from a dispensing machine before the building superintendent, Roy S. Truly, and a Dallas policeman confronted Oswald at the second floor lunchroom. Pages 98-100.

kao

INVESTIGATION: A survey was conducted by FBI Agents to determine the time taken by various routes and speeds to follow Oswald's actions immediately after the assassination shots. It is noted that the survey was conducted at a fast walk except in areas where an individual would have walked at a normal pace so as not to arouse suspicion. The survey showed that, walking from the window on the sixth floor via stairways, it would have taken Oswald about one minute and forty-five seconds to reach the front door of the Texas School Book Depository. The longest period of time to make the same journey, allowing 30 seconds in the lunchroom and involving the use of a passenger elevator for part of the descent to the second floor, was found to be three minutes and forty-nine seconds. It is noted that Truly has advised that he and the police officer arrived at the lunchroom on the second floor of the building in about two or three minutes after the assassination took place.

10. CLAIM: The assassin who fired at President Kennedy from the railway overpass fled the scene and left the murder weapon on that bridge behind him. Page 107.

INVESTIGATION: Our investigation has failed to develop any indication that a second rifle used in the assassination was found near the railway overpass and that a second assassin was involved in the killing of President Kennedy.

11. CLAIM: The name of the rifle used in the assassination appeared on the rifle. Page 108.

INVESTIGATION: Examination of the rifle used in the assassination does not reveal the name of the manufacturer of the weapon. However, it is noted that there is an inscription thereon that the rifle was made in Italy.

12. CLAIM: The Post Office Box in Dallas to which Oswald had the rifle mailed was kept under both his name and that of "A. Hidell." Page 111.

INVESTIGATION: Our investigation has revealed that Oswald did not indicate on his application that others, including an "A. Hidell," would receive mail through the box in question, which was Post Office Box 2915 in Dallas. This box was obtained by Oswald on October 9, 1962, and relinquished by him on May 14, 1963.

HMK

13. CLAIM: A detailed and "remarkably correct description" of Oswald was sent out over the police radio in Dallas at 12:36 p.m., November 22, 1963. Pages 114-116.

INVESTIGATION: The radio logs of the Dallas Police Department and the Dallas County Sheriff's Office show that no description of Oswald or any suspect in the assassination was broadcast at 12:36 p.m., November 22, 1963. Beginning at 12:43 p.m. and 12:49 p.m., respectively, and continuing until Oswald was taken into custody, the Dallas Police Department and the Dallas County Sheriff's Office broadcast descriptions of an unnamed suspect described as a slender white male, 30 years old, five feet ten inches tall, 155 or 165 pounds, who was possibly carrying a rifle. This suspect was reportedly seen running from the Texas School Book Depository after the assassination. A description of Oswald taken from background information and the autopsy report on him indicates he was 24 years old, five feet nine inches tall, weighed an estimated 150 pounds and had brown hair and blue-gray eyes. Although the descriptions broadcast approximated Oswald's height and weight, those descriptions were not accurate as to his age and lacked specific details regarding the colors of his hair and eyes. No broadcasts were made before Oswald's arrest that named Oswald as a suspect or gave a description of him. It is also noted that inquiry has shown that Oswald did not become a suspect until he was reported missing from the book building at approximately 12:50 p.m.

14. CLAIM: Police knew Oswald's boardinghouse address, 1026 North Beckley Street. The sources of his address were the records of the Texas School Book Depository, the "Red Squad" of the Dallas Police Department, and the FBI, which had been given that address by Mrs. Ruth Paine, with whom Oswald's wife was living at the time. Page 119.

INVESTIGATION: The records of the Texas School Book Depository did not show his address as 1026 North Beckley Street, but did contain Mrs. Paine's residence in Irving, Texas, as his address. The Dallas Police Department has denied that it had any record of Oswald prior to the time of the assassination. Also, Mrs. Paine had not advised the FBI of Oswald's boardinghouse address prior to the assassination.

15. CLAIM: Dallas Police Officer J. D. Tippit was not in favor with his superiors in the Dallas Police Department and had gone ten years without a promotion. Page 120.

INVESTIGATION: A copy of the Dallas Police Department file on Police Officer J. D. Tippit furnished by that Department has been reviewed by this Bureau. While the file shows that

disciplinary action was taken against Tippit on several occasions, it contains no information that he was "out of favor." The file, however, shows that Tippit had received several commendations for his performance of duty both from civilian sources and from the Dallas Police Department. Superiors and associates have advised that he was an average officer who was well liked and was not overly ambitious. Several associates have stated that Tippit had taken promotional examinations but they had no information as to the results. A review of the file fails to disclose any reference to promotional examinations offered or taken by Tippit. While he was not promoted to a grade higher than patrolman, Tippit did receive so-called "service" raises in salary on a periodic basis.

16. CLAIM: Police Officer Tippit, Jack Ruby and Oswald all lived within a few blocks of each other. Page 121.

INVESTIGATION: A survey by the Dallas Office of this Bureau has indicated that by the most direct routes available, Tippit's residence was seven miles from Ruby's residence and from Oswald's boardinghouse and that the distance between Ruby's residence and Oswald's boardinghouse was one and three-tenths miles.

17. CLAIM: Jack Ruby and Dallas Police Officer Tippit were described by Ruby's sister, Mrs. Eva Grant, to reporters as "like two brothers." Page 121.

INVESTIGATION: Mrs. Grant has stated that at no time before or after the assassination has she made such a statement to any reporter or group of reporters. She has also advised that she would not make such a statement under any circumstances, since it would be completely untrue and without foundation.

18. CLAIM: There are standing orders for police in Dallas as in other cities that radio cars of the type Tippit was driving must have two policemen in them. Page 121.

INVESTIGATION: It is true that Tippit was alone in his police car; however, it has been determined from officials of the Dallas Police Department that their policy requires about 80 percent of the patrolmen working the day shift, 7 a.m. to 3 p.m., as Tippit was on the day of the assassination, to work alone and that Tippit was one of the patrolmen assigned to work alone on that day.

HRT

19. CLAIM: Tippit was violating another order not to drive out of the sector of the city to which he had been assigned. Tippit was meant to be in downtown Dallas at the time he intercepted Oswald, shortly after Oswald had left his boardinghouse at 1026 North Beckley Street. Page 122.

INVESTIGATION: A review of Tippit's file in the Dallas Police Department and the radio log of that Department does not show that Tippit should have been in downtown Dallas at the time he confronted Oswald. The radio log shows that at 12:54 p.m. he advised the police radio dispatcher he was in the Oak Cliff area and that he was told to remain available for any emergency coming in. The Dallas Police file on Tippit shows that Tippit was moved from his regular area to cover an area closer to the assassination scene.

20. CLAIM: There are witnesses - "anonymous, it seems" - who saw Oswald run into a vacant lot, eject the spent shells from his revolver after shooting, and reload that revolver. Page 126.

INVESTIGATION: Our inquiry has developed witnesses and these witnesses, not anonymous as claimed by Buchanan, have advised that they saw Oswald apparently trying to unload his revolver near the location where Tippit was shot.

21. CLAIM: Oswald was arrested in the Texas Theater at 1:36 p.m. on November 22, 1963. Page 126.

INVESTIGATION: The radio log of the Dallas Police Department shows that Oswald was reported in the Texas Theater at 1:45 p.m., by a squad car. The same radio log shows that shortly after 1:51 p.m., the radio dispatcher received a report of the arrest of Oswald. The radio log of the Dallas County Sheriff's Office shows that at 1:53 p.m., the report was given that Oswald had been taken into custody.

22. CLAIM: The Dallas Police officers who arrested Oswald "beat him up" after they had disarmed him. Page 126.

INVESTIGATION: A Special Agent of this Bureau on the scene at the time of the arrest of Oswald has advised that Oswald was not mistreated and that no force was used to subdue him other than that necessary to overcome his armed resistance.

HRT

23. CLAIM: Oswald was first questioned "exclusively about the Tippit murder." Police, as long as they were able to maintain the prisoner in isolation, permitted him to think that he was just a suspect in that murder. Page 127.

INVESTIGATION: Special Agents of this Bureau were present during the early hours of questioning of Oswald at Dallas Police Headquarters, at which time Oswald vigorously denied having shot President Kennedy and Tippit.

24. CLAIM: Oswald insisted on his right to see a lawyer, making this demand before reporters, yet for two days of "persistent questioning" this right was "relentlessly denied him." Page 127.

INVESTIGATION: Oswald was advised following his arrest of his right to counsel by both a Dallas police officer and by FBI Agents present during the early interrogation of Oswald. Oswald, when arraigned at about 7 p.m., November 22, 1963, was advised by Justice of the Peace David Johnston of his right to an attorney's services. Late that night representatives of the Dallas Civil Liberties Union went to the Dallas Police Department and later departed satisfied that Oswald had been advised of this right. There is no indication Oswald made any attempt to contact an attorney on November 22, 1963. Again on November 23, 1963, Oswald was advised by a Dallas police official of his right to have an attorney. At that time Oswald indicated he wished to call attorney John J. Abt of New York City. He was taken from his cell on three separate occasions on that date to place collect calls via public telephones in the Dallas Police Headquarters, but on each occasion he was unable to make contact with Abt in New York City. Abt is an attorney who has represented the Communist Party, USA, in its litigation on several occasions with the Government of the U. S.

25. CLAIM: The Texas School Book Depository is owned and operated by the city government of Dallas and, therefore, Oswald was a municipal employee. Pages 131, 143, 151 and 155.

INVESTIGATION: The Texas School Book Depository is not a government agency of any municipality, county, state or Federal jurisdiction. It is a private concern which receives and distributes books to its various customers, including educational institutions. Therefore, Oswald, in his employment at the Texas School Book Depository, was not a municipal employee.

HRT

26. CLAIM: Among the papers found on Oswald by the Dallas Police Department was the name of Joseph Hosty of the Dallas Office of the FBI. In addition, information on papers found on Oswald recorded Hosty's home telephone number, office telephone number and car license number. This information appeared in the "Houston Post" and the source was reported to be Assistant District Attorney William Alexander. Page 149.

INVESTIGATION: The Hosty referred to by Buchanan is undoubtedly Special Agent James P. Hosty, Jr., of our Dallas Office. Oswald's address directory, which was found by the Dallas Police Department in Oswald's boardinghouse room, did not contain Special Agent Hosty's home telephone number. The directory did contain, however, his correct name, the telephone number and street address of the Dallas FBI Office, and the entry "MU 8605" or "MV 8605." Special Agent Hosty gave his name and the Dallas Office telephone number and street address to Mrs. Ruth Paine in contacting her on November 1, 1963, regarding Oswald's residence. Mrs. Paine has stated that she gave that data to Oswald. Marina Oswald has stated that she recorded Special Agent Hosty's license number on an occasion when he was at the Paine residence and gave it to Oswald. The 1962 license number of the automobile assigned to Special Agent Hosty on November 1, 1963, was MU 8605.

27. CLAIM: The "Philadelphia Inquirer" of December 8, 1963, contained an article stating that Hosty had seen Oswald shortly after he had left New Orleans in September, 1963. Page 149.

INVESTIGATION: Special Agent Hosty has furnished an affidavit stating that at no time prior to the assassination of President Kennedy had he ever seen or talked to Oswald. In addition, Hosty stated that he had never made any attempt to develop him as an informant or source of information.

28. CLAIM: Oswald was a double agent. Page 149.

INVESTIGATION: The Director of the FBI, John Edgar Hoover, has furnished the Commission with an affidavit categorically denying that Oswald was ever an informant of the FBI, was ever assigned a symbol number in that capacity, and was ever paid any amount of money by the FBI in any regard. It is noted that the Central Intelligence Agency has denied that Oswald was ever associated with it in any capacity.

29. CLAIM: The Walter-McCarran Act specifically calls for anyone who has attempted to renounce his U.S. citizenship to file an affidavit stating why he believes he should receive a U.S. passport. Page 151.

kao

INVESTIGATION: The Internal Security Act of 1950 (Walter-McCarran Act) contains no reference to an affidavit required by a U.S. citizen who has attempted to expatriate himself.

30. CLAIM: It appears that the FBI knew Oswald possessed the alleged assassination rifle prior to the assassination of President Kennedy because it would seem unlikely that within one day the FBI could trace the rifle as coming from a mail order house in Chicago. Page 153.

INVESTIGATION: The FBI had no knowledge that Oswald possessed the assassination rifle prior to the assassination of President Kennedy. The tracing of the rifle purchased by Oswald under an assumed name from the mail order house in Chicago was completed by the FBI on November 23, 1963, regardless of Buchanan's claim.

31. CLAIM: Oswald's rifle was not taken away from him even though on April 10, 1963, there was good reason to suspect he had already used it to attempt to kill General Edwin A. Walker. Page 153.

INVESTIGATION: The FBI did not investigate the attempted assassination of General Walker on April 10, 1963, and had no reason to regard Oswald as a suspect in that attempted murder until December 3, 1963, when Marina Oswald furnished information that Oswald had, on the night in question, attempted to kill General Walker. The Dallas Police Department has also indicated that it had no record of Oswald prior to the assassination and had never developed or considered Oswald as a suspect in the attempted shooting of General Walker.

32. CLAIM: It can be inferred from the fact that General Walker's name and telephone number were in Oswald's notebook that Oswald and General Walker were known to each other. Page 154.

INVESTIGATION: Our investigation has developed no indication that Oswald and General Walker were known to each other. General Walker has been publicly quoted as saying he did not know anything about Oswald until Oswald was arrested for the assassination of the President.

kao/ao

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-58)

FBI

Date: 6/5/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS - R - CUBA

ReRep SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, 5/28/64, at Dallas.

The Bureau, New Orleans and San Antonio are requested to make the following correction in their copies of rerep:

Page 54, paragraph 2, line 3, "motoracde" should be motorcade.

Dallas copies corrected.

3 - Bureau
1 - New Orleans (100-16601)
1 - San Antonio (105-2909)
2 - Dallas
RPG/ds
(7)

105-X

NOT RECORDED
6 JUN 9 1964

SOVIET SECTION

CONFIDENTIAL

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

JUN 11 1964

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. F. Lesch	
Mr. Evans	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

JUN 1

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Reference is made to your letter of May 26, 1964, enclosing three photographs of Commission Exhibits 840 through 862. Also enclosed in that letter were the original exhibits numbered 840 through 862. These originals should have been retained by the Bureau and are therefore returned to you herewith.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

Enclosures

1
NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 9 1964

ENCLOSURE

JFK ASSASSINATION

PROC. 40

JUN 2 1964

10

H020C

844 Photograph of permanent tract produced in gelatin tissue model by 6.5 mm Mannlicher-Carcano ball fired at 90-yard range.

845 Photograph of permanent tract produced in gelatin tissue model by 7.62 mm ball, M80, fired from M14 rifle fired at 100 m range.

846 Photograph of permanent tract produced in gelatin tissue model by cal. .257 Roberts soft point hunting bullet fired at 100 m range.

847 Photograph of setup for measuring exit velocities from animal tissues.

848 Photograph of setup for measuring exit velocities from clothing-covered gelatin tissue model.

849 Photograph of typical permanent cavity produced in 20% gelatin by bullet at 60-yard range.

850 Photograph of holes in goatskin produced by bullets before passing through 13.5 to 14.5 cm of animal tissue (left) and upon leaving the tissue (right).

851 X-ray of comminuted fracture of left rib of goat.

852 Photograph of comminuted fracture of goat rib at 70-yard range.

853 Bullet which was fired through goat.

854 X-ray of comminuted fracture of human radius.

855 Photograph of comminuted fracture of human radius at 70-yard range.

856 Bullet that caused damage shown in Commission Exhibits Nos. 851 and 855.

857 Two bullet fragments recovered from cotton waste outside gelatin coated skull used to catch the fragments.

858 Photograph of fragments of 6.5 mm Mannlicher-Carcano ball which struck gelatin filled skull depicted in Commission Exhibit No. 860 at 90-yard range.

859 Photograph of fragments of 6.5 mm Mannlicher-Carcano ball recovered from gelatin filled skull depicted in Commission Exhibit No. 860 at 90-yard range.

860 Photograph of gelatin coated and filled human skull viewed from rear - unclipped goatskin used to simulate scalp.

861 Photograph of skull - gelatin removed from outside - entire right side of cranium blown away.

862 Photograph of front view of skull - bullet exited near supraorbital ridge at 90-yard range.

ENCLOSURE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Rogge

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Jepsen
1 - Mr. Frazier

June 4, 1964

By Courier Service

105 82555-

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of June 1, 1964, enclosing the original Commission Exhibits numbered 844 through 862.

In keeping with an understanding between you and Inspector J. H. Malley of this Bureau, Commission Exhibits numbered 844 through 862 are being returned herewith.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosures (19)

62-109060

NOTE: Commission Exhibits numbered 844 through 862 are being returned pursuant to a discussion with Inspector Malley and in accordance with a conversation between Mr. Belmont and Mr. Conrad. It was previously agreed that this Bureau would retain only those Commission Exhibits originally obtained by the Bureau.

RJ:em
(10)

BELMONT - CONRAD

Tolson
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Tavel
Trotter
Walters

TELETYPE UNIT

S 4 JUN 11 1964

4020

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

FROM : A. Rosen

DATE: June 4, 1964

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge
1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963 DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

PURPOSE

To advise you our Phoenix Office obtained a copy of a letter written by Thomas Lloyd Thomson presently incarcerated in Phoenix, to the editor of "Life" magazine. This letter in part agrees with recent scurrilous editorial in "Life" criticizing the Director and accuses the FBI and Secret Service of being responsible for President Kennedy's death. Thomson also restates an allegation concerning the assassination which has been previously found to be false.

DETAILS

Phoenix by airtel 6-1-64, transmitted a copy of a letter dated 5-27-64, to the editor of "Life" magazine written by Thomas Lloyd Thomson an inmate of the Maricopa County Sheriff's Office, Phoenix, Arizona, which was furnished by an employee of the sheriff's office.

Thomson's letter states he agrees with the scurrilous editorial recently printed in "Life" and feels the FBI and Secret Service are responsible for President Kennedy's death. He alleges while employed in Fort Worth, Texas, he was told of an ex-Marine who had spent a couple of years in Russia and that he advised the FBI of this information. Thomson claims his complaint was treated lightly although he was later interviewed by the Secret Service based on his complaint to the FBI. He also criticized the Secret Service Agent who interviewed him.

Thomson blames the FBI for not surveilling Oswald since he "personally" informed the FBI of Oswald's existence. This is a misrepresentation of the true facts as he never mentioned Oswald's name to us until 3-25-64, as explained later in this memorandum. He concluded by telling the editor of "Life" he thinks "J. Edgar Hoover should be forced to retire...."

Phoenix by teletype 11-23-63, advised Thomson on 11-22-63 [illegible] overheard, about six months previously, James Thomas and Floyd Thomson (phonetic) state they would like to kill President Kennedy. No mention of Oswald was made at this time. This information was furnished to Secret Service on 11-23-63, (62-109060-869).

RDR:las
(3)

RECORDED - 40 JUN 8 1964

199 JUN 9 1964

52 JUN 8 1964

40 20E

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Investigation of Thomson's previous allegation appears in the 1200 page Dallas report of SA Robert P. Gemberling which is being reviewed before dissemination to the President's Commission and Secret Service.

This investigation discloses Thomson was interviewed by our Phoenix Office on 3-25-64, at the Maricopa County Jail where he had been incarcerated since his local arrest on 11-22-63 for; drunk and disorderly; hit and run; driving while intoxicated; failure to yield; malicious mischief; suspended license and assault with a deadly weapon. Thomson stated he was sorry he had used Rasmussen's name on 11-22-63, as Rasmussen never indicated he would like to kill President Kennedy. For the first time he advised us Thomas may have indicated knowledge of Oswald, however, he was not sure in view of the passage of time and might actually have heard Oswald's name on radio or television. He stated he did not furnish this information initially because he was intoxicated and the only reason he was reporting it now was that he had written to a Phoenix newspaper reporter that his friend knew Oswald and wanted to be able to tell the reporter he gave this information to the FBI.

Thomson's arrest record indicates after an automobile accident he threatened the other driver with a revolver and later fired two shots into the library of the John Birch Society. After arrest he was reported to be very despondent, wild and stated he would kill every John Birch member and every "goddamned Phoenix cop." He is suspected of being mentally unstable.

OBSERVATIONS

Thomson appears to be a mental case. His only purpose in writing to "Life" at this time appears to be another of his efforts to seek publicity, and obscure his current difficulties relying on the fact this "rag" has a warped editorial policy and prints biased, unfounded information.

ACTION

This current information on Thomson will be appropriately reported by Dallas and disseminated to the President's Commission and Secret Service.

-2-

7-41 (Rev. 5-7-63)

SAC, Washington Field

June 9, 1964

Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

REGISTERED MAIL

Enclosed is certain foreign language material:

Ten communications in Russian exchanged between Marina Oswald and Ruth Paine, which were furnished to the Bureau by letter from the President's Commission to the Director dated June 4, 1964, copy of which is attached.

This material should be processed as indicated below:

Full translation.

Following disposition should be made of enclosure and translation:

Both to the Bureau, attention FBI Annex. Bureau deadline in this matter is set for 6/17/64.

If the results of your review are not furnished the Seat of Government, in accordance with instructions set forth above, then the office initiating the request, to which translation is made available by you, has the responsibility of appropriately notifying the Bureau of any pertinent information contained therein.

Enc. (11)

BWR:dek
(6)

MAILED 8
JUN 9 - 1964
COMM-FBI

NOT RECORDED
19 JUN 10 1964

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

79 JUN 11 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

40 20F

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Rogge

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Frazier
1 - Mr. Kittel

June 9, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to a telephonic request on May 27, 1964, by Mr. Melvin Eisenberg, of your staff, asking that certain Commission Exhibits be obtained and photographed in any instance where photographs were not previously prepared and provided to the Commission.

Enclosed herewith are three photocopies each of Commission Exhibits numbered 334 through 336, 338 through 343, 822, 822-A, 823 through 827, 829 through 839, 853 through 856, 868 through 870 and 674 through 678, which exhibits were obtained from the Commission by a representative of this Bureau. Commission Exhibits numbered 334 through 336, 338 through 343, 827, 837 through 839, 854 and 868 through 870 are also enclosed. The other Commission Exhibits received will be retained.

BY COURIER SVC.
5 JUN
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 10 1964

J. Edgar Hoover

ENCLOSURE

Enclosures (134)

JUN 10 1964

62-109060

1 - Dallas (100-10461) - Enclosures (118)

NOTE FOR DALLAS: Photocopies of the above-mentioned Commission Exhibits, along with a listing thereof, are enclosed herewith.

NOTE: The telephonic request was received by SA Marion E. Williams of the Laboratory on 5/27/64 and the exhibits were received by SA Robert E. Neill on that same date. Exhibits not originally in Bureau custody are being returned to the Commission.

79 JUN 14 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

HRK:em (10)

4020G

6/9/64

ITEM NO.	COMMISSION'S EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
	#334	Front cover photo of "Life" magazine issue dated 2/21/64
	#335	Photograph of Oswald holding rifle
	#336	Photograph of Oswald holding rifle
	#338	Newspaper clipping from "New York Journal American" dated 2/18/64
	#339	Photograph of man holding rifle, not otherwise identified
	#340	Clipping from "New Orleans Times - Picayune" dated 11/24/63"
	#341	Reproduction of clipping from "New York Times" dated 12/8/63
	#342	Clipping from "New York Journal American" dated 2/23/64 (Article by Bob Considine)
	#343	Reproduction of clipping from "Dallas Morning News" dated 11/26/63
	822	Copy of report of SA John W. Fain dated 5/12/60, Dallas
	822-A	Copy of report by SA John W. Fain dated 7/3/61, at Dallas titled "Lee Harvey Oswald; IS - R"
	823	Copy of report by SA John W. Fain dated 7/10/62, at Dallas titled "Lee Harvey Oswald; IS - R"
	824	Copy of report by SA John W. Fain dated 8/30/62, at Dallas titled "Lee Harvey Oswald; IS - R"
	825	Copy of letter to J. Lee Rankin fr m Director, FBI dated 2/12/64, and enclosures(ten)
	826	Copy of report of SA Milton R. Kaack dated 10/31/63, at New Orleans titled "Lee Harvey Oswald; IS - R - CUBA"
	827	Reproduction of piece of paper bearing writing in Russian script
	829	Copy of report of SA James P. Hosty, Jr., dated 9/10/63, titled "Lee Harvey Oswald; IS - R"
	830	Page 10 and 11 of FBI report (DL 105-1716, JPH:mam)which sets forth connections between Ruth Paine and the Oswalds.

XEROX JUN 10 1964

105-82

ENCLOSURE

ITEM NO.	COMMISSION'S EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
	831	Copy of letter dated 4/27/64, from Director, FBI to J. Lee Rankin, concerning alleged statement of S/ James P. Hosty, Jr.
	832	FD-302 dated 11/22/63, concerning interview of Oswald by Will Fritz, Dallas Police Department
	833	Copy of letter dated 4/3/64, to J. Lee Rankin from Director, FBI, concerning FBI's prior knowledge of Oswald
	834	Copy of letter dated 5/4/64, to J. Lee Rankin from Director, FBI, concerning discussion between staff member and Mr. A. H. Belmont on 5/4/64
	835	Copy of letter dated 2/6/64, to J. Lee Rankin from Director, FBI which denies Oswald as FBI informant
	836	Copy of letter dated 3/31/64, to J. Lee Rankin from Director, FBI concerning FBI liaison with Secret Service
	837	Clipping from "National Enquirer" 5/17/64, issue, regarding association of Ruby and Oswald
	838	Copy of letter dated 11/22/63, to Captain W. P. Cannaway, Dallas Police Department from Lieutenant Jack Revill, Dallas Police Department
	839	Diagram of building housing jail office, Dallas, Texas
	863	Copy of letter dated 5/8/64, to J. Lee Rankin from Director, FBI regarding article from "National Enquirer" dated 5/17/64
	864	Carbon copy of letter from J. Lee Rankin to Director, FBI requesting assurance that Bureau has disseminated all information available
	865	Copy of letter dated 4/30/64, to J. Lee Rankin from Director, FBI regarding dissemination of all available information to Commission

ITEM NO.	COMMISSION'S EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
	866	Memorandum dated 12/2/63, from FBI regarding protection of the President.
	868	Copy of letter dated 4/22/64, to Mr. Richard Helms (CIA) from J. Lee Rankin requesting assurance that all available information has been furnished Commission
	869	Memorandum to J. Lee Rankin from CIA assuring complete dissemination to Commission of all information, 5/4/6
	870	Affidavit of John A. McCone (Director, CIA) regarding CIA's relationship with Oswald
	674	Comparison photomicrograph of fibers from Oswald's shirt and rifle
	675	Comparison photomicrograph of fibers from Oswald's shirt and rifle
	676	Comparison photomicrograph of fibers from Oswald's shirt and rifle
DI	677	Paper sample from first floor, Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	678	Comparison photomicrograph of two pieces of paper

6-9-64

1 - C. D. DeLoach
1 - W. C. Sullivan
(R. E. Lenihan)
1 - Mr. Rogge

Airtel

To: SAC, Dallas (100-10461)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA
IS - R - CUBA

ATTENTION: CRIMINAL SECTION

ReBuairtel 5-20-64, and your airtel 6-4-64, enclosing a letterhead memorandum of the same date relating to certain investigation requested by the President's Commission concerning Dallas Police Department vehicle number 207.

Before dissemination can be made of your letterhead memorandum the following clarification is necessary:

On page 5, paragraph 2, it is indicated Lt. W. R. Fulghum was given a "Special Assignment School." It is not known if this refers to the Texas School Book Depository Building or some other educational institution. Advise and if amended page necessary, submit same.

On page 9, it is indicated Sergeant H. F. Davis was assigned to districts 80 and 90. However, no car assignment is shown. Based on other information in your letterhead memorandum, it would appear he was in car 179 as shown on page 11. Advise and if amended page necessary submit same.

On page 10, it is indicated W. D. Mentzel was assigned to district 91 and car 84. However, on page 2 it is indicated Mentzel was assigned to districts 91 and 92. This is inconsistent and should be changed. If necessary, amended pages should be submitted.

RDR:las (6)

REC-41 4021

MAILED 8
JUN 9 - 1964
COMM-FBI

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO 10 1964

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

JUN 11

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

On page 11, paragraph 1, it would appear that Sergeant Hugh F. Davis was participating in a general assignment. However, on page 3, line 4, it is indicated Davis was in charge of the "90" series. Inasmuch as your write up of Sergeant W. G. Jennings on page 11 discloses his supervisory capacity, this matter should be appropriately clarified with regard to Davis. If Davis was, in fact, acting in a supervisory capacity similar comment should be incorporated in his interview as set out on page 11.

In the interview of Patrolman Jimmy M. Valentine on pages 11 and 12 as well as in the interview of Officer David L. Pate shown on page 14, it is not shown they were questioned concerning whether they knew any of the residents at 1026 North Beckley. It would appear this particular question has significance to the Commission's request and, therefore, if not already done, should be asked of these officers and appropriate pages submitted, amending LHM.

Some other minor corrections are being made to your letterhead memorandum before dissemination. You will be advised of these changes separately.

The above necessary action should be promptly taken and amended pages promptly furnished to the Bureau so this matter can be disseminated to the Commission.

NOTE:

Commission by letter 5-19-64 advised Roberts, the housekeeper at 1026 North Beckley, Dallas, Texas, where Oswald resided at the time of the assassination, had reported that at about 1:00 p.m., on 11-22-63, Dallas Police car Number 207 drove slowly by the front of her premises and honked the horn several times. The Dallas Police Department indicated that car 207 was not in the vicinity at this time. The Commission requests appropriate investigation to determine if any Dallas police cars were in the vicinity of the premises between the hours of 12:00 noon and 2:00 p.m., on 11-22-63.

When this matter is completed, the Commission will be immediately notified.

FBI

Date: 6/9/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO DIRECTOR FBI (105-82555)

FROM SAC DALLAS (100-10461)

SUBJECT LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

Re telephone call from Section Chief W. A. BRANIGAN to Dallas, 6/8/64, concerning MARINA OSWALD's recollections of the "Nixon incident."

It is suggested the following paragraphs be added to the letterhead memorandum submitted by Dallas in this connection under date of 6/6/64:

QUOTE:

Marina Oswald, 629 Belt Line Road, Richardson, Texas, advised on June 8, 1964, to the best of her recollection the words used by Oswald on this occasion were "Nixon is coming and I'm going to take a look." She is positive Oswald said "Nixon." She said she was very familiar with the word "Nixon" and was not familiar at all with the word "Johnson." She pointed out Richard Nixon was well known in Russia and had been even prior to 1960. She said she can recall being familiar with the name Richard Nixon as far back as the famous "kitchen debate" between Nixon and Khrushchev. She said also she can recall seeing news pictures of Nixon with President Eisenhower. She said she can recall seeing Nixon's picture in newsreels in movie theatres in Leningrad and Minsk, Russia. She was well aware of the importance of Richard Nixon prior to the time she met Lee Harvey Oswald.

She pointed out she had not gained any familiarity with the name of President Johnson until after the assassination of President Kennedy.

END QUOTE.

REC-41 105-82555-4022

4/9/64

3 - Bureau
2 - Dallas

WRH:vm (5)

6 JUN 10 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

79 JUN 11 1964

SOVIET UNION

This interview was conducted by SAs RICHARD L. WIEHL and WALLACE R. HEITMAN.

No supplemental letterhead memorandum will be submitted UACB.

1 - Belmont
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley

June 9, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Lee Harvey Oswald

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to the request of Mr. Wesley J. Liebeler of your staff on May 28, 1964, that he be furnished a copy of the exact photograph which was displayed to Mrs. Marguerite Oswald on November 23, 1963, by Special Agent Bardwell D. Odum.

Enclosed are two copies of the exact photograph, same size and same cutaway, of the unidentified individual which was displayed to Mrs. Marguerite Oswald by Special Agent Odum on November 23, 1963. The original of this photograph, maintained in the files of this Bureau, contains on the backside the initials of Special Agent Bardwell D. Odum and is the only photograph that was exhibited to Mrs. Marguerite Oswald by Special Agent Odum.

Also enclosed for the Commission are two copies of an enlargement of the aforementioned photograph.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.
1 60 JUN 9
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (4)

REL:pah
(8)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

79 JUN 11 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

REC-41 19 JUN 10 1964

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62

HO 22A

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE:

On the evening of 11/23/63 SA Odum exhibited a photograph of an unidentified individual which was obtained by CIA in Mexico City. The purpose of such display was to determine if unknown subject possibly known to Mrs. Oswald. Mrs. Oswald could not identify the individual depicted in the photograph, but subsequently claimed this was a photo of Jack Ruby. Commission desires an exact copy of the photograph involved. Reproduction was made by FBI Laboratory from the original photograph of exact size with exact cutaway as photograph displayed by SA Odum.

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - DeLoach
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan
1 - Liaison
1 - Goble

(8) 105-82555

Date: June 10, 1964

To: Director
Central Intelligence Agency

Attention: Deputy Director, Plans

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director

Subject: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

Enclosed are two copies of the report of Special Agent Henry A. Welke dated June 4, 1964, at Norfolk, Virginia, concerning Lee Harvey Oswald.

You will note that the report contains the results of interviews which indicate that Oswald was reported to have been in Tangier, Morocco. Several persons are mentioned in the report as having said Oswald was there.

It is believed this allegation that Oswald was in Tangier, Morocco, should be investigated and you are requested to conduct the necessary inquiries, if possible, to resolve the allegation. Inasmuch as it appears that the President's Commission contemplates the issuance of its report in the near future, it is believed this matter should be handled expeditiously.

Copies of the aforementioned report are being furnished to the President's Commission and it is being advised that this phase of the investigation has been referred to you. This Bureau would appreciate being advised of the results of your investigation.

BY COURIER SVC.
61 JUN 10
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (2)

TNG:pah
(12)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

4 JUN 12 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

REC-47 JUN 10 1964

H022B

Director
Central Intelligence Agency

NOTE:

Reverend and Mrs. Carl Ray Jackson have just returned from Tangier where they worked as missionaries of a radiotist mission. They and their 15-year-old daughter have advised that several people in Tangier mentioned that Lee Harvey Oswald had been there. They furnished the names and addresses of several people in Tangier who gave them this information. The 15-year-old daughter advised that upon seeing a photograph of Oswald in an American newspaper, several days after the assassination, she recognized Oswald as a person she had met in Tangier and told her parents of this. However, she was unable to recall the details of her seeing Oswald. This is the first allegation we have received that Oswald was seen in Tangier, Morocco. It is believed CIA should check out this allegation. The people named by Reverend and Mrs. Jackson as having indicated Oswald had been in Tangier all live there.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
BOSTON, MASS.	DALLAS	6/5/64	6/2-3/64

TITLE OF CASE	REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka	SA DARREL B. CURRIE	ras

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - R - CUBA

REFERENCE:

St. Louis airtel to Director, cc Boston, dated 6/1/64.

- RUC -

COPIES DESTROYED

36 MAR 1 1973

- A* -
COVER PAGE

APPROVED: SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

REC-13

COPIES MADE:

10 - Bureau (105-82555)(RM)

3 - Dallas (100-10461)(RM)

2 - Boston (105-10911)

6 JUN 8 1964

SOVIET SECTION

FCC--695

Dissemination Record of Attached Report				
Agency	AEC Com			
Request Recd.	2 CC			
Date Fwd.	6/23/64			
How Fwd.	Liaison			
By	ING/ljf			

Notations

53 JUN 25 1964

140-22C

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: SA DARREL B. CURRIE
Date: 6/5/64

Office: BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

Field Office File #: 105-10911

Bureau File #: 105-82555

Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - R - CUBA

Synopsis:

RICHARD ALLEN CYR, Needham, Mass., was Marine Corps associate of LEE HARVEY OSWALD at Atsugi, Japan during 1957-1958. CYR recalled minor incident in Marine Corps barracks at Atsugi, Japan when OSWALD accidentally shot himself in the arm and was hospitalized. He was not friendly with OSWALD and knew nothing of his character, associates or habits.

- RUC -

DETAILS:

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Date 6/5/64

1.

RICHARD ALLEN CYR, born October 25, 1938, 10 Riverside Street, Needham, Massachusetts, employed as a patrolman by the Needham, Massachusetts Police Department, furnished the following information:

He enlisted in the U.S. Marines November 28, 1955 and was honorably discharged from active duty November 27, 1958. He was then placed in an inactive reserve status, finally receiving an Honorable Discharge November 27, 1961. He was assigned Serial #1580856.

He was assigned at the Atsugi Naval Air Base, Atsugi, Japan from approximately November 7, 1956 to about February, 1958 when he was returned to the United States.

In about November, 1957, he first learned that LEE HARVEY OSWALD had been assigned to his squadron at Atsugi. This was a Marine Air Control Squadron known as Macs 1, consisting of about 117 men.

CYR's duties were radar and radio operator and OSWALD was assigned to maintenance of electronic equipment as near as he could recall. They were not on the same crew and had no contact on the job.

CYR does not recall how he first came to know OSWALD was in the Squadron and knew him only as another Marine. OSWALD moved into the same barracks as CYR, when he arrived at Atsugi and occupied quarters in a cubicle located about 30-40 feet from CYR on the first floor of the barracks. There were about 25 or 30 Marines located in the area of the barracks between CYR and OSWALD and CYR had no direct association with OSWALD.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

CYR recalled an incident which occurred about two months after OSWALD's arrival when, one evening after dark, CYR heard a noise in the barracks, which sounded like a "rifle going off". CYR and other Marines in the barracks walked in the direction of the noise and found that it had come from OSWALD's area. When he, CYR, arrived, several other Marines, unknown to CYR, were already there and OSWALD was sitting on his locker. CYR recalled that OSWALD said something like, "It seems as though I have shot myself." CYR recalled seeing a small amount of blood on the floor near OSWALD and a little blood on one of OSWALD's arms. The injury did not appear serious to CYR and someone had already called a hospital corpsman and OSWALD was taken to sick bay.

CYR did not recall seeing any gun at the time of the incident, but said he understood that someone who had gone to the scene had supposedly picked up a gun from OSWALD's area. This was said to be a .22 caliber, nickel-plated Derringer revolver. There was some talk around the barracks that OSWALD had been loading this gun when it had fallen to the floor and accidentally discharged. CYR stated he did not know whether this gun belonged to OSWALD or how it came into his possession.

CYR stated that this incident was of such a minor nature that nobody thought much about it and that he does not recall any further conversation concerning it.

CYR stated that following this incident, OSWALD never returned to the barracks, but that he did see OSWALD again aboard the LST "CAYUGA COUNTY" when the squadron was on maneuvers en route to the island of Ie Shima, probably about two months after the shooting incident. CYR had no association with OSWALD on the ship and in February, 1958, he, CYR, was transferred back to the United States and never saw OSWALD again.

CYR stated he cannot recall ever having had any conversation with OSWALD and, therefore, knew nothing of his character, his associates or his habits. He did not know any of OSWALD's friends or what he did during off duty hours. He considered that OSWALD was rather quiet around the barracks and possibly had no close friends. He said that except for the shooting incident in the barracks, OSWALD was never the subject of any conversation among other Marines, to his knowledge.

CYR stated that following the assassination of President KENNEDY, he saw pictures of OSWALD in the newspapers and on television and read of OSWALD's service in the United States Marines. He recognized the pictures of OSWALD as the same individual he had known at Atsugi Naval Air Base.

CYR had no other information concerning OSWALD or the assassination of President KENNEDY.

Laboratory Transmittal Form
7-73

FBI
LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

1 - Mr. Frazier
1 - Mr. Jevons
1 - Office Tickler
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Lenihan (Encls. 2)

To: FBI, Dallas (100-10461)

Date: June 5, 1964

NSPI

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA.,
IS - R - CUBA

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

FBI File No.
Lab. No. 105-32555
PC-80761 BX

Examination requested by: FBI, Dallas

Reference: Airtel 5/14/64

Examination requested: Firearms - Miscellaneous

MAILED 20
JUN 1 - 1964
COMM-FBI

Remarks:

The rifle listed as C320 in the enclosed report has been photographed in the assembled condition and in the disassembled condition. Two sets of photographs, each set consisting of two photographs, are enclosed. One set is for the completion of your file. The second set should accompany the copy of the investigative report prepared by your office which is signed by the SAC and forwarded to the Bureau. This set will become the Bureau's file set.

REC-46

It will not be necessary for the Dallas Office to prepare the usual two copies of the investigative report for the President's Commission since the information in the enclosed report was furnished to the Commission by letter dated 5/27/64, along with two sets of the photographs.

In any correspondence with the Commission, the "C" number of the rifle should be used rather than the "Q" number.

Enclosures (4) (2 Lab report, 2 sets of photographs)

1 - 62-109060
ENCLOSURE ATTACHED
Enclosures to yellow file copy 105-82555 (2)

RAF:bsm (14)

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

FILE REVIEW

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

JUN 17 1964

PREVIOUS RECORD OF Rifle IN 105-82553-39 41 1 1 1

7-1b

REPORT
of the

FBI
LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

To: FBI, Dallas

Date: June 5, 1964
FBI File No. 105-82555
Lab. No. PC-80761 EX

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA.,
IS - R - CUBA

Specimens received 5/18/64

Q579 C320 U. S. Rifle, caliber .30-06, Model 1903 (Rock Island Arsenal), Serial No. 66091, obtained from Robert Adrian Taylor

Results of examination:

The correct description of the rifle obtained from Robert Adrian Taylor is as listed above. This rifle has been designated as C320 for record purposes. Examination of C320 showed that the upper and lower bands have been removed, the front portion of the stock has been cut off, the wooden handguard originally covering the top of the barrel has been removed, the rear sight has been removed and replaced with telescopic sight mount blocks and the bolt handle has been ground down and bent so that it would not strike the telescopic sight tube when the bolt is operated. All other parts appear to be original, unaltered parts. The rifle has the standard length of 43 1/4". The barrel has not been shortened. The length of the longest portion (barrel and receiver) is 31 7/8". The stock portion is 28 3/4" long which is less that the standard length of 40 1/8" for a "non-sporterized" stock.

C320 is being returned to Dallas under separate cover by Railway Express.

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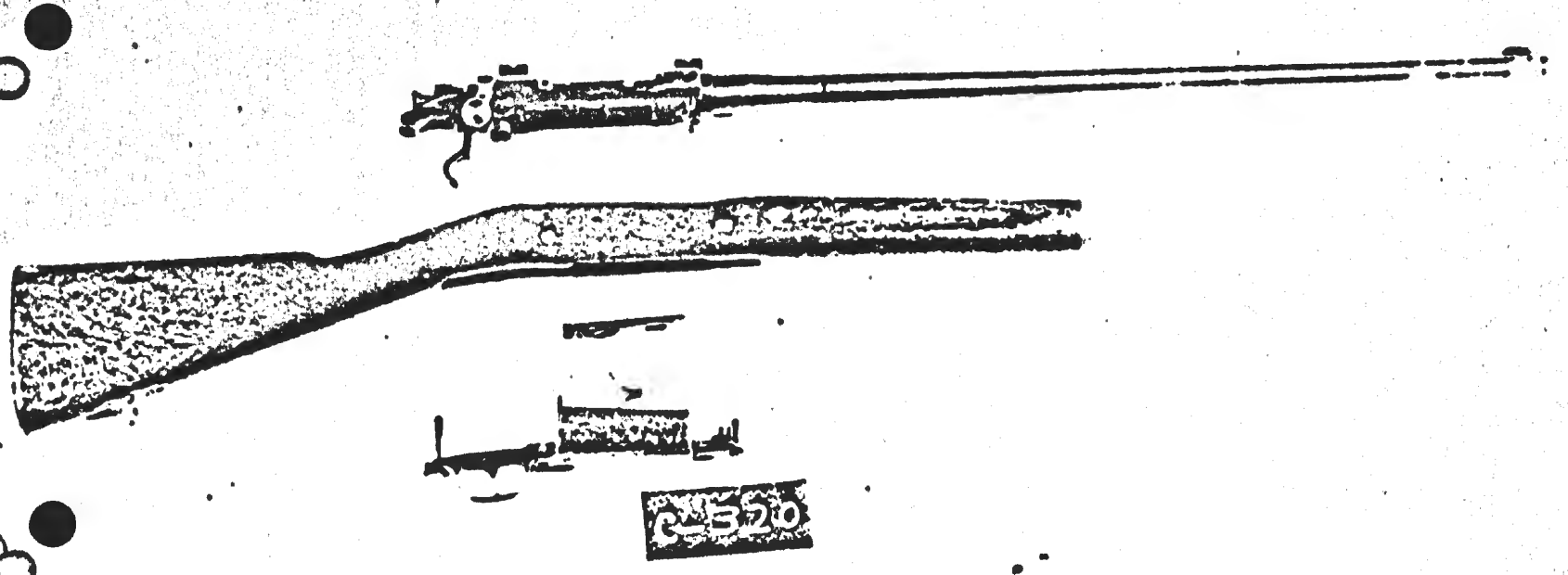
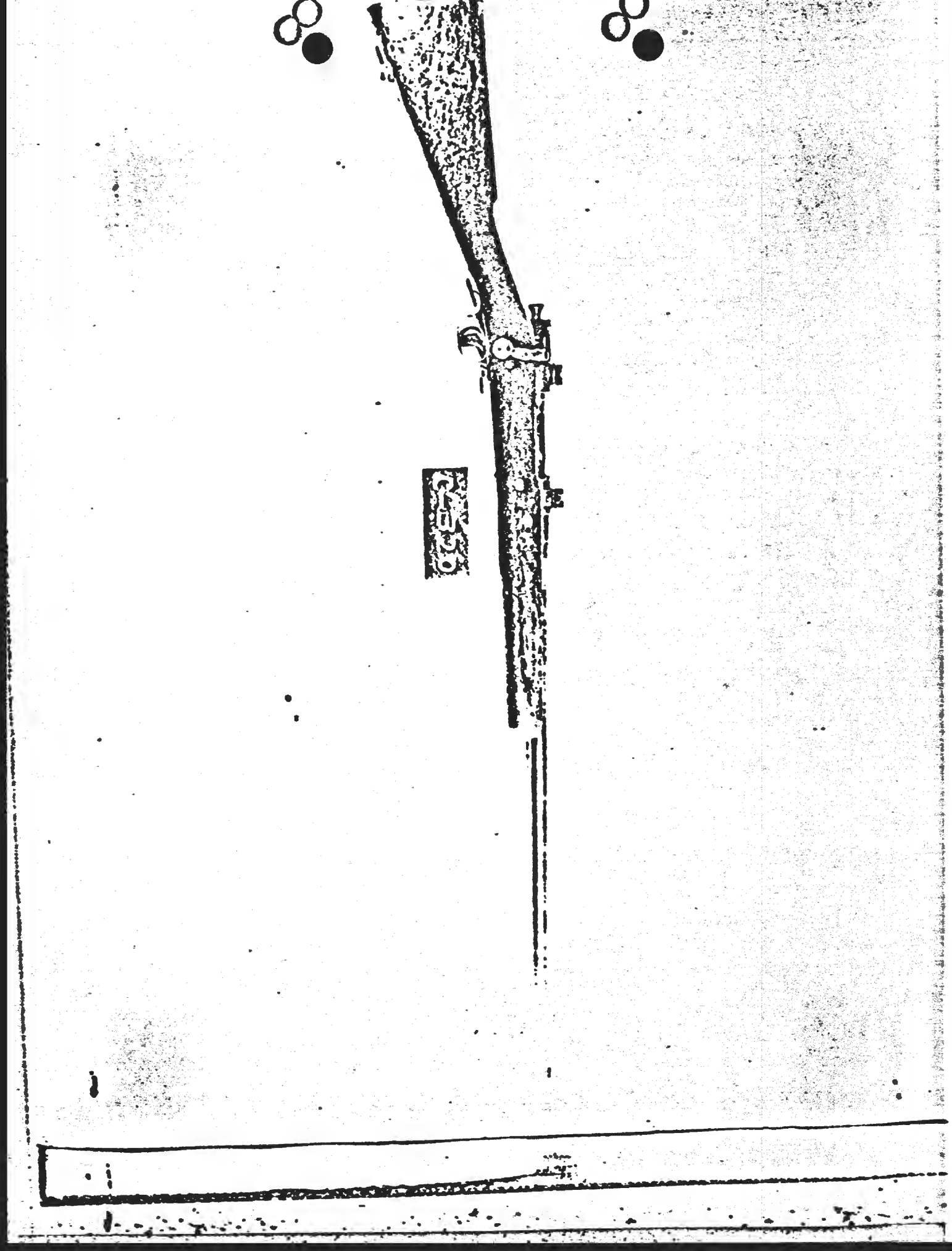
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

RAF:bsm (14)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐


C-320



1 - Mr. Stokes

6-9-64

AIRTEL

TO: LEGAL ATTACHE, MEXICO CITY (105-3702)

FROM: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

This deals with interview of bus driver, Alvaro Ibarra, of the Del Norte Lines per 5-20-64 FD 302 of two pages, two copies of which are enclosed herewith.

If the unchallenged remarks of Ibarra re date stamps on back of tickets are correct, they would tend to establish that the travel of H. O. Lee on Bus 373 10-3-63 to Laredo was incorrect. This the Bureau does not believe to be so.

Ascertain from Del Norte Lines whether or not the remarks of Ibarra are correct. Note that ticket of H. O. Lee was stamped September 30, 1963, and bore name on stamp of "J. Gascon." Your letterhead of 4-7-64 on page 11 shows that Juan Gascon is ticket agent of Del Norte Lines.

Spell out significance of date stamp on back of tickets issued by Del Norte Lines. Is stamp indicative of date issued or purchased or as stated by Ibarra, date of the travel?

MAILED 11
JUN 10 1964
COMM-FBI

REC 7 105-82555-4027

Encs. (2)

1 - San Antonio (105-2909)
1 - Dallas (100-10461)

JUN 10 1964

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (Route thru for review)

JCS:hrt
(7) NOTE PAGE TWO

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
W. C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

4 JUN 12 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

Airtel to Mexico City
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

NOTE:

There is a problem re the ticket that was issued to H. O. Lee (Oswald) for travel from Mexico City to Laredo 10/2-3/63 via the Mexican Del Norte Line Bus. The trip envelope shows that 13 passengers were aboard bus in question; however, there were 20 tickets within the envelope. The bus driver says that if the date stamps on backs of tickets differ from the date stamps on face of the envelope, the company headquarters erred in intermingling extra tickets which wound up within the envelope. He maintains that if the date stamps on the backs of the tickets coincide with the date stamps on the face of the envelope, the error was his.

In all probability, the date stamps on the tickets indicate the date the ticket was purchased or issued rather than the date of the travel. It is necessary that we establish this for if the driver is right, his statement would tend to show that H. O. Lee was not a passenger on the bus in question.

FBI

Date: 4/21/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555) ATTN.: FBI LABORATORY

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS - R - CUBA

ReBurad, 4/17/64.

Being transmitted under separate cover, air mail, registered, special delivery, are eight 25-foot rolls of exposed 35 mm Kodak High Contrast Copy Safety Film. The exposures are photographs of the rental records of Mrs. BERTHA CARDELIA (VOGLE) CHEEK's properties at Dallas, Texas, during the years 1958 to 1961, inclusive, and for the year 1963.

They were made as requested by the President's Commission, who made arrangements with Mrs. CHEEK. Mrs. CHEEK stated the records were never examined by any member of the President's Commission; however, a member of the Commission did request permission to photograph the records. Mrs. CHEEK advised the records for 1958-1961 cover rooming and boarding houses owned and/or operated by her at 5212, 5302 and 5430 Gaston Avenue, Dallas, Texas. She did not have individual locations listed on the individual rental record of each renter, roomer, boarder or worker.

ENCLOSURE

The records for 1963 cover properties in Dallas at the following addresses:

3 - Bureau
1 - Package (AIR MAIL, REGISTERED, SPECIAL DELIVERY)
2 - Dallas
AEC/ds
(6)

ENCLOSURE ON BULKY RAMP

APR 22 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

DL 100-10461

3914 Swiss Avenue (10-unit apartment building)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
CHICAGO	DALLAS	6/2/64	6/1/64

TITLE OF CASE

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka

REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
DENNIS W. SHANAHAN	mjs

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS-R-CUBA

REFERENCES: Bureau airtel to Chicago dated 5/27/64.
Report of SA DENNIS W. SHANAHAN dated 5/22/64, at Chicago.

- P -

ADMINISTRATIVE

One copy of this report is sent to St. Louis for information since that office has investigative leads in this matter.

31

A*
COVER PAGE

APPROVED _____ SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

COPIES MADE:
10 - Bureau (105-82555)
4 - Dallas (100-10461)
1 - St. Louis (105-3665) (Info)
2 - Chicago (62-6115)

6 COPIES DESTROYED

36 MAR 1 1973 CC - 645 RB

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

11 | 4029 REC-49

12 JUN 8

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency	Pres. Comm.		
Request Recd.	6CC		
Date Fwd.	6/23/64		
How Fwd.	Courier		
By	[illegible]		

Notations: Sur. Rt. re SOVIET ACTION

64 JUN 23 1964

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: SA DENNIS W. SHANAHAN Office: Chicago
Date: 6/2/64

Field Office File #: 62-6115 Bureau File #: 105-82555

Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY -R-CUBA

Synopsis: ROBERT ALLEN FELDE, date of birth 6/1/38, enlisted in United States Marine Corps at Chicago on 7/17/56 at age 18. Took "Boot" training at San Diego from July to October, 1956; at Camp Pendleton, California from October, 1956, to discharge in July, 1958. Did not know OSWALD and has never been interviewed by any press representative regarding OSWALD. Did not know an ALLEN FELDE in Marine Corps but has younger brother named ALLEN FELDE, age 17 at present, who enlisted in Marine Corps one month ago and is now at Camp Pendleton.

- P -

DETAILS: AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ROBERT ALLEN FELDE, 4448 North Mobile Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, advised that he was born in Chicago, Illinois, on June 1, 1938. He said he enlisted in the United States Marine Corps, at Chicago, Illinois, on July 17, 1956, at which time he was 18 years old.

FELDE said he received his "Boot" training at the Marine Corps station at San Diego, California, from July to October, 1956. He was then transferred to Camp Pendleton, California, where he served until his discharge in July, 1958.

FELDE reiterated that he did not know LEE HARVEY OSWALD as a fellow Marine nor did he know any other Marine whose name was ALLEN FELDE and who served with him in the Corps. He added that his younger brother, ALLEN FELDE, age 17, enlisted in the Marine Corps last month and is now stationed at Camp Pendleton, California.

FELDE advised that he has never been interviewed by anyone from "Life" Magazine or by any press representative concerning OSWALD or his Marine Corps Service.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave., N. E.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20002

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

MAY 18 1964

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

We note that one of the photographs purporting to depict the house of Major General Edwin A. Walker, which photograph has been marked as Commission Exhibit 5 and as FBI inventory number 369, has been mutilated in such a way as to obliterate the license number of an automobile which appears in the photograph. Would you please advise concerning the circumstances under which and from whom your Bureau obtained the above photograph and as to whether or not the picture was so mutilated at the time it came into your possession or into the possession of any other person or organization from whom you may have obtained it.

We would also appreciate having the automobile in question identified. Since the photograph purports to depict General Walker's house, the General could probably identify the automobile, as well as the house itself.

105-82555-
NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 19 1964

- 1 -

ENCLOSURE

SEVEN

We also note that the photograph appears to have traces of ink or some similar substance on its face. Would you please advise whether or not such substance was on the photograph when you received it and, if not, how it came to be on the photograph.

The photograph in question depicts several trees and shrubs, which do not appear to have any leaves on them. We note that pictures taken in the vicinity of General Walker's house by the Dallas Police Department on April 10, 1963 show some of the same shrubs which appear to be well covered with leaves. Could you advise as to the approximate date on which Commission Exhibit 5 was taken by examination of the condition of the trees and shrubs shown in that picture.

For your possible assistance we enclose the two photographs mentioned as having been taken by the Dallas Police Department, which have been marked, respectively, "A" and "B". Would you please return them after they have served your purposes.

Could you advise, on the basis of the shadows appearing in Commission Exhibit 5 as to the approximate time of day at which it was taken.

On the basis of the interview set forth at page 439 of the report of Special Agent Robert P. Gemberling dated March 10, 1964 at Dallas, Texas, we assume that, to the knowledge of your Bureau, there is no

negative of Commission Exhibit 5 in existence.

We return Commission Exhibit 5 for your use in connection with the investigation we are requesting.

Your continued cooperation is most appreciated.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

enclosures

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen (Mr. Malley)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Mr. Lenihan)
1 - Mr. Conrad

5/15/64

105-82555

Airtel

To: SAC, Dallas

From: Director, FBI (62-109060)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
REQUEST OF THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION

There are attached two copies of a letter from The Commission dated May 13, 1964, requesting additional investigation regarding the photograph of the house of Major General Edwin A. Walker, which has been marked as Commission Exhibit 5 and as FBI inventory number 369. It is requested that you furnish the information requested in the attached letter. The FBI Laboratory will handle the first paragraph on page two regarding the ink or similar substance on the face of the photograph since this is a result of the fingerprint examination and the photograph you made of the exhibit in Dallas before it was submitted does not contain the stains. The FBI Laboratory will also handle paragraph four on page two regarding the time of day the photograph was taken. Regarding the last paragraph on page two the Laboratory has found no original negative for this photograph among the items submitted by your office.

A copy of the photograph, Item 369, is attached along with copies of the photographs taken by the Dallas Police Department which are described in paragraph three on page two of the Commission letter.

Every effort should be made to expedite this investigation since it is possible The President's Commission may wind up the investigation at an early date. You must insure the Commission's specific requests are appropriately complied with in each instance and the results of the investigation should be incorporated in a suitable letterhead memorandum for immediate dissemination to the Commission without need for revision and/or correction.

Enclosures (5)

Coordinate with Div 6

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Rozzo
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Frazier
1 - Mr. Shaneyfelt

105-[illegible]

June 3, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated May 13, 1964, requesting additional information regarding a photograph purporting to depict the house of General Edwin Walker, which has been marked as Commission Exhibit 5. There are attached four copies of a memorandum dated May 22, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, covering the investigation requested in your letter.

Regarding the traces of ink, or some similar substance, on the face of Exhibit 5, it has been determined that this was not on the photograph when received by this Bureau and that the stains are the result of the fingerprint examination conducted on this exhibit. It is not possible to determine the approximate time of day when this photograph was taken. Based on shadows appearing in the photograph, because there are no definite shadows and it has been established that the photograph was made under cloudy or cloudy-bright conditions under which no specific shadows result.

The photographs which you submitted that were taken by the Dallas Police Department, marked "A" and "B," and Commission Exhibit 5 are returned herewith. This Bureau has not received, during this investigation, a negative of the photograph represented by Commission Exhibit 5.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (7)

62-109060

1 - Dallas (100-10461)

LLS:ern (13)

RECEIVED - COPIED

(SEE NOTE NEXT PAGE)

BY COURIER SVC.
5-7 PM
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Dalbeck
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room

ORIGINAL FILED IN

NOTE: By letter dated May 13, 1964, the Commission requested additional information regarding a photograph of Walker's house (Commission Exhibit 5). This photograph bears blue stains on the face and the license plate is torn from the car. They requested whether or not the picture was in this condition when received. Investigation shows that the license was torn from the photograph when received, but the blue stains were from fingerprint examination. They also requested that the approximate date and time of day the photograph was made be determined, if possible. Dallas has furnished letterhead memoranda regarding their investigation and these are being furnished to the Commission. Based on construction in the background of one photograph, the date of the picture has been established as approximately March 9 and 10, 1963. The Commission requested whether or not the negative was available. No negative is known to exist.

NOTE: It is noted that the Commission letter suggests the possibility of identifying the automobile in one of the photographs through interview with General Walker. Dallas airtel 5/25/64 states that Walker is a very controversial figure and any contact with him would undoubtedly cause him to alert the press media concerning the nature of the inquiries. Dallas recommends that Walker not be interviewed since their investigation has resulted in information that the automobile most likely is the car of one Charles F. Kilhr who is a frequent visitor to the Walker residence.

LLS:cmh

6/4/64

AIRTEL

TO DIRECTOR, FBI (100-409763)

FROM LEGAT, LONDON (100-3247)(P)

MARK LANE
SM- C

Lee Oswald

Re New York LHM 5/22/64 advising of subject's proposed travel to Europe, departing the United States 5/22/64.

Enclosed LHM sets forth an article which appeared in the Manchester, England "Guardian" of 6/4/64. The article was brought to the attention of [redacted] on 6/4/64 with a request for information pertaining to the composition of the "Who Killed Kennedy Committee" which is to be established in England.

This matter will continue to be followed and the Bureau advised.

105-82555-

NOT RECORDED
189 JUN 19 1964

(3) - Bureau (5 encls.)
1 - Liaison Section (sent direct)
1 - London
JTM:rn
(5)

[redacted]
189 JUN 19 1964

1 ENCLOSURE

ORIGINAL FILED IN

66 JUN 22 1964

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

June 4, 1964

MARK LANE

On June 4, 1964 the Manchester, England "Guardian," newspaper published in England, contained an article which is quoted hereinafter as follows:

"WHO KILLED KENNEDY?

"A 'Who Killed Kennedy Committee' is to be formed in this country to support and publicise the activities of New York attorney Mark Lane. Lane is devoting himself to lecturing in the United States and Europe on his doubts regarding the official version of the Dallas tragedy. In spite of fears for his safety, Lane recently spoke to a large meeting in Dallas itself. Invitations to join the committee are being sent out by Bertrand Russell who will meet him for the first time next week during Lane's four day visit to London. The letters of invitation say that the evidence presented by Lane to the Warren Commission is 'so startling and so impressive' that it needs to be put before the British public until the questions he raises have been satisfactorily answered. Lane, who is persuaded of Oswald's probable innocense refuses to speculate about the identity of the true killers.

"Sir Compton Mackenzie and Mr. J.B. Priestley are among those who have agreed to join the committee, which will complement a similar American committee. Its full composition will be announced during Lane's visit, which is expected to open with a press and television conference at London airport on Tuesday."

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-409763) 6/5/64

SAC, NEW YORK (100-117844)(-P-)

MARK LANE
SM-C
(OO:NY)

Enclosed are two record albums entitled, "The Oswald Case-Mark Lane's Testimony to the Warren Commission", each containing two records and a pamphlet.

The 5/30/64 issue of the "National Guardian" contained an advertisement reflecting that the Citizens Committee of Inquiry (CCI) was selling the enclosed album for $5.95.

On 6/3/64, under a suitable pretext SAS FENTON T. SCHOLL and RONALD E. YOUNG purchased the above albums at the office of the CCI, 156-5th Ave., NY, NY.

The albums are being submitted to the Bureau as the Bureau may wish to furnish the Warren Commission one of the albums.

The NYO is retaining only a photostat of the pamphlet which includes the text of LANE's speech in the album.

NYO investigation continuing.

4 - Bureau (Encls. 2)(RM)
(2 - 100-409763)
(1 - 105-82555)(LEE HARVEY OSWALD)
(1 - 100-)(CITIZENS COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY)
1 - New York (105-38431)(LEE HARVEY OSWALD)(312)
1 - New York (100-152725)(CCI)(45)
1 - New York (100-117844)
RFY:tml
(7)

NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 19 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

58 JUN 22 1964

Report Form
FD-263 (Rev. 5-12-55)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
ALBUQUERQUE	DALLAS	6/8/64	6/4 - 8/64

TITLE OF CASE	REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.	SA STUART J. CAMERON	gcp

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS-R-CUBA

XXXXXX REFERENCE:

Albuquerque teletype to Bureau and Dallas, 6/8/64.

- RUC -

LEADS:

DALLAS DIVISION

AT DALLAS, TEXAS

Will, through inquiry at the Bell Helicopter Plant, Luby's Cafeteria and other appropriate sources, attempt to identify, locate and interview the unknown male described by ED BUCK, Santa Fe, N.M.

6 COPIES DESTROYED

- A* -

COVER PAGE

APPROVED: SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

COPIES MADE:

(10) - Bureau (105-82555) (RM)
4 - Dallas (100-10461) (RM)
2 - Albuquerque (105-991)

4030

14 JUN 10 1964

SOVIET SECTION
NOTES-LEMOS

ICC-645RB
64 JUN 23 1964

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: SA STUART J. CAMERON Office: ALBUQUERQUE
Date: 6/8/64

File Number: AQ 105-991 Bureau File No.: 105-82555

Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY -R - CUBA

Synopsis:

ED BUCK, lawyer, Santa Fe, N.M., formerly attended Southern Methodist University at Dallas, Texas. In April or May, 1963, while eating at Luby's Cafeteria near the campus, an unknown male made pro-Castro statements to BUCK. The unknown male claimed to have met a former Marine named OSWALD who had a Russian wife. The unknown male said OSWALD was taking a job in a book depository in Dallas where he was working. The unknown male also worked at the Bell Helicopter Plant near Dallas. Description set forth.

- RUC -

DETAILS:

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of any kind. It is the property of the FBI, and is a loan to your agency; it and/or its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ED BUCK, [redacted] esident of 115 A West Sa[redacted]Fe Avenue, and an emplcyee of the legal department of the State Land Office, Santa Fe, New Mexico, furnished the following information.

He related that while he was a student at the Law School of Southern Methodist University (SMU) in Dallas, Texas, he was in the habit of eating breakfast on Sunday mornings at Luby's Cafeteria, which is located directly across from the University campus.

On several occasions while he was eating at this cafeteria on Sunday mornings, he noticed a tall slender man in the cafeteria and on one occasion in either April or May of 1963, this man was standing next to him, BUCK, in the line at the steam table. This man, whose name is unknown to BUCK, struck up a conversation regarding Cuba, the general tenor of which was that this man did not feel that the United States was being fair in its treatment of FIDEL CASTRO and expressed a favorable attitude toward the CASTRO regime in Cuba. This unknown man then asked BUCK if the latter had met a man who had recently moved to Dallas after marrying a Russian woman in Russia. He noted that this man was a former Marine and that his name was OSWALD. This man stated that he had met OSWALD through another person in Ft. Worth and mentioned that OSWALD was taking a job in a book depository in Dallas where the unknown man had been working.

This same man commented that he was a designer at the Bell Helicopter Plant located between Dallas and Ft. Worth, Texas, and in addition he was employed in a book depository where the school books are kept. He stated that he liked to come to the cafeteria near SMU because of the conversations he got into with the students from the University.

BUCK described this man with whom he conversed in Luby's Cafeteria as follows:

Sex	Male
Race	White

On 6/4/64 at Santa Fe, New Mexico File # AQ 105-931

by SA WIRT R. JONES/gcp Date dictated 6/5/64

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Age	Approximately 35 years
Height	6'2"
Weight	160 lbs.
Build	Very slender
Hair	Black
Eyes	Extremely blue
Face	Long
Scars	None noted

BUCK stated that he had no other means of identifying this unknown man, but that he was certain he would recognize a photograph of the man if he saw one.

He said that he had not furnished this information previously as he felt that the FBI had probably already received it from other sources. He advised he is not sure that the unknown man actually worked at the Texas Book Depository, but that this person merely stated he was employed at some depository which handled school books.

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 105-82555

SERIAL NO. 4032 B and 4031

PAGE NO.

NO. OF PAGES 4

SECTION NO.

171

CIA

REFERRAL

FBI

Date: 6/16/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO DIRECTOR FBI (105-82555)

FROM SAC DALLAS (100-10461)

SUBJECT LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

Re Bureau airtel to DL 6/15/64.

A review of the transcript of the testimony of SA JAMES P. HOSTY, Jr., by Agent HOSTY reflects the following minor errors which are brought to the attention of the Bureau:

Page 6009, Line 1, "Fain retired from the" strike directly.
" Line 6, "turn into a pending"
" Line 19, "Oak_Cliff"

Page 6010, Line 6, "214 Neely"
" Line 7, "Oak_Cliff"
" Line 10, "Neely"

Page 6011, Line 11, "we open cases or reopen cases."
" Line 20, "like I said"

Page 6012, Line 4, "Neely"

Page 6015, Line 12, "they had had previous"
" Line 14, "we were aware"
" Line 22, "June, and the early part of July"

Page 6017, Line 5, "as to whether they were"

Page 6020, Line 17, "New Orleans office in which I"

NOT RECORDED

(3) - Bureau (RegisteredMail)
2 - Dallas
JPH:vm
(5)

Approved: _____ Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

PERS. REC. UNIT

Page 6024, Line 23, "license plate driven by a woman"

Page 6025, Line 4, "Dallas was then"
" Line 4, "and the case was"

Page 6033, Line 15, "as I said"
" Line 23, "FBI Agent. She was very cordial."
" Line 24, "As I said"

Page 6034, Line 6, "Oak Cliff"

Page 6036, Line 1, "I have had"
" Line 3, "They see FBI or police."
" Line 5, "like I said."

Page 6038, Line 14, "A piece of paper off my tablet"

Page 6044, Line 14, "Not more than"

Page 6046, Line 6, "Marxist. That would"
" Line 19, "greater disposition"

Page 6051, Line 12, "Nov. 4th"

Page 6052, Line 18, "that is entirely all"
" Line 25, "a carbon copy"

Page 6053, Line 8, "in our division, and there is no more that needs to be done"

Page 6058, Line 7, "all the reports"

Page 6062, Line 6, "I could now"

Page 6063, Line 5, "J. Gordon Shanklin"

Page 6064, Line 16, "but as I said"

Page 6065, Line 19, "Pres. Kennedy, that is some picketing"

Page 6069, Line 2, "for the first time after the assassination"
" Line 20, "I then took the file to the Agent in Charge"

Page 6070, Line 14, "who called from the Dallas Police Department"

Page 6071, Line 4, "I mean at this point I was just given this"
" Line 19, "car at the head of the ramp"
" Line 20, "down the ramp to park their car"

Page 6072, Line 12, "came into Revill's mind at this time"

Page 6073, Line 22, "It was to refute"

Page 6077, Line 1, "Mr. Redlich"

Page 6087, Line 4, "Oak Cliff"
" Line 7, "Tippit"

Page 6088, Line 22, "manner towards us"

Page 6090, Line 4, "Chief Curry"
" Line 6, "too much. He being on the chief level"

Page 6092, last line, "I then went to the"

Page 6096, Line 9, "January sometime, possibly February"

Page 6102, Line 18, "It was the instructions we had"

Page 6103, Line 2, "Well yes, or a single person"

Page 6104, second to last line, "if it is all right"

DL 100-10461

Page 6048, Line 14, and Page 6053, Lines 16 and 17, refer to a report of November 29. Although this was the date that SA HOSTY testified to, after a review of Dallas files, it has been determined that the date should have been December 2, 1963, the report of SA WARREN C. DeBRUEYS. The Bureau may wish to point this out to the President's Commission.

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 6/18/64

Re memo Branigan to Sullivan, 6/12/64, wherein it was recommended and approved that SAs Hosty and Quigley and former SA Fain be afforded an opportunity to review their testimony before the Commission for accuracy. In attached airtel from Dallas, SA Hosty noted a number of minor errors in the Commission's transcript regarding his testimony, largely involving misspellings, improper tense of verbs and minor omissions or incomplete sentences. It is recommended that Inspector Malley contact Mr. Rankin of the Commission re these minor errors and determine if the Commission desires to correct Hosty's transcript maintained by the Commission.

REL:pah
(2)

1 31 B

FD-36 (Rev. 12-12-58)

FBI

REC-49

Date: 6/3/64

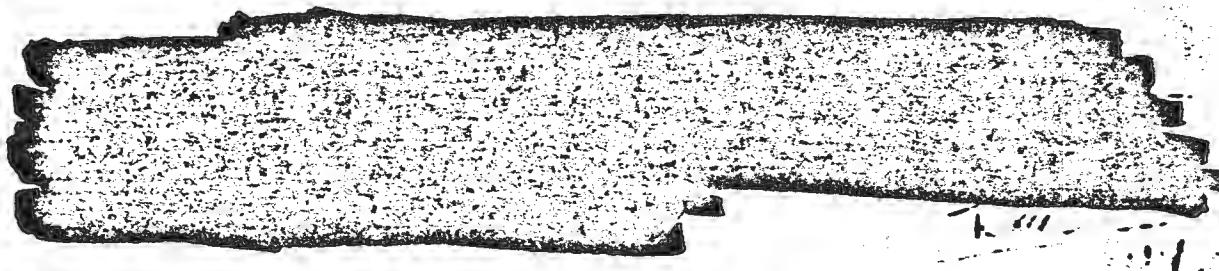
Transmit the following in CONFIDENTIAL
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL, REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555) ATTN.: SECTION CHIEF WILLIAM A. BRANIGAN

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS - R - CUBA



There is enclosed, per request of Mr. BRANIGAN, the original cut-down photograph of the unidentified individual which was exhibited to Mrs. MARGUERITE C. OSWALD by SA ODUM on November 23, 1963. On the back of this photograph there appear the initials of SA ODUM.

Enc. (1)
RPG/ds ENCLOSURE ATTACHED
(5)

REC-49

105-82555-4032

Classified by 2040
Exempt from GDS Category 2 & 3
Date of Declassification Indefinite
7/15/77 CP 6/2

15 JUN 4 1964

Let to Rankin
6/9/64 Yuri Ivanovich Krasilnikov
Soviet Embassy

CONFIDENTIAL

53 JUN 16 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

Date: 6/8/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM LEGAT, LONDON (62-359) (P)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Remycab 5/26/64 and Bureau routing slip 5/13/64 which enclosed copy of State Department telegram to American Consulate, Liverpool.

As of 6/8/64 no additional information known regarding the date of publication for the English edition of "Les Roses Rouges de Dallas". According to available information the publisher still plans to bring out the book in June or July 1964.

Also for the information of the Bureau, the signed affidavit requested of Mr. and Mrs. JOHN B. MC FARLAND of Liverpool re their knowledge of subject has been taken by the American Consulate in Liverpool and was forwarded to the State Department, Washington, D. C. about 5/29/64. A copy of the affidavit is being obtained by this office and will be furnished to the Bureau as soon as it is received.

REC-49 105-82555-4033

2 JUN 11 1964

(3) - Bureau
1 - Liaison Section (sent direct)
1 - London
ACM:rn
(5)

SOVIET ACTION

cc - Mr. Fort

2 JUN 15 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

Date: 6/[illegible]

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, HOUSTON (105-1291)(P)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA
(OO: Dallas)

RE: San Antonio airtel to Bureau dated 5/28/64.

Enclosed for Los Angeles and San Francisco are two copies of referenced airtel.

Two extra copies of this airtel are being furnished the Bureau for transmittal to Legat, Mexico City, inasmuch as investigation may be required in Mexico to locate EULALIO RODRIGUEZ if he is not located in California. No leads are being suggested for Legat, Mexico City, at this time.

For the information of Los Angeles and San Francisco, by airtel dated 4/28/64, Legat, Mexico, reported that OSWALD is believed to have traveled under the name H. O. LEE from Mexico City to Laredo, Texas, via buses of the Transportes Del Norte Bus Company. He reportedly left Mexico City at 8:30 AM on 10/2/63 on board bus number 332 which required a change at Monterrey to Transportes Del Norte Bus No. 373.

5 - Bureau (RM)(AM)
2 - Legat, Mexico - 105-3702) REC-49
2 - Dallas (100-10461)(RM)(AM)
2 - Los Angeles (105-15823)(Enc. 2)(RM)(AM) 105-XX-[illegible]-4034
2 - San Francisco (89-58)(Enc. 2)(RM)(AM)
2 - San Antonio (105-2909)(Info)(RM)(AM)
2 - Houston

cc Wick

JUN 30 1964

ED:vk
(15)

cc Roper

SOVIET SECTION

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

79 JUN 23 1964

He arrived at Laredo, Texas, at approximately 2 AM on the morning of 10/3/63. He was assigned seat number 12, a window seat located four rows from the front on the driver's side. It is believed he departed Laredo at 3 AM on 10/3/63 on a Greyhound bus en route to Dallas, Texas, via San Antonio.

One of the passengers who boarded bus number 332 at Mexico City and traveled to Laredo was ANASTASIO RUIZ MEZA, a resident of Mexico City, who was seated in seat number 15 on bus number 332. MEZA also departed Laredo at 3 AM on 10/3/63 for the trip north. He identified a profile photograph of OSWALD as being that of an American youth whom he first recalled as having boarded the bus number 373 at Monterrey.

It is noted information in referenced San Antonio airtel indicates MEZA has identified an individual believed to be EULALIO RODRIGUEZ as a person who sat next to him on the bus from Mexico City to Laredo on 10/2 - 3/63. This individual was destined for Houston, Texas.

The following investigation was conducted at Houston, Texas, by SA EDWIN DALRYMPLE:

Indices of the Houston Office contained no references identifiable with EULALIO RODRIGUEZ. The Houston, Texas, City Directory and Telephone Directory contained no listing identifiable with RODRIGUEZ.

On 6/3/64, [redacted] Credit Bureau of Greater Houston, advised her agency received a credit inquiry on 12/3/63 from the Ford Motor Company at Houston concerning one EULALIO RODRIGUEZ, wife MARIA, described as 62 years of age in 1963. This individual was then residing at 4515 Sharman, Houston, Texas, and had previously resided at Los Angeles, California. His occupation was described as truck driver for R. A. SCHRIEWER, South Houston, Texas. Mrs. FUTRELL stated her agency had made no inquiry concerning RODRIGUEZ and this file contained no additional information.

On 6/3/64, JOHN E. COPPERSMITH, Records Clerk, INS, Houston, Texas, checked the indices of his office and reported the only record under the name EULALIO RODRIGUEZ

which he could locate was in INS file A8 549 109. This file pertains to EULALIO RODRIGUEZ-Chavez, born 12/14/01, Tres Marias, Morelos, Mexico. RODRIGUEZ applied for an immigrant visa on 9/15/53 at the U. S. Embassy, Mexico City, D.F. He entered the U. S. on 10/3/53 at San Ysidro, California, destined to ERNEST and FRANCES RODRIGUEZ, 53[illegible] Hearst Avenue, San Francisco, California. In this visa application, RODRIGUEZ was described as 5'8", 196 pounds, gray hair, brown eyes, Mexican nationality, wife identified as MARIA RIOS de RODRIGUEZ.

This INS file contained a change of address card submitted by RODRIGUEZ on 12/13/63, from 231 North Rowan Avenue, Los Angeles, California, to 4517 Sharman, Houston, Texas. On 1/7/64, RODRIGUEZ also filed the annual Address Report Card with INS at Houston, Texas, reporting he was then residing at 4517 Sharman, Houston, Texas.

On 6/5/64, a check of INS records at Houston, Texas, revealed that INS file A8 549 151 pertains to Maria del Pilar RODRIGUEZ-Rios who was born 5/6/48 in Mexico and first entered the U.S. on 10/3/53 at San Ysidro, California. This file was transferred on 1/24/64 from INS, Houston, Texas, to INS, Los Angeles, California. It would appear this individual is the daughter of EULALIO RODRIGUEZ, subject of the current inquiry.

[JOHN E. COPPERSMITH, INS, Houston, mentioned above, on 6/5/64 located Address Report Cards filed on 1/7/64 by MARIA del PILAR RODRIGUEZ-RIOS, mentioned above, who gave her occupation as student and address as 4517 Sharman, Houston, Texas, and also by Maria del Pilar RODRIGUEZ, subject of INS File A8 549 141. The latter individual indicated she was born 10/5/05 in Mexico and as of 1/7/64 had resided for 45 days at 4517 Sharman, Houston, Texas. It is apparent the latter individual is the wife of EULALIO RODRIGUEZ.

On 6/4/64, [redacted] U. S. Post Office Inspector's Office, Main Post Office, Houston, Texas, (conceal identity), advised he made inquiries concerning EULALIO RODRIGUEZ, formerly of 4517 Sharman, Houston, and was informed by the mail carrier covering this residence that RODRIGUEZ left Houston on 2/3/64 but declined to furnish a forwarding address.

On 6/3/64, ALEXANDER CONTRERAS, 116 Frawley, Houston, Texas, advised he lives at that address with his mother, Mrs. MARY L. CONTRERAS, who speaks almost no English. CONTRERAS is a part-time truck driver and he and his mother also work for the Circulation Department of the Houston Chronicle. CONTRERAS pointed out his mother owns the residence at 4517 Sharman which is next door to the Frawley Street address and his mother also owns several other small houses immediately adjacent thereto.

CONTRERAS related that EULALIO RODRIGUEZ is a cousin of Mrs. MARY L. CONTRERAS. Mrs. CONTRERAS frequently visits Mexico City in the summer where she has various relatives. EULALIO RODRIGUEZ contacted Mrs. CONTRERAS in Mexico City and convinced her he was her cousin. In approximately October, 1963, EULALIO RODRIGUEZ traveled from Mexico City to Houston, Texas, alone by bus in order to establish a new residence at Houston. Mrs. CONTRERAS permitted RODRIGUEZ to reside in the small house at 4517 Sharman. Thereafter, RODRIGUEZ returned to Mexico City, after which his wife and daughter also came to Houston. RODRIGUEZ sold his home and other belongings in Mexico when he went down to get his family. CONTRERAS stated he knew RODRIGUEZ' wife as MARY RODRIGUEZ but professed he could not recall the name of the RODRIGUEZ daughter, who was approximately 14 years of age and attended John Marshall Junior High School in Houston. CONTRERAS located a letter which his mother had received from RODRIGUEZ postmarked 11/4/63 at Mexico City, indicating RODRIGUEZ was in Mexico on that date, after his initial trip to Houston.

CONTRERAS related RODRIGUEZ purchased a dump truck in Houston and attempted to operate a trucking business but was unsuccessful. RODRIGUEZ later gave this truck up and purchased a 1958 Chevrolet pickup, believed to be white. Shortly after purchasing this pickup, RODRIGUEZ left Houston in approximately January, 1964, and moved to California. CONTRERAS stated RODRIGUEZ had failed to pay his mother for renting the house and had likewise borrowed money from CONTRERAS and several other relatives, which he never paid back. CONTRERAS stated for this reason RODRIGUEZ told no one where he was going in California and Mrs. CONTRERAS has never received any correspondence from him since he left Houston. CONTRERAS described RODRIGUEZ as 5'11" to 6' in height, heavy build and wearing a mustache.

HO 105-1291

On 6/4/64, JOE GARCIA, Manager, Montalbano Lumber Company No. 2, 2111 Jensen Drive, advised he is a son-in-law of Mrs. MARY L. CONTRERAS, and he and his wife accompanied Mrs. CONTRERAS to Mexico City in the summer of 1963. While at Mexico City, they were visited by EULALIO RODRIGUEZ who learned of their presence in Mexico from other relatives. RODRIGUEZ and Mrs. CONTRERAS discovered they were distant cousins. RODRIGUEZ expressed his desire to come to the United States and get in the trucking business.

RODRIGUEZ came to Houston from Mexico City several months after GARCIA had visited in Mexico City. RUEBEN GARCIA, son of JOE GARCIA, drove a dump truck for RODRIGUEZ for several weeks but this business was not successful. In approximately January, 1964, RODRIGUEZ purchased a second-hand pickup, loaded his belongings and left the next day, reportedly for California. GARCIA stated he has heard nothing more from RODRIGUEZ and knows nothing about his whereabouts. GARCIA professed not to remember the name of RODRIGUEZ' wife or daughter and stated he actually talked to RODRIGUEZ only twice while he was in Houston. GARCIA stated he believes RODRIGUEZ was residing in Houston when President KENNEDY was assassinated and he recalls that LEE HARVEY OSWALD's photograph was published repeatedly in the Houston newspapers, but he never heard RODRIGUEZ mention OSWALD or give any indication that he might have seen OSWALD in the past. GARCIA recalled that RODRIGUEZ referred to the assassination as a very terrible thing.

On 6/4/64, RUEBEN GARCIA, Montalbano Lumber Company No. 3, 6120 North Shepherd, stated he had worked for RODRIGUEZ for about one month but could not talk to RODRIGUEZ much because RODRIGUEZ spoke almost no English. GARCIA recalled RODRIGUEZ came to Houston alone by bus from Mexico in approximately October, 1963, and thereafter returned to Mexico City, sold his home and returned to Houston and purchased a truck. RUEBEN GARCIA drove this dump truck for RODRIGUEZ for several weeks and recalled President KENNEDY was assassinated a short time before he discontinued his relationship with RODRIGUEZ. GARCIA stated RODRIGUEZ commented that the assassination was a terrible thing but he gave no indication he had ever seen or heard of LEE HARVEY OSWALD. RODRIGUEZ commented to GARCIA that he had once worked in a factory in California and that his wife was a seamstress.

In early February, 1964, RODRIGUEZ purchased a pickup truck and stated he was moving to California. RUEBEN GARCIA stated he never saw this truck and has heard nothing from RODRIGUEZ since he left Houston. GARCIA stated RODRIGUEZ daughter attended John Marshall Junior High School but he could not recall her name.

On 6/4/64, Mrs. MARCELINE JOHNS and Mrs. JANE HUGHES, Record Clerks, John Marshall Junior High School, 1119 Noble Street, advised they had thoroughly checked available records of students who attended that school during the 1963 - 1964 school year and they could locate no record of a student by the name of RODRIGUEZ who gave a residence on Sharman Street. Mrs. HUGHES stated she checked the correspondence and other records pertaining to transfers of students and could locate no record of any transfer of a student from this school to a California school during 1964.

On 6/5/64, R. A. SCHRIEWER, hauling contractor, 9726 Easthaven Boulevard, South Houston, Texas, advised that ALEXANDER CONTRERAS had worked for him as a truck driver in the past but he was not acquainted with EULALIO RODRIGUEZ and could furnish no information concerning him.

On 6/8/64, HAROLD LIPPERT, Ford Motor Credit Company, 2903 Richmond Avenue, Houston, Texas, advised that EULALIO RODRIGUEZ had not financed an automobile through his company and he could locate no record of a credit application having been received from RODRIGUEZ. LIPPERT stated he would make further efforts to locate such a record and would advise the Houston Office of the FBI if he should be successful.

From the information set forth above it appears that EULALIO RODRIGUEZ, INS File A8 549 109, is the individual who rode the bus from Mexico City to Laredo, Texas, on 10/2 - 3/63 and possibly observed OSWALD on this bus. For the information of Los Angeles and San Francisco, the relatives of RODRIGUEZ at Houston, Texas, appeared to be somewhat evasive and it is believed they did not furnish all information available to them concerning RODRIGUEZ, although they did not appear to have information pertinent to instant investigation. It would appear that after coming to Houston in October and/or November, 1963, RODRIGUEZ

became dissatisfied with employment opportunities and possibly made a trip to California in early December, 1963, which might account for his presence in California on 12/13/63 when he indicated a change of address from Los Angeles to Houston. It would appear that RODRIGUEZ is probably residing in the Los Angeles area at present, although it is noted when he first entered the United States in 1953 he was planning to reside in San Francisco.

The following leads are set forth for location and interview of EULALIO RODRIGUEZ in accordance with the lead set out in referenced San Antonio airtel:

LEADS

LOS ANGELES:

AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA:

1. Will make inquiry at 231 North Rowan Avenue, where RODRIGUEZ was apparently staying in early December, 1963.

2. Will check records of INS, Los Angeles, under INS files A8 549 151 and A8 549 141, apparently pertaining to RODRIGUEZ' daughter and wife respectively in an effort to determine the present whereabouts of RODRIGUEZ.

SAN FRANCISCO:

AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA:

1. Will make inquiry at 634 Hearst Avenue in an effort to locate ERNEST or FRANCES RODRIGUEZ, possibly relatives of EULALIO RODRIGUEZ, for information concerning his whereabouts.

2. Will check records of INS, San Francisco, to determine if RODRIGUEZ is known to be residing in the San Francisco area at present.

In the event Los Angeles is successful in locating RODRIGUEZ in that area, San Francisco should be promptly advised.

It is further requested that one copy of results of interview of RODRIGUEZ be furnished the Houston Office for information.

FBI

Date: 6/3/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (100-16601)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

Re Bureau teletype 5/27/64 and New Orleans teletype 5/27/64.

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of a tape which was made from the original tape of the radio program "Conversation Carte Blanche" which program was broadcast over WDSU Radio, New Orleans, La., on 8/21/63, in which OSWALD was a participant. Also enclosed for the Bureau are 10 copies and for Dallas 3 copies of a letterhead memorandum relative to obtaining the enclosed tape.

The Bureau will find that the enclosed tape and the box containing this tape are wrapped in aluminum foil. This is done because of the suggestion of the engineer at WDSU Radio, New Orleans, who suggested that the tape be wrapped in aluminum foil in order to avoid any possible erasure of its contents in the event the tape would come in contact with any magnetized material.

REC 11

4035

(3) Bureau (Encls 11) (RM)
2-Dallas (Encls 3) (RM)
2-New Orleans
SMC/dmk
(7)

15 JUN 5 1964

EX 104

SOVIET

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

61 JUN 15 1964

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

New Orleans, Louisiana
June 3, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

On May 27, 1964 John Corporan, News Director, Radio and Television Station WDSU, 520 Royal Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, was contacted by a Special Agent of the FBI. Mr. Corporan stated that his station maintains the original tape of the radio program entitled "Conversation Carte Blanche", which was broadcast over WDSU Radio on August 21, 1963. Mr. Corporan stated that on the program of August 21, 1963 Lee Harvey Oswald was a participant. Mr. Corporan advised that he would have Charles H. Flotte, an engineer with WDSU Radio, make a copy of the original tape and that this copy could subsequently be obtained from Vera Gilbert, Mr. Corporan's secretary.

On May 29, 1964 Charles H. Flotte, Engineer, Radio and Television Station WDSU, 520 Royal Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, advised a Special Agent of the FBI that on May 27, 1964 he had made a copy of the original tape of the program "Conversation Carte Blanche", which was broadcast over radio station WDSU, New Orleans, Louisiana on August 21, 1963. Mr. Flotte advised that he had attached a tag to the spool containing the copy he had made in order to identify the contents of the tape. He advised that he had made the following notations on this tag, "Lee Oswald tape dub from Master Carte Blanche of 8/21/63". Mr. Flotte advised that he had initialled this tag and also made the notation "dubbed 5/27/64".

Mr. Flotte stated that after he had made this copy he gave it to Vera Gilbert on May 27, 1964. Mr. Flotte suggested that the copy be wrapped in aluminum foil to prevent possible erasure of its contents.

CONTINUED
3 6 ... 1 13/3

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

On May 29, 1964 Miss Vera Gilbert, Secretary to News Director, John Corporan, Radio and Television Station WDSU, 520 Royal Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, furnished to a Special Agent of the FBI the copy from the original tape of the program "Conversation Carte Blanche" which program was broadcast over WDSU Radio, New Orleans, Louisiana on August 21, 1963. She stated this copy had been given to her by Charles H. Flotte, an engineer at the station, on May 27, 1964 and that she had kept this copy in her possession since that time.

Miss Gilbert stated that she had affixed her initials and the date "5/27/64" to the tag attached to the spool.

Upon receipt of the tape from Miss Gilbert, Special Agent Stephen M. Callender of the FBI, initialed the tag and placed the date of "5/29/64" thereon.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New Orleans, Louisiana
June 3, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

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Mr. Flotte stated that after he had made this copy he gave it to Vera Gilbert on May 27, 1964. Mr. Flotte suggested that the copy be wrapped in aluminum foil to prevent possible erasure of its contents.

OSWALD
105-82555
SECTION 172
COPY 2

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 1 1964

TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

FBI DALLAS

2-00 CST URGENT 6-1-64 WD

TO DIRECTOR (105-82555) AND SAN ANTONIO (105-2909)

FROM DALLAS (100-10461) 2 P

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA, IS-R-CUBA.

REBUAIRTEL TO DALLAS MAY TWENTYFIVE LAST ENCLOSING COPY OF REQUEST FROM PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION DATED MAY TWENTY LAST, IN CONNECTION WITH ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION MAJOR GENERAL EDWIN A. WALKER.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION HAS REQUESTED INFO RE POSSESSION OF BULLET FOUND AT WALKER'S RESIDENCE FROM TIME OF RECOVERY UNTIL IT CAME INTO POSSESSION OF COMMISSION.

DALLAS PD OFFICER DON E. MC ELROY ON MAY TWENTYEIGHT LAST STATED HE ORIGINALLY FOUND BULLET IN WALKER RESIDENCE NIGHT OF APRIL TEN SIXTYTHREE AND TURNED IT OVER TO DALLAS PD LAB MAN G. B. BROWN. ON MAY TWENTYEIGHT LAST, OFFICER BROWN STATED HE ORIGINALLY OBTAINED BULLET FROM PATROLMAN B. G. NORVELL AND PRODUCED COPY OF PD REPORT WHICH STATES "OFFICER NORVELL FOUND THE BULLET."

NORVELL RESIGNED FROM PD MAY FOUR, SIXTYTHREE, AND DALLAS CREDIT BUREAU RECORDS SHOW NORVELL ENTERED USAF. LAST KNOWN TO BE ASSIGNED

REC-11 4036

61 JUN 15 1964

AS OF JUNE SEVENTEEN SIXTYTHREE, AT MOODY AFB, VALDOSTA, GA.

SAN ANTONIO, AT RANDOLPH AFB, ASCERTAIN PRESENT LOCATION OF NORVELL, WHO IS ALSO KNOWN AS BOBBY GENE NORVELL, AND SET OUT LEAD TO HAVE NORVELL INTERVIEWED TO ASCERTAIN IF HE ACTUALLY AND ORIGINALLY FOUND BULLET IN RESIDENCE OF GENERAL WALKER NIGHT OF APRIL TEN, SIXTY-THREE, WHILE ON OFFICIAL DUTY AS POLICE OFFICER. NORVELL SHOULD ALSO ADVISE WHAT DISPOSITION HE MADE OF THE BULLET AND WHETHER OR NOT HE PLACED ANY IDENTIFYING MARKS ON SAME.

FOR CONTINUITY IN THIS PARTICULAR PHASE OF INVESTIGATION, OFFICE CONDUCTING INTERVIEW OF NORVELL SUBMIT TWENTYFIVE COPIES OF FD THREE ZERO TWO TO DALLAS. INTERVIEWING OFFICE, IN ACCORDANCE WITH BUREAU INSTRUCTIONS, ALSO FURNISH LHM TO BUREAU SUITABLE FOR DISSEMINATION TO THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION. FURNISH COPY OF LHM TO DALLAS.

LEAD NOT BEING SET OUT FOR ATLANTA AT VALDOSTA, IN VIEW OF FACT NORVELL'S LAST KNOWN ADDRESS IS ALMOST A YEAR AGO. EXPEDITE.

END

SA ADVISED

FBI WASH DC

FBI

Date: 6/8/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, MINNEAPOLIS (105-2564) (RUC)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA
OO - DALLAS

Re San Antonio airtels to Director dated 6/1/64 and 6/2/64.

Re: ARCADIO ESCAMILLA MARTINEZ

The following investigation was conducted by SA WARREN G. WHITWORTH on 6/8/64:

AT MOORHEAD, MINNESOTA

ARCADIO ESCAMILLA MARTINEZ, residing and working at the JAMES MC CANN farm, Route 1, Moorhead, advised as follows:

He has never ridden in a Transportas del Norte Bus or any other bus from Mexico City to Monterrey and to Nuevo Laredo, Mexico.

He has never seen LEE HARVEY OSWALD except on television and in newspapers after the late President KENNEDY was assassinated and OSWALD was in custody.

He was born 6/15/24 at Sabinas Hidalgo, Nuevo Leon, Mexico, and his mother is ANASTACIA MARTINEZ. His wife's name is TOMASA. Their permanent residence is Mission, Texas.

(3) - Bureau (RM)
2 - Dallas (100-10461) (RM)
1 - San Antonio (105-2909) (RM) (Info)
1 - WFO (105-37111) (RM) (Info)
1 - Minneapolis
WGW:lcv
(8)

REC-17 105-82555-3

3 JUN 10 1964

SOVIET SECTION

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

FBI

Date: 6/3/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555) ATTN: CRIMINAL SECTION

FROM: SAC, WFO (105-37111)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

ReBuairtel to Washington Field 5/25/64.

Enclosed for Bureau are two copies, and for Dallas 25 copies, of five separate inserts reflecting investigation requested in reairtel. These inserts are to be used by Dallas Office in preparation of LHM for President's Commission identifying source of various items of evidence.

ENCLOSURE ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

REC-17 105-82555-1034

3- Bureau (Encs. 10)
2- Dallas (Encs. 125) (RM) (AM)
1- WFO

JUN 3 1964

HRH:pac
(6)

AIRTEL

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

61 JUN 15 1964

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

U. S. MARINE CORPS FILE

Special Agent Edward C. Palmer displayed a photograph of U. S. Marine Corps File pertaining to Lee Harvey Oswald, Marine Serial Number 1653230, to Captain E. P. Yates, Office of the Secretary of the Navy, Room 4E689, Pentagon Building, on June 1, 1964. Captain Yates identified the photograph of this file as being identical to documents located in the Navy Discharge Review Board Case Number 8812, which case pertains to Oswald.

Captain Yates informed this file had been secured from the closed section of the Navy Discharge Review Board on November 23, 1964, delivered to Captain Robert W. Drewelow, U. S. Navy Duty Officer, Navy Flag Plot Room, Pentagon, for subsequent delivery to a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on November 23, 1963.

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

LETTER FROM OSWALD TO BRIGADIER GENERAL TOMPKINS

Special Agent Edward C. Palmer displayed to William Earle Odom, Director, Office of News Service, Department of Defense, Room 2E757, Pentagon, on June 1, 1964, a photograph of a handwritten letter from Lee H. Oswald to R. MC C. Tompkins, Brigadier General, U. S. Marine Corps, Assistant Director of Personnel, dated March 22, 1962. Odom identified this photograph as being identical to the original letter located in the personnel file of Lee Harvey Oswald, Marine Serial Number 1653230.

Odom stated Oswald's file was maintained at the Marine Corps Section of the Federal Records Center (FRC), St. Louis, Missouri. He said this file was telephonically requested on November 22, 1963, from FRC, and was delivered to Adam Yarmolinsky, Special Assistant to Secretary of Defense and John T. McNaughton, General Counsel, Department of Defense, who in turn made it available to him on November 23, 1963.

Odom noted he had furnished the original of the above letter to Special Agent Palmer on November 23, 1963.

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

LETTER TO SECRETARY OF NAVY

On June 1, 1964, Special Agent Edward C. Palmer displayed to William Earle Odom, Director, Office of News Service, Department of Defense, Room 2E757, Pentagon, a photograph of a handwritten letter from Lee H. Oswald to John B. Connally, Jr., Secretary of Navy, Fort Worth, Texas, dated January 30, 1962. Odom identified this photograph as being identical to the original letter located in the personnel file of Lee Harvey Oswald, Marine Serial Number 1653230.

Odom stated Oswald's file was maintained at the Marine Corps Section of the Federal Records Center (FRC), St. Louis, Missouri. He said this file was telephonically requested on November 22, 1963, from FRC, and was delivered to Adam Yarmolinsky, Special Assistant to Secretary of Defense and John T. McNaughton, General Counsel, Department of Defense, who in turn made it available to him on November 23, 1963.

Odom noted he had furnished the original of the above letter to Special Agent Palmer on November 23, 1963.

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

STATE DEPARTMENT FILE

Special Agent Eugene C. Gies displayed a photograph of United States Department of State file pertaining to Lee Har Oswald to Murray E. Bellman, Legal Advisor's Office, United States Department of State (USDS), Washington, D. C., on June 1964. Bellman identified the photographs as being identical tc material located by him in the USDS file relating to Lee Harvey Oswald on November 23, 1963. Bellman noted the original docume were photographed by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Ir gation on November 23, 1963, and the originals of the documents were left in the possession of the USDS.

Bellman said he believes the complete USDS file relating to Lee Harvey Oswald has since been made available to the Presidential Commission investigating the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

PASSPORT APPLICATION, JUNE 24, 1963

On June 1, 1964, Special Agent Eugene C. Gies displayed a photograph of a passport application pertaining to Lee Harvey Oswald to Murray E. Bellman, Legal Advisor's Office, United States Department of State (USDS), Washington, D. C. Bellman identified this photograph as being identical to the original passport application located by him in the USDS file relating to Lee Harvey Oswald. Bellman noted the original passport application was made available to a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on November 23, 1963.

FBI

Date: 6/1/64

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS-R-CUBA
OO: DL

ReButel to Dallas, 5/28/64, instructing Dallas to submit certain information concerning a photograph of an unidentified male, which was exhibited to Mrs. MARGUERITE C. OSWALD, on 11/23/63.

Enclosed herewith are ten copies of a letterhead memorandum reflecting the description of the photograph, and the circumstances under which it was exhibited to Mrs. MARGUERITE C. OSWALD. The Special Agent who exhibited this photograph to Mrs. OSWALD was SA BARDWELL D. ODUM. The cut-down photograph mentioned in the letterhead memorandum bears the initials of SA BARDWELL D. ODUM ("BDO") on the back of such photograph, which is the identification placed on the photograph which was exhibited to Mrs. OSWALD.

Also enclosed is one copy of the photograph described in the letterhead memorandum in its original form (prior to being cut down) and a pack of Tri-X Film, with numbers 1, 2 and 3 being exposed photographs taken of the cut-down photograph exhibited by SA ODUM. The original cut-down photograph is being retained in the Dallas file.

(3) - BUREAU (ENCS.-12)(RM)
2 - DALLAS
RPG:eah
(5)

REC-17

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

Approved: 61 JUN 15 1964 Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

By Dallas airtel to Bureau, dated 11/23/63, captioned, "ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, etc.," there were transmitted to the Bureau two photographs each of eight separate poses of the unidentified individual, as obtained by the Legat, Mexico City, from CIA. These photographs were sent Registered Mail, Registry No. 676160. The only reporting of the exhibiting of this photograph and information concerning it appears on Cover Page "C", last paragraph, and Cover Page "E", first paragraph, of the report of SA WARREN C. DeBRUEYS, dated 12/2/63, at Dallas, Texas. Such information was reported on the Administrative Pages, in view of the fact this information came from CIA which was classified "Secret" and which, as reflected on Cover Page "D", last paragraph, of the report of 12/2/63, was not to be disseminated outside the Bureau.

The information contained in the enclosed letterhead memorandum is not being set forth in the details of any report, in view of the fact the actual photograph was made available by CIA, and the circumstances under which the photograph was obtained were reported by CIA and classified as "Secret."

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 105-82555

SERIAL NO. 4039 (LHM)

PAGE NO. 3-6

NO. OF PAGES 4

SECTION NO.

172

CIA

REFERRAL

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

1 - Belmont
1 - DeLoach

TO : W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 6/4/64

1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan

FROM : W. A. Branigan

1 - Branigan
1 - Malley
1 - Lenihan

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

By letter dated May 29, 1964, the President's Commission forwarded to the Bureau translation of data furnished to State Department by the Soviets concerning the hospitalization of Lee Harvey Oswald while he was in Russia.

A review of the Soviet documents disclosed Oswald was hospitalized in Minsk, Russia, from March 30, 1961 to April 11, 1961, due to an ear infection.

The documents also disclosed that Oswald was hospitalized at Botkin Hospital, Moscow, USSR, October 21, 1959 to October 23, 1959. The Soviet records concerning such hospitalization indicate Oswald attempted to commit suicide on October 21, 1959, by slashing his left arm. The Soviets reported that on October 21, 1959, Oswald was found unconscious in the bathroom of the Hotel "Berlin" and his left arm, injured by a sharp instrument, was lying in hot water.

Oswald was administered immediate first aid and recovered from his self-inflicted wound.

The Soviet record reflects that Oswald was examined by the Psychiatric department of the hospital at which time it was determined his mind was clear, his perception correct and that he suffered no hallucinations or delirium. The Soviet psychiatric report also reflected that no psychotic symptoms were noted in Oswald and it was concluded he was not dangerous to other people.

In connection with the Soviet hospital record as described above, it is noted such record substantiates data in Oswald's diary wherein he indicated he attempted suicide in Moscow in October, 1959. The Soviet hospital record also conforms with data furnished this Bureau by the Soviet defector Yuri Ivanovich Nosenko, concerning Oswald's suicide attempt.

ACTION:

REC-17 105-82555-1064

Attached is a letter to the Dallas Office furnishing for its information and perusal a copy of the Soviet hospital file regarding Lee Harvey Oswald.

Enclosures

105-82555
REL:mac
(8)

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone: 543-1400

EARL WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN,
General Counsel

JUN 8 1964

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of
Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Thank you for your letter of March 26, 1964, transmitting a "Secret" memorandum. Since the information contained in paragraphs 2-4 of the memorandum provides important links in the chain of evidence linking Lee Harvey Oswald to the assassination weapon, we would appreciate it if you could use your best efforts to obtain a nonsecret memorandum from the same, or an equivalent source, setting forth only that information.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

REC- 17 4041

2 JUN 8 1964

EX-102

SUPPLEMENTAL

6-10-64

CODE

CABLEGRAM URGENT

1 - W. C. Sullivan
(R. E. Lenihan)
1 - I. W. Conrad
(R. A. Frazier)

TO LEGAT ROME (62-168)
FROM DIRECTOR FBI (105-82555)

REC-12 4041

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA., IS - R - CUBA. (CRIMINAL SECTION)

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION BY LETTER JUNE EIGHT, LAST, REFERRED TO YOUR LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM DATED MARCH SEVENTEEN, LAST, CONCERNING THE C FOURTEEN RIFLE CONTAINING INFORMATION OBTAINED FROM PAREN SIFAR END PAREN CLASSIFIED SECRET. COMMISSION INDICATED INFORMATION IN THIS LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM PROVIDES IMPORTANT LINKS IN THE CHAIN OF EVIDENCE LINKING OSWALD TO THE ASSASSINATION RIFLE. COMMISSION REQUESTED THAT OUR BEST EFFORTS BE USED TO DECLASSIFY INFORMATION IN THIS MEMORANDUM CONTAINED ON PAGE ONE, SPECIFICALLY PARAGRAPHS TWO, THREE AND FOUR, WHICH PERTAIN TO SERIAL NUMBER C TWO SEVEN SIX SIX AND RELATED INFORMATION. COMMISSION DESIRES A NONSECRET MEMORANDUM CONTAINING THIS INFORMATION. HOWEVER, IT WOULD BE PREFERRABLE IF THE ENTIRE DOCUMENT COULD BE DECLASSIFIED. IF DECLASSIFICATION IS OBTAINED PREPARE A BRIEF LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM REFERRING TO THE SECRET DOCUMENT THAT IT IS NOW UNCLASSIFIED. HANDLE EXPEDITIOUSLY

1 - Foreign Liaison (Enc.) (Cablegram approved telephonically
KMR:las (6)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

61 JUN 15 1964

VIA CABLEGRAM
JUN 10 1964
4:43 a.m.

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

[redacted]

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-109060-2

NOTE:

By letter 6-8-64, [redacted] Commission acknowledged and thanked the Bureau for our letter of 3-26-64, which transmitted a letterhead memorandum classified secret pertaining to the C14 rifle manufactured in Italy and its related serial number. The Commission has indicated this information provides important links in the chain of evidence linking Oswald to the assassination rifle and they desired, if possible, paragraphs 2, 3 and 4, page 1 of the letterhead memorandum be put into a nonsecret memorandum. Legat Rome has been requested to determine if the entire letterhead memorandum can be declassified. The Italian Armed Forces Intelligence Service (SIFAR) classified the information they furnished as "secret." Information referred to in letterhead memorandum is filed in Bufile 105-82555, serial 2781. (U) [redacted]

3 OSIN,84
TIME UNIT
NR. 644
ENC.
CK.
APPROVED BY
TYPED BY

[redacted]

1 - Belmont
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Mail Room
June 10, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Lenihan

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

There are enclosed a list and two copies each of four reports and two memoranda containing further results of our investigation concerning Lee Harvey Oswald.

We will continue to furnish you with communications in duplicate containing further results of our investigation.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (13)

REC- 17

EX 104

REL:pah
(9)

NOTE:

These reports and memoranda, consisting of 779 pages, have been reviewed by the supervisors, Mr. Belmont and Mr. Malley. All of the enclosures are unclassified.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

BY COURIER SVC
JUN 10
COMM-FBI

61 JUN 15 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

1 - Belmont
1 - DeLoach
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
June 10, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

On May 25, 1964, Mr. Wesley J. Liebeler of your staff requested that this Bureau obtain a copy of a recording tape made by Radio and Television Station WDSU, New Orleans, Louisiana, on August 21, 1963, and a copy of a recording tape made by Mr. William K. Stuckey on August 17, 1963. Our letter of May 23, 1964, set out results of our contact with Mr. Stuckey in this matter.

Enclosed is a copy of the original tape of the radio program entitled "Conversation Carte Blanche," which was broadcast over WDSU Radio on August 21, 1963. Also enclosed are two copies of a memorandum dated June 5, 1964, at New Orleans, Louisiana, relating to our acquisition of this tape for the Commission.

BY COURIER SVC.
61 JUN 10
COMM-FBI

You will note that the enclosed tape is wrapped in aluminum foil. Mr. Charles H. Flotte, Engineer, Radio and Television Station WDSU, suggested that the tape be wrapped in this manner to prevent possible erasure of its contents in the event the tape came in contact with any magnetized material.

This concludes our inquiries in this particular matter.

REC-17 4043

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (3)

REL:pah

(SEE NOTE PAGE TWO)

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Casper
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Evans
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Sullivan
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Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

61 JUN 15 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE:

Oswald appeared on WDSU Radio 8/21/63 at which time he was interviewed along with two other individuals. The Commission has been furnished details concerning such matter and requested the Bureau obtain a copy of the tape of the program concerned for permanent retention in the Commission's files. The enclosures respond to this request of the Commission.

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - DeLoach
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
June 10, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan
1 - Goble

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated May 22, 1964, wherein you requested interviews with Mike Howard (Special Agent James H. Howard, United States Secret Service), Pat Howard (Pat Clyde Howard, Patrolman, Hurst Police Department, Hurst, Texas) and Thayer Waldo (Thayer Waldo, news reporter, "Fort Worth Star Telegram," Fort Worth, Texas) concerning conversations which allegedly took place on or about February 9, 1964.

Enclosed are two copies each of the following items containing the results of the interviews of the above-named individuals and other information pertinent to your request:

(1) FBI memorandum captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald," dated May 23, 1964, at Washington, D. C.

(2) United States Secret Service memorandum dated May 27, 1964.

(3) FBI memorandum captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald," dated June 5, 1964, at Dallas, Texas.

Concerning this matter, your attention is directed to my letter to you dated February 11, 1964, regarding a newspaper article written by Thayer Waldo

(SEE NOTE PAGE TWO)

TNG:pab (10)

REC-18

1 JUN 15 1964

1 XEROX

JUN 1964

COURIER SVC. 6 9 JUN 1 COMM-FBI

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

JUN 1 8 35 AM '64 RECD-MAILING ROOM

DECLASSIFIED BY 60324 UC BAW/PLJ

and published on February 10, 1964. This may be the story which Mark Lane claimed, as reported in the "National Guardian" on May 9, 1964, was planted by the United States Secret Service. (See my letter to you dated May 13, 1964.)

For your further information Inspector Thomas J. Kelley, United States Secret Service, has advised that the report of Special Agent James M. Howard, United States Secret Service, dated February 12, 1964, captioned "Assassination of President Kennedy (Protection of Marguerite Oswald)," Number 1161, which was furnished you by the Secret Service, contains some further data about the trip Thayer Waldo made with Special Agent Howard on February 9, 1964.

No further investigation is being made in this matter in the absence of a specific request from you.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (6)

NOTE:

Thayer Waldo accompanied the two Howard brothers and Mrs. Marguerite Oswald from Mrs. Oswald's home to the airport in Dallas on 2/9/64. Waldo's presence was at the specific request of Mark Lane and Mrs. Oswald. The two Howard brothers gave him a ride back from the airport after Mrs. Oswald boarded the airplane. On the way back there was some conversation about a Negro who allegedly witnessed Oswald shooting at President Kennedy. According to the Howard brothers, whose interviews are reported in the enclosures, they never indicated that this Negro male had actually been a witness to anyone shooting at the President and the conversation was in a joking and jesting manner. They pointed out that Waldo, who was in the back seat, apparently misunderstood the entire conversation. The next day Waldo wrote a story in the newspaper about a witness being held by authorities who actually saw Oswald shooting. In May, 1964, the "National Guardian" published

(NOTE CONTINUED PAGE THREE)

NOTE CONTINUED:

an article wherein it was reported that Mark Lane claimed that the Secret Service had deliberately planted a false story in the press to pass further guilt on Oswald. This article named the Howard brothers and Waldo and the story spoken of was apparently written by Waldo. The interesting thing about this situation is that the story which Lane claimed was planted by the Secret Service was the same story written by Waldo, who was Lane's man. The unfortunate thing about the situation was that the two Howard brothers were not more guarded in their conversation in the presence of Waldo. By separate letter we are disseminating our memorandum of 6/5/64 to Secret Service for its information as to Waldo's version of the conversation with the Howard brothers.

FBI

Date: 6/9/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, NEWARK (105-15291) (P)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Re Washington Field airtel dated 6/8/64.

Pretext telephone call to ES 5-8663 ascertained SIMON wrestling Friday, 6/12/64, at Island Gardens, Hempstead, L.I.

The 1961 Irvington Street Directory set forth LAWRENCE SIMON (SONDRA), wrestler, resided 102 Paine Avenue, Irvington, N.J., telephone BI 5-8663. No record current telephone directory.

New York Office should attempt to secure photographs of SIMON on 6/12/64, in the event none available at New York State Athletic Commission.

Investigation at Newark continuing.

3 - Bureau (RM)
1 - Dallas (100-10461) (RM)
2 - New York (105-38431) (RM)
2 - Newark

JTM/eag
(8)

REC 18

3 JUN 10 1964

SOUTH SECTION

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

6/11/64

PLAIN TEXT

TELETYPE URGENT

1 - Sullivan
1 - Branigan
1 - J. M. Sizoo

TO SAC NEW YORK (105-38431)

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS - R - CUBA.

AT REQUEST OF PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION THE BOOK QUOTE THE RED ROSES OF DALLAS UNQUOTE BY NERIN E. GUN, IS BEING REVIEWED AT THE BUREAU. GUN ALLEGES THAT WHEN OSWALD ARRIVED IN NEW YORK BY BOAT ON JUNE THIRTEEN ONE NINE SIX TWO HE TOLD A QUOTE FANTASTIC STORY UNQUOTE TOTHETREPRESENTATIVE OF THE QUOTE AID ORGANIZATION UNQUOTE WHO MET HIM. GUN STATES THAT OSWALD CLAIMED TO HAVE SERVED AS A GUARD AT THE AMERICAN EMBASSY IN RUSSIA AND TO HAVE BEEN KIDNAPPED BY COMMUNIST AGENTS.

IN ORDER TO ANSWER FULLY THE ALLEGATION OF OSWALD'S STORY, YOU SHOULD CONTACT INDIVIDUALS IN TOUCH WITH OSWALD AT THE TIME OF HIS ARRIVAL, HIS STAY AND HIS DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK CITY. EXPEDITE INQUIRY AND SUTEL.

JMS:pah (5)

REC-18 105-[illegible] 46

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 11 19[illegible]

TELETYPE

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61 JUN 15 1964

Tolson
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DeLoach
Evans
Gale
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Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☑

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JUN 8 1964
TELETYPE

REC-58

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI ALBUQUEE

320PM URGENT 6-8-64 RON

TO DIRECTOR (105-82555) AND DALLAS (100-10461)

FROM ALBUQUERQUE (105-991) 2P

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA, IS-R, CUBA. OO DALLAS.

ED BUCK, A LAWYER AT SANTA FE, NM, AND A FORMER STUDENT AT LAW SCHOOL, SOUTHERN METHODIST UNIVERSITY, DALLAS, ADVISED HE FORMERLY ATE BREAKFAST SUNDAY MORNINGS AT LUBY'S CAFETERIA ACROSS FROM SMU CAMPUS. IN APRIL OR MAY, SIXTYTHREE, AN UNKNOWN MALE WHO WAS ALSO IN THE HABIT OF EATING THERE, STARTED MAKING PRO-CASTRO AND PRO-CUBA STATEMENTS. UNKNOWN MALE THEN ASKED BUCK IF BUCK HAD MET A FORMER MARINE NAMED OSWALD WHO RECENTLY MOVED TO DALLAS AFTER MARRYING A RUSSIAN WOMAN IN RUSSIA. UNKNOWN MALE SAID HE HAD MET OSWALD THROUGH ANOTHER PERSON IN FT. WORTH AND THAT OSWALD WAS TAKING A JOB IN A BOOK DEPOSITORY IN DALLAS WHERE THE UNKNOWN MALE HAD BEEN WORKING. THE UNKNOWN MALE CLAIMED TO BE A DESIGNER AT BELL HELICOPTER PLANT BETWEEN DALLAS AND FT. WORTH AND WAS ALSO EMPLOYED IN A BOOK DEPOSITORY WHERE SCHOOL BOOKS ARE KEPT. UNKNOWN MALE LIKED TO EAT AT THE CAFETERIA BECAUSE OF THE CONVERSATIONS HE GOT INTO WITH UNIVERSITY STUDENTS. UNKNOWN MALE DESCRIBED: WM, 4047

END PAGE ONE

61 JUN 15 1964

REC-18

4 JUN 12

ABOUT THIRTYFIVE YEARS, SIX FT TWO, ONE SIXTY LBS., BLACK HAIR, EXTREMELY BLUE EYES, VERY SLENDER BUILD, LONG FACE. BUCK IS SURE HE WOULD RECOGNIZE PHOTO OF UNKNOWN MALE. STATES INFO NOT FURNISHED SOONER AS HE FELT IT WAS PROBABLY ALREADY RECEIVED BY FBI FROM OTHER SOURCE.

DALLAS IMMEDIATELY ATTEMPT TO IDENTIFY UNKNOWN MALE AT BELL HELICOPTER AND LUBY'S CAFETERIA. REPORT FOLLOWS.

END

WA MSL

FBI WASH DC

BL WD

FBI DALLAS

Dallas, Texas
June 9, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

On June 5, 1964, Marina Oswald, 629 Belt Line Road, Richardson, Texas, was interviewed to determine if she was possibly confused when she stated on February 24, 1964, that approximately two weeks after the attempted assassination of Major General Edwin A. Walker at Dallas, Texas, on April 10, 1963, Lee Harvey Oswald had indicated that he was going out because "Nixon is coming and I'm going to take a look," it being noted that previous investigation had established that the then Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson was in Dallas, Texas, on April 23, 1963.

Marina Oswald was asked if it was possible that she had become confused as to the name used by Oswald on the above referred to occasion. Specifically, she was asked if she recalled if Oswald had said, "Nixon is coming and I'm going to take a look," as previously reported by her. She stated these were the words of Oswald as best she could remember. She stated she is positive Oswald said "Nixon" was coming. She stated she was familiar with the name "Nixon" because of the publicity received by him in connection with his nomination as the Republican candidate for President.

Marina Oswald was asked if there was a possibility she had confused the name "Nixon" with the name "Johnson." She reiterated she is positive Oswald used the name "Nixon." She stated she was not familiar with the name "Johnson" at that time.

On June 8, 1964, Marina Oswald advised that to the best of her recollection the words used by Oswald on this occasion were "Nixon is coming and I'm going to take a look." She is positive Oswald said "Nixon." She said she was very familiar with the word "Nixon" and was not familiar at all with the word "Johnson." She pointed out Richard Nixon was well known in Russia and had been even prior to 1960. She said she can recall being familiar with the name Richard Nixon as far back as the famous "kitchen debate" between Nixon and Khrushchev. She said also she

REL:hrt Paragraphs 4 and 5 were telephonically furnished by SAC Shanklin, Dallas, 6-9-64. Airtel confirming telephone call will follow.

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

can recall seeing news pictures of Nixon with President Eisenhower. She can recall seeing Nixon's picture in newsreels in movie theaters in Leningrad and Minsk, Russia. She was well aware of the importance of Richard Nixon prior to the time she met Lee Harvey Oswald.

She pointed out she had not gained any familiarity with the name of President Johnson until after the assassination of President Kennedy.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : MR. LENIHAN

DATE: 6-8-64

FROM : MR. BRANIGAN

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

In connection with the Dallas airtel of 6-6-64 wherein they report the interview of Marina Oswald, SAC Shanklin was contacted today.

It was pointed out to Shanklin that Marina Oswald's statement that she knew Nixon in view of the publicity received by him in connection with his nomination as the Republican candidate for President left something unanswered, particularly because Marina was at the time living in Minsk, USSR, and this was some two years prior to entry into the U.S. Nixon was defeated in his candidacy in 1960 prior to Marina's marriage to Lee Harvey Oswald.

In view of these facts and in order to preclude having Marina Oswald questioned by the President's Commission, SAC Shanklin was instructed to have her reinterviewed and for the Agents to ask questions to probe the extent of her knowledge of Richard Nixon, particularly since the Commission had raised the question that she might have been confused in her identification of him with then Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson. SAC Shanklin was instructed to have the interview conducted immediately and the results promptly submitted to the Bureau.

ACTION:

For information.

REC 18 EX-101

4048

WAB:hrt
(3)
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Branigan

ENCLOSURE

61 JUN 15 1964

FBI

Date: 6/6/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO DIRECTOR FBI (105-82555)

FROM SAC DALLAS (100-10461)

SUBJECT LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

ReButel to Dallas 6/3/64 requesting reinterview with MARINA OSWALD to determine if she was possibly confused when she indicated on 2/24/64 that approximately two weeks after the General WALKER incident, OSWALD had indicated that he was going out because "Nixon is coming and I'm going to take a look;" and Dallas airtel to Bureau, 6/1/64, enclosing letterhead memorandum reflecting LYNDON B. JOHNSON was in Dallas 4/23/63.

Enclosed herewith are ten copies of a letterhead memorandum reflecting the requested reinterview of MARINA OSWALD.

This interview of MARINA OSWALD was conducted by SAs WALLACE R. HEITMAN and RICHARD L. WIEHL.

ENCLOSURE

3 - Bureau (Encl. 10)
2 - Dallas

AGENCY CIA, USSS
REQ. REC'D
DATE FORW. 6/5/64 REC 18
HOW FORW. A/S
BY SEL/JHC

RPG:vm
(5)

c c. SUCH

EX 104

6 JUN 8 1964

SOVIET REG

1 cc returned USSS
Let to Rankin under
2 cc Lawn 6/9/64

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per: _____
Special Agent in Charge

61 JUN 15 1964

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas, Texas
June 9, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

On June 5, 1964, Marina Oswald, 609 Belt Line Road, Richardson, Texas, was interviewed to determine if she was possibly confused when she stated on February 24, 1964, that approximately two weeks after the attempted assassination of Major General Edwin Walker at Dallas, Texas, on April 10, 1963, Lee Harvey Oswald had indicated that he was going out because "Nixon is coming, and I'm going to take a look," it being noted that previous investigation had established that the then Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson was in Dallas, Texas, on April 23, 1963.

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Marina Oswald was asked if there was a possibility she had confused the name "Nixon" with the name "Johnson." She reiterated she is positive Oswald used the name "Nixon." She stated she was not familiar with the name "Johnson" at that time.

On June 8, 1964, Marina Oswald advised that to the best of her recollection the words used by Oswald on this occasion were "Nixon is coming and I'm going to take a look." She is positive Oswald said "Nixon." She said she was very familiar with the word "Nixon" and was not familiar at all with the word "Johnson." She pointed out Richard Nixon was well known in Russia and had been even prior to 1960. She said she can recall being familiar with the name Richard Nixon as far back as the famous "kitchen debate" between Nixon and Khrushchev. She said also she

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36 MAR 1 1973

can recall seeing news pictures of Nixon with President Eisenhower. She can recall seeing Nixon's picture in newsreels in movie theaters in Leningrad and Minsk, Russia. She was well aware of the importance of Richard Nixon prior to the time she met Lee Harvey Oswald.

She pointed out she had not gained any familiarity with the name of President Johnson until after the assassination of President Kennedy.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Dallas, Texas
June 6, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

On June 5, 1964, Marina Oswald, 629 Belt Line Road, Richardson, Texas, was interviewed to determine if she was possibly confused when she stated on February 24, 1964, that approximately two weeks after the attempted assassination of Major General Edwin A. Walker at Dallas, Texas, on April 10, 1963, Lee Harvey Oswald had indicated that he was going out because "Nixon is coming and I'm going to take a look," it being noted that previous investigation had established that the then Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson was in Dallas, Texas, on April 23, 1963.

Marina Oswald was asked if it was possible that she had become confused as to the name used by Oswald on the above referred to occasion. Specifically, she was asked if she recalled if Oswald had said, "Nixon is coming and I'm going to take a lock," as previously reported by her. She stated these were the words of Oswald as best she could remember. She stated she is positive Oswald said "Nixon" was coming. She stated she was familiar with the name "Nixon" because of the publicity received by him in connection with his nomination as the Republican candidate for President.

Marina Oswald was asked if there was a possibility she had confused the name "Nixon" with the name "Johnson." She reiterated she is positive Oswald used the name "Nixon." She stated she was not familiar with the name "Johnson" at that time.

6/11/64

1 - W. A. Branigan
1 - R. E. Lenihan
1 - J. I. Cavanaugh
(Room 4239, Justice Building)
1 - J. C. Stokes
1 - T. N. Goble

Airtel

To: SAC, San Antonio (105-2909)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Reference is made to pages 37 through 42 of the report of SA John M. Kenny dated 6/1/64 at San Antonio.

While the incident described in referenced pages was probably a college student prank as indicated by the college librarian, in a case of this magnitude involving the investigation of the assassination of an American President, the facts should have been afforded prompt and proper investigative attention. This was not done.

On 4/7/64 you were telephonically advised that a book had been found bearing certain notations which might have a relationship to the Oswald case. You were advised the book would be available to the FBI if needed. Three weeks later, on 4/28/64, you recontacted the telephone caller and personally interviewed him. By that time he had returned the book to its owner, the library, apparently under the assumption that you did not need it and did not intend to recontact him. (It does not appear from the report that you even asked the telephone caller to hold the book for you.) Upon contacting the librarian you found that the portions of the book pertinent to the Oswald investigation had already been destroyed by him. You are instructed to submit explanations from all responsible personnel as to the cause of this delay which resulted in the destruction of those very portions of the book which made it of interest to the Bureau. Regardless of what the original telephone caller was advised about holding the book for you, you should not have delayed in getting it from him.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TNG:jak
58 JUN 18 1964

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

EX-114 REC-28

MAILED 25
JUN 11 1964
COMM-FBI

40 50

PERS REC UNIT

Airtel to SAC, San Antonio
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
105-82555

A review of referenced pages fails to reveal that you conducted a thorough investigation even after you learned that the pertinent portions of the book were destroyed. Nowhere do you state that the book was examined by you. Were the pertinent portions, in fact, removed? Were any other entries made in the book besides those mentioned? What evidence made the librarian conclude that the book had never been checked out of the library?

Also, in tracing when the book originally came from the bindery to the library to be put on its shelves for use, although you imply that certain records were reviewed regarding Bindery Number 2524, you do not set this forth in detail. What do the records of Wallace and Smyers show?

Fix responsibility for derelictions as indicated above and submit explanations. Immediately conduct additional investigation as noted and report promptly.

NOTE:

A book was found in a San Antonio street on 4/7/64 in which, in several places, there were allegedly handwritten comments regarding President Kennedy and Lee Harvey Oswald. On what is described as "date-due slip" in back of book, was notation "Fair Play for Cuba Committee" and on the "book pocket card" was the name Lee Harvey Oswald. It took San Antonio 21 days to reply to the president of the book binding company after he telephoned and reported finding the book. When he was recontacted, it was determined the book had been returned to the college library and the parts of interest to us had been destroyed. Whether or not the comments in the book were written by a college student as concluded by the college librarian, we will never know now.

FD-36 (Rev. 10-

FBI

Date: 6/11/64

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (105-38431)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS-R-CUBA

Re WFO airtel to Bureau, 6/8/64, and Newark airtel to Bureau, 6/9/64.

Enclosed for the Bureau are eight copies of photographs of wrestler LARRY SIMON, the originals of which were furnished to SA FRANCIS J. O'BRIEN ~~from~~ PASQUALE E. MELE who is Deputy Commissioner, Division of State Athletic Commission, 226 West 47th Street, NYC, on 6/10/64. The eight photographs consist of two photos each of SIMON taken in the years 1956, 1958, 1960, and 1961. NYO is maintaining the negatives of these photographs in NYO file.

On 6/10/64, PASQUALE E. MELE, Deputy Commissioner, Division of State Athletic Commission, 226 West 47th Street, NYC, advised that their records indicate that LARRY SIMON aka "Indian Mohegan," born 7/8/33, Newark, New Jersey, weight 230 pounds, employed as a construction worker, applied for his license to wrestle on 2/27/56, and listed his address as 27 Philips Place, Irvington, New Jersey. The file reflected SIMON's present address as 102 Paine Avenue, Irvington, New Jersey, and his present employment as electrician, Local #3.

3-Bureau (Encls. 8) (RM)
1-Dallas (100-10461) (Info.) (RM)
1-Washington Field (105-37111) (Info.) (RM)
1-Newark (105-15291) (Info.) (RM)
1-New York (105-38431)

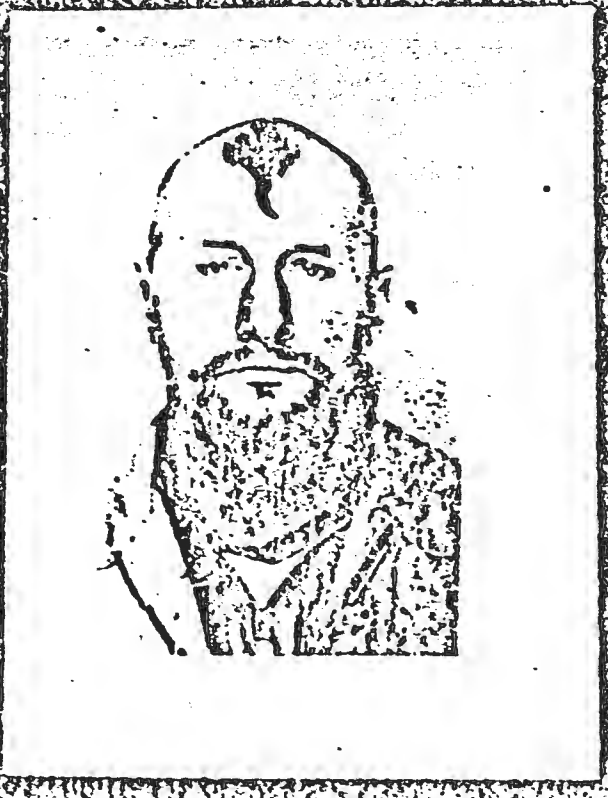
JJO:cbp
(8)

ENCLOSURE

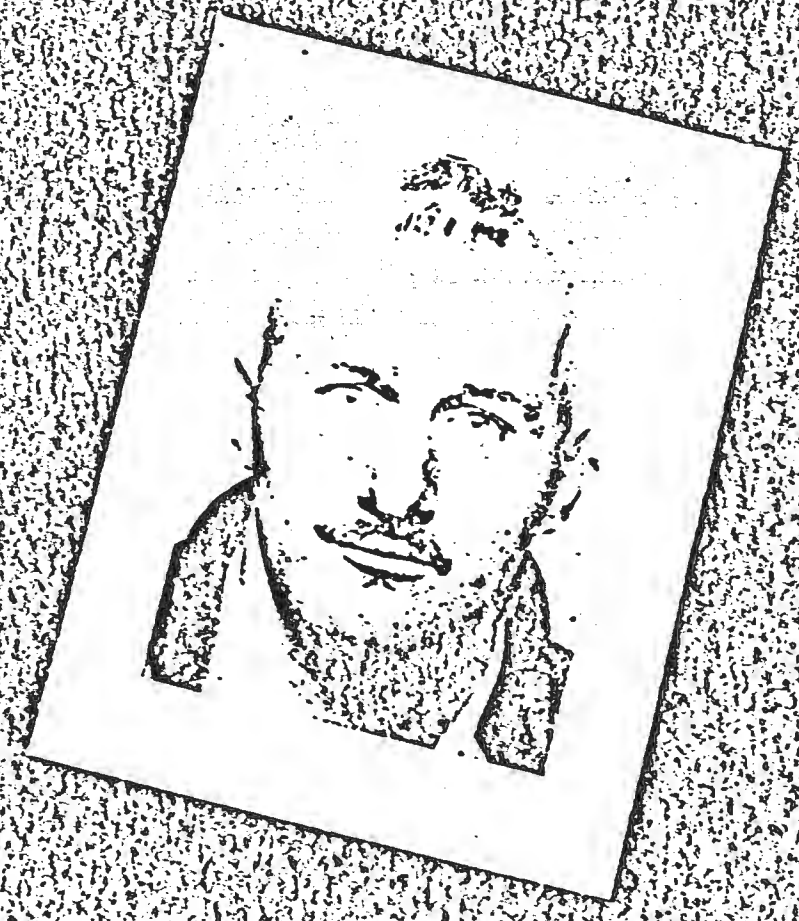
Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

JUN 2 6 1964

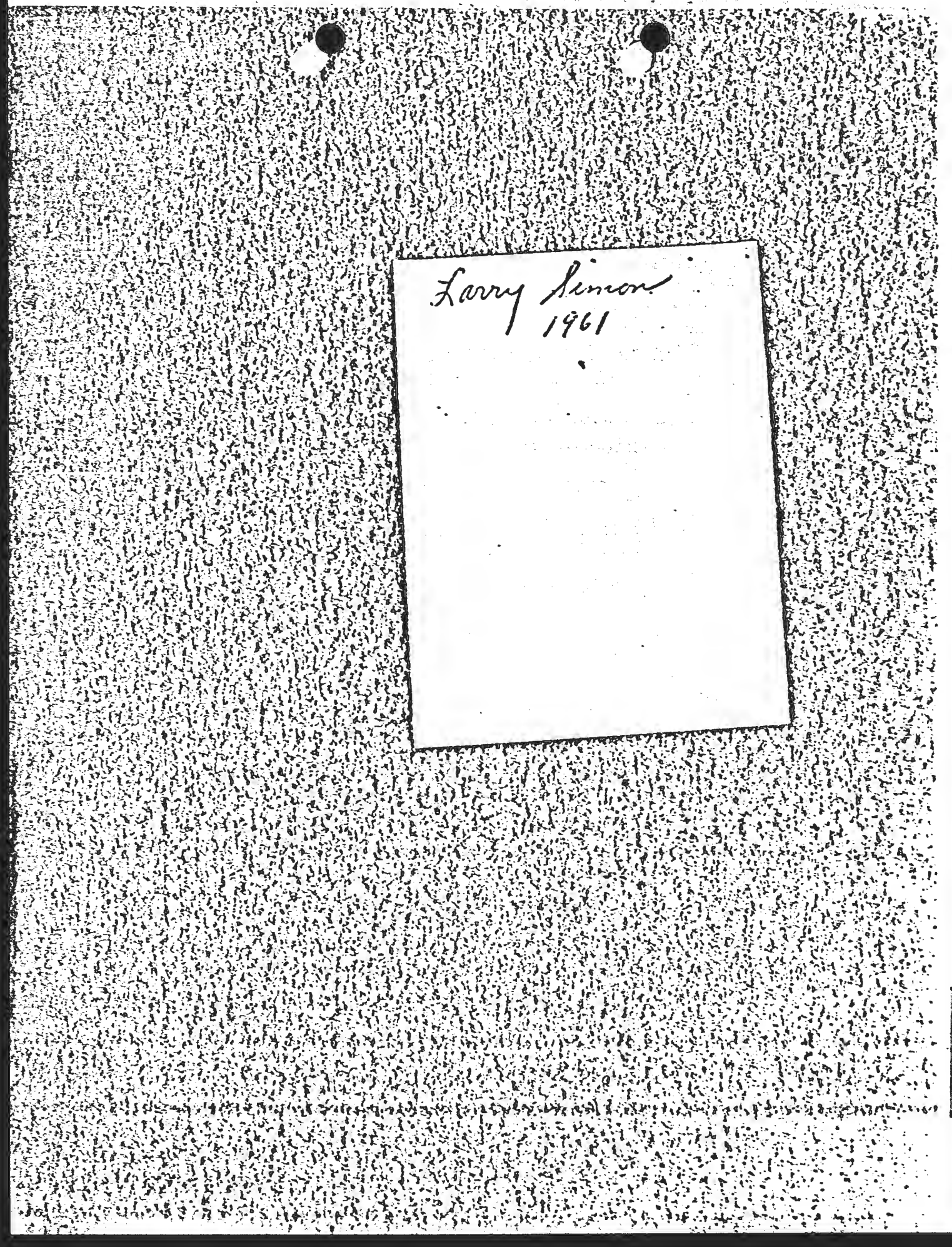
Larry Simon
1458



Larry Simon
1960



Larry Simon
1956


Larry Simon
1961

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave., N. E.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20002

EARL WARREN, *Chairman*
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN,
General Counsel

MAY 12 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

In her testimony before this Commission Marina Oswald identified certain photographs as the property of her husband, Lee Harvey Oswald. She stated that Oswald had told her that such photographs depicted the home of General Edwin Walker. Those photographs have been admitted in evidence as Commission Exhibits 2 (p-2), 3 (p-1), 4 (p-5) and 5 and identified by your Bureau by the numbers, respectively, 7 (p-2), 14 (p-1), 6 (p-5) and 369.

The Commission proposes to include some or all of the above photographs in its final report. We would also like to include other photographs of the Walker residence taken from exactly the same positions from which the photographs described above were

FBI - DOJ
MAY 13 1964

REC- 31 EX-105

18 MAY 13 1964

SOVIET SECTION

SENT

JUN 11 1964

taken so that the photographs found in the Oswalds' possession can be directly compared with photographs which can be independently identified as those of the Walker residence. Would you please have such photographs taken and delivered to us. The pictures should be identified and the procedures which were followed in their taking should be described in an affidavit of the person who actually takes the pictures.

We understand that Special Agent Shaneyfelt will be traveling to Dallas in connection with the proposed reenaction of the assassination which is to be carried on jointly by agents of your Bureau and members of our staff. Perhaps Mr. Shaneyfelt could arrange to take the necessary photographs of the Walker residence at that time.

We are most appreciative of your continued cooperation.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - MR. Malley
1 - Mr. Rogge
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Frazier
1 - Mr. Shaneyfelt

June 8, 1964

REC-31 105-82555-11152

By Courier Service

EX-103

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated May 12, 1964, regarding photographs purported to depict the home of General Edwin Walker, which have been admitted in evidence as Commission Exhibits 2 (p-2), 3 (p-1), 4 (p-5) and 5, and requesting that photographs be made of General Walker's residence from the same positions as the photographs in evidence.

There are attached seven copies of a photograph made of the back of General Walker's house from the same view as shown in Commission Exhibit 5, as well as seven copies of a photograph of the alley in back of General Walker's house, taken from the same location as Commission Exhibit 2 (p-2). There are also enclosed four copies of an affidavit of Special Agent Ivan D. Lee setting out his procedures used in the taking of the photographs.

This completes the request made in the above-referenced letter.

COURIER
58 JUN 8
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (18)
62-109060
1 - Dallas (100-10461)
LLS:eh (13)

NOTE: Only two photographs made by the Dallas Office, since there are only two views of Walker's house represented in the photograph furnished by the Commission. Some are duplicate prints of the same picture.

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

JUN 11 1964

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

6/11/64

Airtel

1 - Belmont
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan

To: SAC, Dallas (100-10461)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Rerep of SA Warren C. DeBruoys dated 12/6/63 at Dallas, Texas. On page 99 of rerep it is reported that John Edward Pic stated his mother, Marguerite Oswald, was divorced from Edwin Ekdahl during the Summer of 1948 in Fort Worth, Texas. You should conduct appropriate investigation to locate the court records of such divorce and report anything of pertinence disclosed in such records. Results of your inquiries in this connection should be incorporated in your next regular report prepared for dissemination to the President's Commission.

REL:pah
(8)

NOTE:

Ekdahl was Marguerite Oswald's third husband. They were married in 1944 and reportedly divorced in 1948. Ekdahl died in 1953. Desirable we have Dallas review court records concerning the divorce to determine if anything of pertinence reflected therein.

REC-31 105-82555-4053

MAILED 8
JUN 12 1964
COMM-FBI

JUN 12 1964

EX-103

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO TELETYPE UNIT

1 - Belmont
6/11/64

CODE

CABLEGRAM URGENT

1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - D. J. Brennan
1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan

TO LEGAT MEXICO CITY

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS - R - CUBA.

REURCAB JUNE NINE LAST REQUESTING BUREAU ADVISE IF INVESTIGATION DESIRED TO LOCATE PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO WHERE OSWALD ALLEGEDLY HAD PICTURE TAKEN BE EXTENDED TO INCLUDE ALL OF METROPOLITAN MEXICO CITY. BUREAU CONTACTING PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION RE THIS MATTER AND RESULTS WILL IMMEDIATELY BE FURNISHED YOU UPON RECEIPT. HOLD INVESTIGATION IN ABEYANCE UNTIL ADVISED.

REL:pah
(9)

REC 37 105-82555-154

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (Routed through for review)

NR.
CLR.
APPROVED
TYPED BY

NOTE:

Commission advised it received evidence Oswald had a picture taken in Mexico City on September 27 or 28, 1963, for use on an application for a visa at the Cuban Embassy in Mexico City. Commission suggested photograph was probably taken at inexpensive photographic studio near the Cuban Embassy. We have conducted extensive inquiry in eight-block radius of Cuban Embassy, in vicinity of hotel where Oswald stayed while in Mexico and in vicinity of a travel agency where Oswald purchased ticket to return to U. S. without locating studio of interest. By letter 6/11/64, we furnished Commission results of our inquiries and requested to be advised whether our investigation should be extended to cover all of Metropolitan Mexico City.

Tolson
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Casper
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Conrad
DeLoach
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Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

56 JUN 16 1964

VIA CABLEGRAM
JUN 11 1964
12:50 PM

TELETYPE UNIT

FBI

Date: 6/11/64

REC-37

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (89-58) (P)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Calif

On 6/10/64 Mr. CHET CASSELMAN, News and Public Affairs Director, Radio Station KSFO, 950 California Street, San Francisco, made available to SA JOHN P. MC HUGH an edited copy of a tape recording of a 25 minute radio program entitled, "Death in the Morning," which was presented over Radio Station KSFO at 6:45 P.M. on 11/22/63. This tape is enclosed for the Dallas Office.

San Francisco, Calif.

Featured in the above mentioned tape was a five to ten minute telephone interview between BOB WHITTEN, Radio News Director of Radio Station KCRA, Sacramento, California (who was formerly associated with Radio Station KRLD Dallas) and Sergeant GERALD HILL of the Dallas Police Department whom WHITTEN telephoned on the day of the assassination.

In this taped interview, Sergeant HILL describes his part on that day in the arrest of LEE HARVEY OSWALD at the Texas Theater and some of OSWALD's comments following his arrest.

The comments and remarks made by Sergeant HILL in this tape recording appear to add nothing of pertinence to what has previously been developed in captioned matter. It is believed, however, that his remarks should be reviewed by someone familiar with the results of any subsequent interviews

EX-114 REC 37

3 - Bureau (RM)
2 - Dallas (ENCL. 1) (RM) (100-10461)
2 - San Francisco
JPM/cs #8
(7)

58 JUN 16 1964

cc

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

of Sergeant HILL and others present at this time to determine if the taped comments contain any material not previously developed in this case. Instant tape recording is accordingly being forwarded to Dallas for such review.

This tape need not be returned to San Francisco, but may be retained permanently by the Dallas Office.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: 6/8/64

FROM : A. H. Belmont

cc Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Malley
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Branigan

SUBJECT:
LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - Cuba

INTERNAL SECURITY-RUSSIA

During my testimony before the President's Commission I was asked concerning the Bureau file on Lee Harvey Oswald up to the time of the assassination of President Kennedy. I had the file with me and told the Commission it was available to the Commission. Commissioner McCloy expressed the opinion that someone from the Commission should look through the file. Mr. Rankin was also anxious to let the record show that the FBI had not held back any information from the Commission.

Subsequent to my testimony, at the suggestion of Mr. Stern of the Commission staff we tabbed each of the 69 items contained in the Oswald file prior to the assassination. This went through serial 49, and included serial 78 which was in the second section of the Oswald file.

At Mr. Rankin's request, Inspector Malley delivered the file to Rankin's office in a sealed envelope on the morning of 6/3/64, in order that Mr. McCloy might go through the file. On 6/8/64 Mr. Rankin advised Mr. Malley that Mr. McCloy had gone through the file and there were no questions or problems. The file was returned to Mr. Malley from Mr. Rankin's office on 6/8/64, and has been returned to the custody of the Records Division.

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

REC 37 4056

AHB:CSH (8)

58 JUN 13 1964

1 - Belmont
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
June 11, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Lenihan
1 - Goble

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to my letter to you dated May 19, 1964, concerning Marilyn Dorothea Murret.

There are enclosed two copies of a memorandum dated May 22, 1964, at Boston, Massachusetts, captioned "Marilyn Dorothea Murret." This memorandum contains background information concerning Harold R. Isaacs and is being furnished you for your information.

No further inquiry regarding this matter is being made in the absence of a specific request from you.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.
JUN 12
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (2)

TNG:pah
(9)

NOTE: Referenced letter enclosed a memorandum containing information that one Paul Scott had written a newspaper column in which he named Murret as one of the "most wanted" defectors to Russia or satellite countries. In interview Scott advised he had some information to make "tie-up" between Murret and the Oswald case. He apparently did not know

58 JUN 13 1964

(NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE CONTINUED:

Miss Murret was Oswald's cousin. In his newspaper column Scott mentioned a Professor Harold Isaacs of Massachusetts Institute of Technology as being associated with Murret. In referenced letter we told the Commission we would furnish the background information on Isaacs. There is no evidence to support any of Scott's allegations about Murret and Isaacs. She was interviewed and, although she was related to Oswald, apparently had very little association with him. The enclosure has been read and approved by Mr. Malley and Mr. Belmont.

1 - Belmont
1 - DeLoach
1 - Rosen

June 9, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Enclosed are two copies of a memorandum dated June 4, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, which sets out results of a contact we had with Mrs. Marguerite C. Oswald on June 1, 1964, at her request. You will note that Mrs. Oswald makes reference to the President's Commission in the enclosures.

We contemplate no further inquiries concerning the data in the enclosures in the absence of a specific request from the Commission.

BY COURIER SVC.
60 JUN 9
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

REC 37

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (2)

EX-114

REL:pah
(9)

NOTE:

Mrs. Oswald contacted Dallas Office 6/1/64 and stated she had information to furnish re the assassination. Mrs. Oswald exhibited newspaper advertisements which she thought had something to do with the assassination. She also stated that Mr. Sorrels, Agent in Charge of the Secret Service in Dallas, had contacted her in an attempt to obtain copy of Exhibit 202 which

(NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO)

Tolson
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Conrad
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Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE CONTINUED:

she alleged Sorrels stated was lost. Mrs. Oswald also indicated she received a long-distance "crank call" from a person who indicated he was with "Time" magazine in New York and that such person insulted her. She also indicated she would like to sue "Time" and "Life" magazines for their treatment of her. She added she knows the President's Commission is vitally interested in these two magazines for what they have printed concerning this case in the past.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave., N. E.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20002

EARL WARREN, *Chairman*
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN,
General Counsel

JUN 4 1964

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of
Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

This is in response to your letter of April 2, 1964, in which you advert to various letters and notes exchanged between Marina Oswald and Ruth Paine, the originals of which Mrs. Paine declined to surrender to your agents when they contacted her on March 6, 1964, although Mrs. Paine acknowledged to them that the documents were in her possession.

You request in your letter, assuming the documents in question came into the possession of the President's Commission, that copies thereof be supplied to you. Mrs. Paine appeared before the Commission and testified. She produced all of the correspondence to which she adverted when interviewed by your agents on March 6, 1964.

You list the documents in four categories. I respond in like manner:

"1. Four letters written to her by Marina Oswald when the latter resided in New Orleans, Louisiana, in the Spring and Summer of 1963"

We believe the letters to which you advert (copies of which are enclosed) are: (a) Commission Exhibit No. 408 (and envelope being Commission Exhibit No. 408A) dated May 25, 1963; (b) Commission Exhibit No. 409, being letter of June 1, 1963, from Ruth Paine to Marina which Marina returned to Mrs. Paine with various notations in Marina's hand calling attention to grammatical and other errors in Ruth Paine's letter; (c) Commission Exhibit No. 409B being letter of June 5, 1963, from Marina to Ruth Paine, and Commission Exhibit No. 409A in

REC 37

4058

FBI - NOV 4 1964

JUN 11 1964

which Exhibits 409 and 409B were enclosed; (d) letter from Marina to Ruth Paine written in July of 1963, and marked Commission Exhibit No. 415; and (e) letter (Commission Exhibit No. 421) and envelope (Commission Exhibit No. 420) from Marina to Ruth Paine dated and postmarked August 11, 1963.

"2. Two short notes written to her by Marina Oswald while Marina and Lee Harvey Oswald resided at 214 West Neely Street, Dallas, Texas, in the Spring of 1963"

These two exhibits were produced by Mrs. Paine and were received in evidence. They are: (a) March 4, 1963, note from Marina to Ruth Paine (Commission Exhibit No. 404) transmitted in envelope (Commission Exhibit No. 404A) postmarked at Dallas, Texas, March 8, 1963, with the return address of 214 Neely, Dallas, Texas; and (b) note from Marina to Ruth Paine (Commission Exhibit No. 407) transmitted to Mrs. Paine shortly before April 2, 1963, in which Marina accepts Mrs. Paine's dinner invitation that had been extended to Marina and Lee Harvey Oswald. Mrs. Paine did not have the envelope in which the note was dispatched. Copies of these exhibits are enclosed.

"3. A short note written to Marina Oswald by Mrs. Paine but never delivered"

Mrs. Paine produced before the Commission a five-page long-hand letter dated April 7, 1963, addressed to Marina and signed by Mrs. Paine, which Mrs. Paine testified had never been sent. The document was received in evidence as Comission Exhibit No. 422, a copy of which is enclosed. Mrs. Paine states that this is the only note or letter to Marina that she can recall that was not eventually sent by Mrs. Paine to Marina.

Mrs. Paine's translations of the foregoing exhibits appear in the transcript of her testimony before the Commission as follows:

Exhibit No. and Description	Page in Transcript
No. 404 - Note of March 4, 1963	3541

Exhibit No. and Description	Page in Transcript
No. 407 - Long-hand note in March of 1963	3545
No. 408 - Letter of May 25, 1963	3546-48
No. 409 - Letter of June 1, 1963	3549-51
No. 409B - Letter of June 5, 1963	3552-53
No. 415 - Letter of July of 1963	3560-62
No. 421 - Letter of August of 1963	3566-68
No. 422 - Mrs. Paine's undelivered letter of April 7, 1963	3569-70

Unmentioned in your letter but produced by Mrs. Paine on the taking of her deposition in Irving, Texas, on March 23, 1964, is a Christmas card from Marina containing a long-hand note of hers to Mrs. Paine. The Christmas card was received in an envelope postmarked December 21, 1963. The Christmas card was received in evidence as Commission Exhibit No. 278 and the envelope as Commission Exhibit No. 278A. Copies of each of these documents are enclosed herewith. A translation of the notation on the Christmas card appears at page 122 of that deposition.

In the last paragraph of your letter you state, "For your information, this Bureau has received an allegation that Mrs. Paine had given Levine five letters which had been written by Lee Harvey Oswald and which have never been made available to United States Government authorities . . . ". The member of my staff who examined Ruth Paine before the Commission and who deposed her in Irving, Texas, on March 23, 1963, has made direct inquiry of Mrs. Paine on this subject. She asserts that she never delivered any such letters to Mr. Levine for the reason that she never had any such letters.

I trust that the foregoing, together with the enclosures, fully responds to your letter of April 2, 1964. Thank you for your continued interest in the work of this Commission.

Sincerely yours,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

Enclosures

EX-114

REC 37 105-82555-59

1 - Belmont
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley

June 9, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Downing
1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of June 4, 1964, enclosing copies of correspondence which Mrs. Ruth Paine produced when she testified before the Commission.

Thank you for your cooperation and assistance in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.
60 JUN 9
COMM-FBI

RLL:pah
(9)

NOTE:

We have previously received considerable correspondence exchanged between Mrs. Paine and Marina Oswald. Mrs. Paine, however, declined to furnish us copies of certain letters between herself and Marina, stating they involved very personal matters. Mrs. Paine did produce these letters for the Commission. By letter 4/2/64 we requested the Commission to be furnished copies of such letters for our perusal and analysis and for possible investigative leads. Letters are primarily in Russian language. After they are translated they will be furnished to Dallas and appropriate analysis and investigation conducted.

58 JUN 21 RECOR 47

JUN 11 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

RECORDED COPY FILED IN

FBI

Date: 6/11/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (105-38431)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

ReBuairtel to NY, 6/5/64.

On 6/9/64, ARLENE CROCE, Editorial Assistant, "National Review", 150 East 35th Street, NYC, advised that the column "Capital Bulletin" is usually written by RALPH DE TOLEDANO in Washington, D.C. under pen name "QUINCY"; however, she advised that the "Capital Bulletin" column appearing in the 6/9/64 issue of the "National Review Bulletin" was written by several different authors, none of whom were DE TOLEDANO.

Miss CROCE stated that she did not know the identity of the author of that portion of the column pertaining to "a former Russian national" and she was unable to furnish any information concerning the possible identity or location of the "former Russian national" referred to in the column. She remarked that WILLIAM F. BUCKLEY, JR., Editor of "National Review", was unavailable for interview, but she stated that she would contact him and advise him of the information requested by the FBI.

On 6/10/64, Miss CROCE was recontacted and stated that she had spoken to Mr. BUCKLEY but that he was unable, at

3-Bureau (105-82555) (RM)
1-Dallas (100-10461) (RM)
2-WFO (105-37111) (Encs.2) (RM)
1-New York (105-38431)

REC 37

JJO:EG
(8)

EX-114

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

this time, to furnish the identity of the author of that portion of the column relating to "a former Russian national". She advised that their office is attempting "to get a message through to the author" of this information and that once he is contacted he will in turn contact the FBI. Miss CROCE stated she was unable to furnish any additional information concerning the identity of the author."

In view of the vague response concerning the identity of the author of this information, it is requested that WFO locate and interview RALPH DE TOLEDANO, whose pen name "QUINCY" appeared at the conclusion of the "Capital Bulletin" column of the 6/9/64 issue of "National Review Bulletin". WFO is requested to attempt to elicit from DE TOLEDANO any information concerning the identity of the author of the information pertaining to "a former Russian national" and otherwise comply with Bureau instructions as set forth in Buairtel to NY 6/5/64.

Enclosed for the assistance of WFO is one copy of the above mentioned Buairtel and also one copy of the column "Capital Bulletin".

FBI

Date: 6/10/64

REC-37

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS - R - CUBA

Reference is made to pages 5-59 of Dallas Report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, dated 5/28/64, captioned as above, which concerns the Dallas Cinema Associates, Inc.

On June 8, 1964, WYMAN PARR, owner, Glendale Camera Store, 4448 South Marsalis Street, Dallas, Texas, and a member of the Dallas Cinema Associates, Inc., advised they have received the final proof copies of the film entitled "President John F. Kennedy's Final Hour, Dallas, Texas, November 22, 1963." He stated the Dallas Cinema Associates, Inc. expects to receive 700 copies of this film from Technicolor, Inc., Burbank, California, on Friday, June 12, 1964. Further, PARR stated, Sanger-Harris Department Store, Dallas, Texas, who will have exclusive rights to market this film for a period of three months, plan to begin their advertising program for this film in the Dallas Sunday papers on June 14, 1964. He stated the sale price for the film will be $24.95.

The above is submitted to the Bureau for information.

ARS/ds
(5)

REC 37

EX-114

JUN 11 1964

61

C. Wick

58 JUN 16 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per: _____
Special Agent in Charge

FD-36 (Rev. 10-29-63)

FBI

Date: 6/11/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (105-15823) (P)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA
OO: DALLAS

Re Houston airtel to Bureau 6/8/64.

EULALIO RODRIGUEZ - CHAVEZ, Mexican citizen, located and interviewed at Los Angeles 6/11/64. RODRIGUEZ recalls he was passenger on Transportes del Norte bus from Mexico City to Laredo, Texas, October 2 and 3, 1963. RODRIGUEZ postively identified a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD as a passenger on this bus who sat somewhere behind him from Mexico City to Laredo and then on an American Greyhound bus from Laredo, Texas, to San Antonio, Texas.

RODRIGUEZ specifically recalls OSWALD stayed awake late reading a magazine, book, or newspaper with his over head light shining, which disturbed RODRIGUEZ' sleep. He recalls OSWALD's eating a banana and carrying fruit with him on the bus in a bag. He recalled that OSWALD did not alight from the bus during several rest stops and that OSWALD was one of two men requested to get off the bus for further questioning by examining Immigration officers at the Mexican Immigration check station located a few miles from the border. RODRIGUEZ had no personal contact or conversations with OSWALD nor with any other passengers except a young married woman of Mexican descent who sat next to him and traveled from Mexico City to Houston, Texas, where she indicated she resided. Her name is unknown. Report follows.

(4)-Bureau (RM)
(1-Legat, Mexico, 105-3702)
1-Dallas (100-10461) (Info) (RM)
1-Houston (105-1291) (Info) (RM)
1-San Antonio (105-2909) (Info)
1-San Francisco (89-55) (Info)
2-Los Angeles
HHW/dhw (10)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

79 JUN 23 1964

FD-36 (Rev. 10-29-63)

FBI

Date: 5/21/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (87-73718)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (87-34325) (P)

SUBJECT: CHARLES WILLIAM DEATON aka
Edward Arthur Johnson
ITSP-FBW
(OO:NEW YORK)

ReButel to New York dated 5/20/64; New York teletype to Bureau dated 5/21/64.

Enclosed are five copies of a letterhead memorandum re CHARLES WILLIAM DEATON, as requested by reButel to New York.

1 ENCLOSURE

4063

REC 87

JUN 25 1964

Let to Cantrell with 2 cc of airtel 6/5/64.

airtel 6-2-64 REL: mhm

REL: mhm

3 - Bureau (Encls. 5)
1 - New York

ENB:eah
(5)

ENCLOSURE

Let to Cantrell with 2 cc of airtel 6/5/64.

cc to Cantrell 6/5/64

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent In Charge

1 JUN 17 1964

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New York, New York
May 21, 1964

Re: Charles William Deaton

Charles William Deaton has been the subject of several Federal Bureau of Investigation cases wherein he has represented himself as an official of the International Insurance Company of Nassau Limited (IICN), Nassau, Bahamas. In this capacity, he has offered large loans to businessmen for which he requires prepaid commission fees. After receiving some of the prepaid commissions he then drops from negotiations and the deals collapse. Investigation reveals that IICN has never been in a financial position to loan large sums of money.

In April, 1964, Deaton, through an intermediary, approached Harold A. Dragoo, President, Golden Mortgage Investment, Incorporated, and Robert Pribble, Realtor, both of Colorado Springs, representing himself to be the executive secretary-treasurer of the IICN who was willing to provide a $900,000.00 commitment for financing a land development enterprise that Dragoo and Pribble were interested in in the Colorado Springs, Colorado, area. Deaton requested six per cent commission for efforts in providing the $900,000.00 loan, three per cent in advance. Dragoo and Pribble sent $7,968.39 by Western Union money order from Colorado Springs to Deaton in New York as part payment of three per cent commission at Deaton's request. Dragoo was to meet Deaton at New York on May 13, 1964, to pay balance of $18,000.00 due. New York Federal Bureau of Investigation agents, acting in undercover capacity, met Deaton, negotiated with him, and arrested him for violation of Interstate Transportation of Stolen Property and Fraud By Wire Statutes. Deaton was indicted on May 15, 1964, by a Grand Jury in the Southern Judicial District of New York, and is currently being held in $20,000.00 bond.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of any kind. It is the property of the FBI, and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Re: Charles William Deaton

Incidental to the arrest of Deaton, a small black bag was taken which contained, among other business papers, the following items:

A copy of a contract dated February 11, 1964, transferring exclusive right to exploit the Marina N. Oswald story throughout the world, through the media of motion picture and television, from James H. Martin, Manager for Marina N. Oswald to Texitalia Films, Incorporated, signed by Charles R. Lasater, President, C. W. Deaton, Howdy Howard and George S. Bell, Jr. This contract stipulates a consideration of $75,000 for this transfer but provides for a more detailed contract within 20 working days. Attached to the aforementioned contract of agreement is a Photostat dated December 6, 1963, addressed to Mr. James H. Martin, Dallas, Texas, signed by Mrs. Marina N. Oswald, giving Martin Mrs. Oswald's authorization to handle her personal and business affairs.

A letter of agreement dated February 12, 1964, signed Charles R. Lasater, C. W. Deaton, George S. Bell, Jr. and Howdy Howard. This letter concerns an agreement between the above-mentioned individuals to attempt to obtain the world-wide rights to movies and television and other public use of the "Marina Oswald Story." The letter was typed on the stationery of Howard and Bell, Realtors, 205 Stemmons Tower, East Dallas, Texas.

A copy of a letter of agreement, undated, signed by Charles R. Lasater, C. W. Deaton, Howdy Howard and George S. Bell, Jr. on February 12, 1964. The letter is an agreement between the above-mentioned parties to assign and convey for a consideration of $1500, five per cent of the proceeds which may be derived from the Marina Oswald motion picture and television exploitation, to Jack D. Vanderburgh.

Deaton has described himself as a financier. He indicated he is 38 years of age; was born at Olney, Texas; is married to Gayle Deaton, nee Baker; and resides at 10740 St. Lazare, Dallas, Texas.

Re: Charles William Deaton

Deaton has been arrested several times in the State of Texas for swindle by worthless checks, but has never been convicted.

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - DeLoach
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan
1 - Liaison
1 - Goble

(S) 105-82555

Date: June 12, 1964

To: Chief, U. S. Secret Service

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director

Subject: LEE HARVEY OSWALD -
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

Enclosed are two copies of a memorandum captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald," dated June 5, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, and two copies of a memorandum also captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald," dated May 28, 1964, at Washington, D. C.

These memoranda pertain, as you can see, to conversations which allegedly took place on February 9, 1964, involving Thayer Waldo, Pat Clyde Howard, and Special Agent James H. Howard. The June 5, 1964, memorandum includes Waldo's statement as to his version of the conversations.

Copies of these memoranda have been disseminated to the President's Commission. They are being furnished you for your information. For your additional information, the memorandum of Special Agent James H. Howard, White House Detail, dated May 27, 1964, has also been furnished to the President's Commission.

Enclosures (4)

TNG:pah
(12)

NOTE:

Thayer Waldo, newspaper reporter, accompanied the two Howard brothers and Mrs. Marguerite Oswald from Mrs. Oswald's home to the airport in Dallas on 2/9/64. Waldo's presence was at the specific request of Mark Lane and Mrs. Oswald. The two Howard brothers gave him a ride back from the airport after Mrs. Oswald boarded the airplane. On the way back, there was some conversation about a Negro who allegedly witnessed Oswald shooting at President Kennedy. According to the Howard brothers

(NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

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NOTE CONTINUED:

they never indicated that this Negro male had actually been a witness to anyone shooting at the President and the conversation was in a joking and jesting manner. They pointed out that Waldo, who was in the back seat, apparently must have misunderstood the entire conversation. The next day Waldo wrote a story in his newspaper about a witness being held by authorities who actually saw Oswald shooting. In May, 1964, the "National Guardian" published an article wherein it was reported that Mark Lane claimed that the Secret Service had deliberately planted false story in the press to pass further guilt on Oswald. This article named the Howard brothers and Waldo and the story spoken of was apparently the one written by Waldo. The enclosed memorandum of 6/5/64 includes Waldo's version of this incident and also the results of the interview with Pat Clyde Howard who is now a police officer in Hurst, Texas. The other enclosed memorandum includes results of the interview with Special Agent Howard, U. S. Secret Service.

FOI

4-3 (Rev. 4-17-63)

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☒ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

URGENT 6-9-64
TO DIRECTOR
FROM LEGAT, MEXICO CITY NO. 693

BUFILE 105-82555.

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS-R-CUBA.

REBUCAB JUNE 4 LAST CONCERNING PHOTOS OF OSWALD.

INTERROGATION OF PERSONNEL AND REVIEW OF NEGATIVES OF PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN AT PHOTOGRAPH STUDIOS WITHIN EIGHT BLOCK RADIUS OF CUBAN AND RUSSIAN EMBASSIES, AND THE HOTEL DEL COMERCIO AS WELL AS AT THREE PHOTO STUDIOS NEAR TRAVEL AGENCY WHERE SUBJECT PURCHASED BUS TICKET, FAILED TO LOCATE STUDIO WHERE PHOTO OF SUBJECT TAKEN.

BUREAU REQUESTED TO ADVISE IF INVESTIGATION DESIRED TO INCLUDE ALL OF METROPOLITAN MEXICO CITY.

CLARK D. ANDERSON

RECEIVED: 8:47 AM CTF

REL 1 pg 6/11/64

cablegram to Sy & Mexico 6-11-64 - hand furnished cleared w/ above named parties instructions from Commission. REC-34

105-82555

EX-108

SOVIET SECTION

21 JUN 15 1964

CC: Mr. Sullivan

3RD CC: MR. BRENNAN

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

1 - Belmont
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan

June 11, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Lenihan

SEC. 34 105-82555-4065

EX-103

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of June 2, 1964, wherein you advised that the Commission now has evidence that on Friday or Saturday of September 27 or 28, 1963, Lee Harvey Oswald had his photograph taken for use on an application for a visa at the Cuban Embassy in Mexico City. You indicated you believed that Oswald must have gone to a photographic studio, under the circumstances an inexpensive one, some place in the vicinity of the Cuban Embassy. You requested that this Bureau attempt to locate this studio and, if possible, obtain the negatives of the photograph taken of Oswald or copies thereof.

For your information, we have contacted all photographic studios within an eight-block radius of the Cuban and Soviet Embassies, the Hotel del Comercio where Oswald stayed while in Mexico City, as well as three photographic studios near Chihuahuenses Transportation Travel Agency, Incorporated, where Oswald purchased his bus ticket to return to the United States, and we were unable to locate the photographic studio where Oswald reportedly had his photograph taken while in Mexico City.

Please advise if you desire us to extend our inquiries to locate such photographic studio to include all of Metropolitan Mexico City. We are holding further investigation in this matter in abeyance pending receipt of advice from the Commission.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

REL:pah
(8)

(SEE NOTE PAGE TWO)

BY COURIER SVC. 6 JUN 11 COMM-FBI

XEROX JUN 15 1964

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room

64 JUN 22 1964 TELETYPE UNIT

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE:

Legat has made a comprehensive survey to locate photographic studio where Oswald allegedly had his photograph taken in Mexico City. We do not possess the evidence the Commission refers to indicating Oswald had his picture taken while in Mexico City. To extend our inquiries to cover all of Metropolitan Mexico City would be an extremely time-consuming process. Desirable we contact Commission to determine if it desires such survey be conducted before we get involved in such a major undertaking which would run into considerable expense.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 1 1964

TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

FBI DALLAS

939AM CST URGENT 6-1-64 MH

TO DIRECTOR 105-82[illegible]555

FROM DALLAS 100-10 461 1P

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA; IS-R-CUBA.

REBUAIRTEL MAY TWENTYFIVE ENCLOSING LETTER FROM PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION DATED MAY TWENTY.

DALLAS PRESENTLY CONDUCTING INVESTIGATION TO IDENTIFY CERTAIN PHOTOGRAPHS AS REQUESTED BY COMMISSION.

BUREAU REQUESTED TO FURNISH DALLAS DIV A CLEARER COPY OF ORIGINAL PHOTOGRAPH AS DEPICTED IN PHOTO NO. ONE OF ITEM SEVENTY. IT IS NOTED PHOTO NO. ONE IS A SCENE OF A RAILROAD TRACK.

END

LRA

FBI WASH DC

P

REC-41 105-[illegible] 66

8 JUN 15 1964

EX-108

1 - Belmont
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan

6-2-64

1 - Lenihan

airtel

To: SAC, Dallas (100-10461)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

REC-41

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Reurtel 6-1-64 requesting Bureau furnish a clear copy of original photograph as depicted in photograph number one of item 70. For your information, the Bureau noted that due to the poor condition of the original photograph a clear copy cannot be made. Accordingly, the original photograph number one of item 70 is enclosed herewith for your use in this matter, and it should be returned to the Bureau upon completion of this particular inquiry.

Your attention is directed to the Commission's letter of 5-20-64 in this matter which requested on page 4 that photograph number five of item one and photograph number one of item 70 be forwarded to Mr. Wesley J. Liebeler of the Commission. For your information, the Bureau has forwarded to Mr. Liebeler the two items requested by him and, consequently, you need not enclose duplicates of these items in responding to the Commission's letter of 5-20-64.

Enc.

NOTE: Commission has received considerable testimony bearing on the attempted assassination of Gen. Walker and has requested FBI to conduct additional inquiry to pinpoint as accurately as possible the location where Oswald buried his rifle after shooting at Walker and also to identify certain scenes believed to have been involved in Oswald's plans to assassinate Walker. The enclosure depicts a railroad scene which may be associated with a site where Oswald buried his rifle. The copy of this photo presently in possession of Dallas is not clear enough to assist in its investigation re this matter and therefore, we are sending the original photo itself which has been maintained by the FBI Laboratory as evidence in this case.

REL:mhw (9)

MAILED 20
JUN 2 - 1964
COMM-FBI

58 JUN 16 1964

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Rose

DATE: February 24, 1964

FROM : R. I. Shroder

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA.
IS - R - CUBA

At 12:58 a.m., Frederick Tilney, Center Island, Oyster Bay, New York, telephonically contacted midnight Supervisor William E. Assmus to state that the FBI should have Marina Oswald arrested for first degree murder.

Tilney stated that based on his calculations, Marina Oswald must have had prior knowledge of her husband's intentions to assassinate the President and was, therefore, as guilty as her husband. Tilney also stated that Marina Oswald was older than she alleges and he considered her to be a dangerous individual. Tilney could offer no specifics regarding this matter and reiterated his remark that it was based on his "calculations."

A check of Bureau indices discloses Tilney may be identical with Frederick Tilney, Jr., (Bureau file 62-100356), who was connected with the Governmental Statistical Corporation in New York City. In 1954, Frederick Tilney, Jr., was interviewed by Agents of the New York Office in connection with an allegation received from Louis F. Budenz that he had received an implied threat from one Frederick Tilney in connection with Budenz possibly writing a book concerning the Communist Party. It was determined that Frederick Tilney, Jr., was apparently not identical with the individual named by Budenz.

ACTION:

REC-41

It is suggested this memorandum be routed to the Domestic Intelligence Division for whatever action they deem appropriate.

1 - Mr. Sullivan

WEA:cjr
(6)

18 JUN 15 1964

JUN 15 1964

1 - Rosen
1 - Shroder
2-27-64

1 - Branigan
1 - Leahan
1 - Anderson

AIRTEL

To: SAC, New York

From: Director, FBI (105-82555) — 4067

REC-41 CY-108

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

At 12:58 a.m. 2-24-64 Frederick Tilney, Center Island, Oyster Bay, New York, telephonically contacted Bureau stating FBI should have Marina Oswald arrested for first degree murder.

Tilney stated that based on his calculations Marina Oswald must have had prior knowledge of subject's intentions to assassinate the late President Kennedy and was, therefore, as guilty as subject. Tilney also stated that Marina Oswald is older than she claims and he considered her to be a dangerous individual. Tilney could offer no further specifics regarding this matter other than it was based on his "calculations."

Bufiles disclose Tilney possibly identical with Frederick Tilney, Jr., (New York file 62-11335; Bufile 62-109656) who was connected with Governmental Statistical Corporation, 138 Pearl Street, New York City. In 1954 Frederick Tilney, Jr., was interviewed by New York Office in connection with allegation from Louis F. Budenz concerning an implied threat from one Frederick Tilney in connection with book being contemplated by Budenz concerning the Communist Party. It was determined that Frederick Tilney, Jr., was apparently not identical with the individual named by Budenz. During interviews Tilney, Jr., stated that his name has in the past been confused with another Frederick Tilney who was connected with the American Russian Institute and was residing in New York City, stating he was the son of Dr. Frederick Tilney, prominent doctor in New York City. Bufiles also contain references to a Frederick Tilney who has been affiliated with the American Russian Institute, which information is also available in New York files.

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

JUN 16 1964

LJA:klp
(8)

MAILED 20
FEB 27 1964

XEROX
MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

Airtel to SAC, New York
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
105-82555

New York check indices and in the absence of additional information identifiable with Frederick Tilney, Oyster Bay, New York, dictating to the contrary, immediately interview him concerning above complaint attempting to tie him down to specifics. Suairtel results in letterhead memorandum form suitable for dissemination with appropriate recommendations for further action.

FBI

Date: 5/18/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS - R - CUBA

Re Bureau airtel to Dallas, 4/29/64, enclosing two copies of a letter from the President's Commission dated 4/28/64, and instructing Dallas to institute immediate investigation in connection with the testimony of DIAL DUWAYNE RYDER before the President's Commission with respect to the repair tag indicating certain work had been performed on a rifle at the Irving Sports Shop, Irving, Texas, for a man by the name of OSWALD.

Enclosed herewith are 10 copies of a letterhead memorandum reflecting results of the requested investigation.

All of the investigation set forth in the enclosed letterhead memorandum was conducted by SA's A. RAYMOND SWITZER and EUGENE F. PETRAKIS, except the following-listed interviews, which were conducted by SA ENOCH E. MORGAN:

Mr. CHARLES WOODROW GREENER, May 4, 1964
DIAL D. RYDER, May 4, 1964
J. R. CLEMENTS, May 4, 1964
DIAL D. RYDER, May 5, 1964
JOYCE HOLLAWAY, May 4, 1964

REC 45

4 - Bureau (3 - 105-82555) (1 - FBI Laboratory File CO-F-12)
(Enc. 10) ENCLOSURE
3 - Dallas (2 - 100-10461) (1 - 94-201)
RPG/ds
(7)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

DL 100-10461

Mrs. EDITH WHITWORTH, May 5, 1964
EDWARD FULBRIGHT, May 5, 1964
Mrs. GERTRUDE HUNTER, May 5, 1964
DIAL D. RYDER, May 18, 1964
CHARLES WOODROW GREENER, May 18, 1964

It appears that all logical investigation has been conducted in connection with this repair ticket. For the Bureau's information, however, it is the opinion of SA EMORY E. HORTON, who has interviewed DIAL D. RYDER on several occasions, that RYDER fabricated the repair tag and that RYDER is of such nature that if he were given a Polygraph examination, it is believed by SA HORTON he would admit having fabricated such repair ticket.

Therefore, the Bureau is requested to give consideration to authorizing an interview with DIAL D. RYDER by Polygraph.

The complete results of all interviews in connection with the investigation reflected in the enclosed letterhead memorandum will be set forth in the next report submitted in the above-captioned case.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas, Texas
May 18, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

By letter dated April 28, 1964, the President's Commission requested additional investigation to resolve certain information previously furnished by Mr. DIAL D. RYDER, employee, Irving Sports Shop, 221 East Irving Boulevard, Irving, Texas, with respect to a repair tag that purports to reflect work done on a firearm, which repair tag bore the name "OSWALD".

At 6:30 P.M. on November 24, 1963, an anonymous male caller telephonically advised a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation at Dallas, Texas, that at about 5:30 P.M. he learned from an unidentified male boy at Wyatt's Supermarket, Plymouth Park Shopping Center, Irving, Texas, that LEE HARVEY OSWALD, on Thursday, November 21, 1963, had his rifle sighted at the Irving Sports Shop, 221 East Irving Boulevard, Irving, Texas. He said he could furnish no further details concerning this matter and does not know if it is true or how the boy found out this information.

The above anonymous male caller sounded as if he were a normal, stable individual, but said he did not desire to identify himself.

On November 25, 1963, a Special Agent of the Dallas Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation proceeded to Irving, Texas, and found the Irving Sports Shop was closed. Neighborhood inquiry revealed that the owner of the Irving Sports Shop was a WOODROW GREENER, who was reportedly then visiting at an unknown address in East Texas. In GREENER's absence, an employee, DIAL D. RYDER, 2028 Harvard, Irving,

2 COPIES DESTROYED

36 MAR 1 1973

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Texas, was contacted at his home, at which time he stated that he had, on November 23, 1963, found a repair tag bearing the name "OSWALD". RYDER and the Agent then proceeded to the Irving Sports Shop, where the pertinent repair tag was examined by the Agent and the interview continued, which interview is reflected on page 395 of the report of Special Agent ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, dated November 30, 1963, at Dallas, Texas.

On May 13, 1964, RAY JOHN, Television News Department, Channel 8, WFAA-TV, corner Young and Houston Streets, Dallas, Texas, advised that he recalls that on the afternoon of Sunday, November 24, 1963, following the shooting of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, he arrived at his office at approximately 1:00 P.M. to coordinate the recent news events.

JOHN advised that he received a telephone call sometime between 3:00 and 3:30 P.M. of that day from an anonymous male caller, who stated that he believed "OSWALD" had had a rifle sighted at a gun shop located in the 200 block on Irving Boulevard in Irving, Texas. JOHN advised he interpreted the name "OSWALD" to mean LEE HARVEY OSWALD. He stated he recalled asking the anonymous caller where he obtained this information and that the caller declined to elaborate. The caller did not support his statement by any other corroborating information, and for that reason JOHN did not place too much credence in the story.

JOHN advised, however, he decided to offer this information to law enforcement for whatever it might be worth, and he, accordingly, called the office of J. WILL FRITZ, Captain, Homicide and Robbery Division, Dallas Police Department, at about 3:45 P.M. and furnished this information to Detective FAY TURNER of that Division.

JOHN advised he could recall the anonymous caller had a very husky, deep bass voice and was definitely a male.

JOHN stated he has never had occasion, to his recollection, to talk to either Mr. GREENER or Mr. RYDER of the Irving Sports Shop, either in person or by telephone, and in any case feels he would be unable to recognize the voice of the anonymous caller if he heard it again.

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

JOHN advised the caller was on the line only a matter of seconds and that no other conversation took place, to the best of his recollection.

On May 4, 1964, Mr. CHARLES WOODROW GREENER, 2015 Rosebud, Irving, Texas, was interviewed at the Irving Sports Shop, 221 East Irving Boulevard, Irving, Texas, which GREENER stated he owns.

Mr. GREENER stated he cannot recall stating to anyone that he could fix the date that the Irving Sports Shop repair tag bearing the name "OSWALD" was prepared between November 4 and 8, 1963, and does not recall stating it appears the gun for that tag was brought in between those dates. He said he only recalls stating he was out of Texas during the period November 1 through 13, 1963, and he is confident that if the gun represented by that tag were brought in, it was brought in while he, GREENER, was out of the store as he has no recollection whatsoever regarding the transaction.

Mr. GREENER was asked if there is any question in his mind that a gun represented by the repair tag bearing the name "OSWALD" was brought into the store. Mr. GREENER said he had answered the previous question as he did as he was recently interviewed by a representative of the President's Commission and that person pressed him, GREENER, on the point of whether the pertinent repair tag represented an actual gun and repair job. Mr. GREENER said it is his opinion that the repair tag represents a bona fide transaction, pointing out that DIAL RYDER has been employed by him, GREENER, for the past six years, and during that period he has found RYDER to be a good, steady, reliable employee and he has never known of RYDER doing anything wrong; therefore, he has every confidence in RYDER. He said he, GREENER, goes away and leaves the entire business in RYDER's care and "I never worry a minute about the business."

Mr. GREENER stated that the number on the pertinent repair tag means absolutely nothing and is of no use whatsoever in attempting to fix the date that the repair tag was prepared. He stated the repair tags come in boxes of approximately five

hundred, and when they open a box they dump them out on the workbench and make no effort whatsoever to use them in sequence. He stated that when work is brought in, the person accepting the work will reach over, pick up a repair tag, and fill it out and they may take a tag from any part of the batch of tags lying on the workbench.

GREENER stated that the fact that the claim check portion was still attached means nothing because in nine out of ten cases the claim check stub is not detached from the repair ticket and given to the customer. He pointed out that he has found that to require a claim check is not practical as most customers will not bring the claim check with them when they pick up their equipment; therefore, he does not make any effort to require claim checks.

Mr. GREENER stated that he did cause a review to be made of his cash register tapes for the ten-day period in early November 1963 when he was away from the store, and found several entries for even $6.00 amounts. He pointed out that due to the number of $6.00 entries found, he realized that would be of no help in determining when the work called for on the pertinent repair tag would have been picked up; therefore, he made no record of the $6.00 entries located.

Mr. GREENER stated that they, the GREENERS, have checked every way possible to pin down the date that the above referred to repair tag was prepared and/or the item picked up by the customer, and "there is no earthly way the date can be more closely established."

On May 4, 1964, DIAL D. RYDER, 2028 Harvard, telephone number BL 3-4876, Irving, Texas, was interviewed at his place of employment, Irving Sports Shop, 221 East Irving Boulevard, Irving, Texas. Mr. RYDER said he first noticed repair tag number 18374, which bears the name of "OSWALD" as the owner of the gun to be repaired, on Saturday, November 23, 1963. He stated that on that occasion he, RYDER, was cleaning off his workbench, it being cluttered with various tools, shop towels, and repair tags, and it was during this cleaning up that he

noticed the tag bearing the name "OSWALD". He pointed out that the tag attracted his attention as the name "OSWALD" had been mentioned frequently in the news on November 22 and 23, 1963.

Mr. RYDER stated that prior to finding the repair tag, he had no recollection of doing any work for a person named OSWALD, even though he had heard the news of the arrest of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and had seen his picture on television on numerous occasions on November 22 and 23, 1963.

Mr. RYDER said he usually prepares repair tags in pen as he carries a ballpoint pen in his shirt pocket, but does recall that on one occasion on an unrecalled date during the first two weeks of November 1963 he had used a pencil during the greater part of a day. He recalled that on the date he had used a pencil he made a trip to Cullum and Boren Company, Dallas, Texas, and picked up some items of unrecalled nature. He said he has not made any review of his records to try to identify the day that he used a pencil and visited Cullum and Boren Company in downtown Dallas as it would be very difficult to determine that date from his records. Further, if the date were determined he questions that it would be of any real significance as far as establishing the date that he prepared repair tag number 18374, because he does not use a pen exclusively, pointing out that frequently a customer will bring a gun or other work into the store and he, RYDER, will pick up a repair tag and pencil from his workbench and prepare the tag. He stated that on other occasions he will sign items in pencil if a pencil is handy or if someone hands him a pencil when giving him an invoice or other item to be signed.

Mr. RYDER stated that there is no other sports shop located within several blocks of that area and the Irving Sports Shop is the only place that has a gunsmith located within a few blocks distance of the furniture store formerly operated by Mrs. EDITH WEITWORTH on East Irving Boulevard.

On May 4, 1964, Mr. J. R. CLEMENTS, Office Manager, Cullum and Boren Company (C-B), 1509 Elm, telephone number RI 2-6115, Dallas, Texas, made available for review each invoice

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

that reflects a sale to Irving Sports Shop, 221 East Irving Boulevard, Irving, Texas, during the period November 1 through 14, 1963. The review of the invoices reflects the following pertinent information:

1) C-B Invoice Number 27263 signed by DIAL RYDER in pencil on November 6, 1963, acknowledging receipt of the material identified on the invoice. The order was picked up at the C-B Gun Shop and consisted of gun and reel parts with a total price of $3.10.

2) C-B Invoice Number 27264 signed by DIAL RYDER in pen on November 7, 1963, thereby acknowledging receipt of the items listed on the invoice. The total amount of the invoice is $138.40 and was picked up by RYDER at the main store.

3) C-B Invoice Number 27392 is signed by DIAL RYDER in pen, thereby acknowledging receipt of the material called for in the invoice on November 8, 1963. The material called for on the invoice consisted of parts and was picked up by RYDER at the C-B Gun Shop.

4) C-B Invoice Number 27897 was picked up by RYDER at the C-B Gun Shop on November 12, 1963, at which time RYDER signed the invoice in pencil, acknowledging receipt of the items listed therein. The parts called for in the invoice are gun parts with a total cost of $10.67.

5) C-B Invoice Number 27898 was signed by DIAL RYDER in pen, having been picked up by RYDER at the C-B warehouse on November 12, 1963. The items called for in the invoice consist of sporting equipment. The total amount was $115.34.

6) C-B Invoice Number 28030 was signed by DIAL RYDER in pencil with the items called for in the invoice

having been picked up by RYDER at the C-B Gun Shop on November 13, 1963. The invoice lists gun parts with a total cost of $19.17.

On May 5, 1964, DIAL D. RYDER, 2028 Harvard, telephone number BL 3-4876, Dallas, Texas, was interviewed at his place of employment, Irving Sports Shop, 221 East Irving Boulevard, Irving, Texas.

Mr. RYDER stated he has no recollection of what items he picked up at Cullum and Boren Company in downtown Dallas on the occasion of his visit when he recalls using a pencil in early November 1963.

The pertinent data on the Cullum and Boren invoices signed by RYDER during the period November 1 through 14, 1963, were reviewed with RYDER, including the nature of the writing instrument used by him to sign the invoices. After considering this information, Mr. RYDER said it would not help as he still cannot recall what he picked up on the occasion he had in mind when he used a pencil during the entire date as related to Officer F. M. TURNER of the Dallas Police Department.

On May 4, 1964, JOYCE (Mrs. BOB G.) HOLLAWAY, 1241 Marlynn, Irving, Texas, telephone number BL 4-7191, was interviewed at the home of Mrs. EDITH WHITWORTH, 315 South Jefferson, Irving, Texas. Mrs. HOLLAWAY said EDITH WHITWORTH is her, HOLLAWAY's, mother.

Mrs. HOLLAWAY said she and her husband have two sons, they being JEFFRY LYNN HOLLAWAY, who was born October 10, 1963, and BRYAN DOUGLAS HOLLAWAY, who was born October 25, 1961. Mrs. HOLLAWAY said her children are Mrs. WHITWORTH's only grandchildren.

Mrs. HOLLAWAY recalled that soon after the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY on November 22, 1963, Mrs. WHITWORTH told her that when she, WHITWORTH, first saw the picture of LEE HARVEY OSWALD on television she thought he looked familiar. Later, when Mrs. WHITWORTH saw pictures and/or heard

the descriptions of OSWALD's wife and children, Mrs. WHITWORTH then thought she recognized the OSWALDS as a family that had been in WHITWORTH's furniture store in the recent past and whom Mrs. WHITWORTH referred to a sports shop. She said her mother mentioned the family that came into the furniture store had two small daughters, as Mrs. WHITWORTH said she told that family that they and her, WHITWORTH's, daughter should get together as the HOLLAWAYS had two small sons.

Mrs. HOLLAWAY said she understands there was another woman in the furniture store at the time the above-referred to family came into the store, but she, HOLLAWAY, does not know the identity of that person.

Mrs. HOLLAWAY said her mother undoubtedly referred the family to the Irving Sports Shop as that was the only sports shop in that area of Irving, Texas.

On May 5, 1964, Mrs. EDITH WHITWORTH, 315 South Jefferson, telephone number BL 3-2538, Irving, Texas, stated she formerly operated the Furniture Mart, a furniture store, at 149 East Irving Boulevard, Irving, Texas, having closed the business during the latter part of January 1964.

Mrs. WHITWORTH said she is confident in her own mind that the man, woman, and two small children who visited the Furniture Mart on November 6, 7 or 8, 1963, as she has previously related, were LEE HARVEY OSWALD, MARINA OSWALD, and their two small children.

Mrs. WHITWORTH stated that on the occasion of the visit LEE HARVEY OSWALD entered the store and asked for an unrecalled part for a gun. Mrs. WHITWORTH said she told him the gun shop had moved and directed him to a gun shop that had a gunsmith that was located nearby. She stated she does not specifically recall which gun shop she referred OSWALD to, but in all probability referred him to the Irving Sports Shop, which was only one block east of the Furniture Mart. She stated she might have referred him to Ed's Pawn Shop, 616 East Irving Boulevard, which is operated by ED FULBRIGHT. She explained that WARREN GRAVES

previously operated a gun shop in the space occupied by the Furniture Mart, but GRAVES sold out to FULBRIGHT in early 1963 but continued to work for FULBRIGHT at Ed's Pawn Shop; therefore, she might have referred OSWALD to that shop in view of her acquaintanceship with GRAVES.

Mrs. WHITWORTH recalled that after she gave OSWALD directions to the gun shop he noticed that she had furniture and stated he would be needing some furniture within two or three weeks and started looking around. She said she started showing him used furniture and talking to him, trying to determine what he was really interested in, and during this period they were joined by a woman who was carrying a baby and accompanied by a two-year old girl. She said she later saw pictures of the woman on television and in the newspapers, and now knows her to be MARINA OSWALD, wife of the late LEE HARVEY OSWALD. She started talking about the children and LEE HARVEY OSWALD told her that the baby was two weeks old at that time, which brought to mind her grandsons, as one was born October 10, 1963, and the other was born October 28, 1961, which made his birthday near that of the OSWALD baby. She further pointed out that her older grandson was near the age of OSWALD's older daughter.

Mrs. WHITWORTH stated she knows that the couple who visited the Furniture Mart on the above occasion were LEE HARVEY OSWALD and MARINA OSWALD. She said LEE HARVEY OSWALD was wearing a white shirt and a dark sweater, while MARINA was wearing a car coat, believed to be blue. She said she has no recollection how the two-year old daughter was dressed and only recalls the baby was wrapped in a blanket of unknown color and description.

On May 5, 1964, EDWARD FULBRIGHT, owner, Ed's Pawn Shop, Irving, Texas, was interviewed at his place of business, 616 East Irving Boulevard, Irving, Texas. Mr. FULBRIGHT stated he bought out W. A. GRAVES in January 1963, at which time GRAVES was operating a small gunshop in the space occupied by the Furniture Mart on East Irving Boulevard, Irving, Texas. FULBRIGHT stated that GRAVES continued to work for him, FULBRIGHT, for a period of four weeks after he bought the business, with GRAVES

being terminated on February 16, 1963. He stated during this period of time, GRAVES worked at Ed's Pawn Shop, 616 East Irving Boulevard, as a gunsmith and he, FULBRIGHT, has not had a gunsmith or performed any repair work on guns since GRAVES was terminated.

Mr. FULBRIGHT stated he has observed numerous photographs of LEE HARVEY OSWALD during recent months, and he has no recollection whatsoever of ever meeting or seeing LEE HARVEY OSWALD, and specifically has no recollection of OSWALD ever visiting Ed's Pawn Shop or making inquiry regarding any type of gun repair.

On May 5, 1964, Mrs. GERTRUDE (J. T.) HUNTER was interviewed at her residence, 141 South Hastings, Irving, Texas, at which time she furnished the following information:

Mrs. HUNTER stated she visited in the Furniture Mart, a furniture store previously located on East Irving Boulevard, Irving, Texas, frequently during the latter months of 1963. She explained the Furniture Mart was operated by Mrs. EDITH WHITWORTH and she, HUNTER, would go to the furniture store on Wednesday and/or Thursday afternoon of each week to make plans with Mrs. WHITWORTH for attending the Irving High School football games that were held on Friday evenings. She said she always arrived at the Furniture Mart between 1:00 and 2:00 P.M. and would leave between 4:00 and 4:15 P.M.

Mrs. HUNTER recalled that on one of her visits, which she feels sure was November 6, 7, 13 or 14, 1963, she was at the Furniture Mart visiting with Mrs. WHITWORTH when a young man who Mrs. HUNTER later learned was LEE HARVEY OSWALD, came into the store and asked if the gunsmith was in, explaining that he, OSWALD, wanted something fixed on his gun, but Mrs. HUNTER does not recall the nature of the work he wanted performed. Mrs. HUNTER said she does not recall that LEE HARVEY OSWALD had a gun in his hands at the time he was in the store. She recalled Mrs. WHITWORTH referred OSWALD to an unrecalled gunshop which had a gunsmith, and she only recalls the place to which OSWALD was referred is located east of the Furniture Mart in Irving, Texas.

She recalls the place to which OSWALD was referred is to the east as OSWALD started to turn east onto Irving Boulevard when he left, noting that Irving Boulevard is a one-way street west. She said that she, HUNTER, told OSWALD it would be necessary for him to proceed west on Irving Boulevard to the traffic light, turn left one block, and then back east to the gun shop to which he had been referred.

Mrs. HUNTER recalled that during the conversation with OSWALD, who was accompanied by his wife and two small girls, Mrs. EDITH WHITWORTH had jokingly referred to trading a little boy for one of the OSWALDS' little girls so each family would have a boy and a girl. She stated that in referring to the little boys, Mrs. WHITWORTH was making reference to her grandsons.

Mrs. HUNTER stated that on the occasion of the visit to the Furniture Mart, LEE HARVEY OSWALD, his wife and two children were the only persons in the car driven by OSWALD, and she recalls the car as being a 1957 or 1958 Ford, two-tone blue and cream. She said she is confident that LEE HARVEY OSWALD was driving the car as there was no one else in the car with LEE HARVEY OSWALD, MARINA OSWALD and their small daughters.

Mrs. HUNTER said she is confident the car was a blue and cream 1957 or 1958 Ford as she has friends in Houston, Texas, who own a blue and white 1958 Ford, and her brother-in-law has a 1957 Ford; therefore, when the OSWALDS parked in front of the furniture store, she observed the car and immediately thought of her friends in Houston, Texas.

Mrs. HUNTER said she is definite that the man and woman with small children who visited the Furniture Mart on the above-referred to occasion were LEE HARVEY OSWALD and MARINA OSWALD with their children. She said when she, HUNTER, first saw pictures of the OSWALDS on television and in the newspapers, she was sure she had seen them, but could not immediately place the occasion that she had seen those persons. She said that a few days later she again visited the Furniture Mart, and at that time she recalled the couple who had visited the store and

realized they were LEE HARVEY OSWALD and MARINA OSWALD. She said she then mentioned this to EDITH WHITWORTH and Mrs. WHITWORTH told her that she, WHITWORTH, had previously realized the couple who visited the store were the OSWALDS, but had not mentioned this fact to Mrs. HUNTER.

Mrs. HUNTER stated that on the occasion of visiting the Furniture Mart, MARINA OSWALD was not neatly dressed, wearing a jacket of unrecalled description, but believed to be either orchid or purple in color. She stated she recalls LEE HARVEY OSWALD was neatly dressed, wearing unrecalled casual clothing and a jacket of unrecalled description.

As reported on page 218 of the report of Special Agent ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, dated November 30, 1963, at Dallas, Texas, Mr. H. S. AIKEN, Bookkeeper, Texas School Book Depository, Dallas, Texas, made available the official payroll records for the Texas School Book Depository, which records specifically covered employment of LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

These records reflected that OSWALD first worked for this company on October 16, 1963, and worked continuously at eight hours per day from October 16, 1963, through November 22, 1963, without missing any day's work. During this period of time he was off only on Saturdays and Sundays, and November 11, 1963, which was a company holiday.

As reported on page 328 of the report of Special Agent ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, dated November 30, 1963, at Dallas, Texas, Mr. ROY S. TRULY, Warehouse Manager, Texas School Book Depository, Dallas, Texas, advised that the men working at the warehouse of Texas School Book Depository have regular working hours of 8:00 A.M. to 4:45 P.M., five days per week, with a lunch period from 12:00 noon to 12:45 P.M. He stated, however, that they do not have to punch time clocks, and there was no one who kept a strict accounting of the time they took for lunch. Mr. TRULY advised that LEE HARVEY OSWALD was one of these employees, and these are the hours he was assigned to work.

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

On May 8, 1964, LEON HUMBERSON, Manager, Wyatt's Food Store, Plymouth Park Shopping Center, Irving, Texas, was asked if any information had come to his attention to the effect that one of the sack boys at that store had any information to the effect that LEE HARVEY OSWALD had, on Thursday, November 21, 1963, his rifle sighted at the Irving Sports Shop, 221 East Irving Boulevard, Irving, Texas. HUMBERSON said he had not received any such information and very seriously doubted that any employee would have information like that without it coming to his attention.

HUMBERSON said he would contact all of his employees at Wyatt's Food Store and question them to determine if any of them had any information to the effect that LEE HARVEY OSWALD had his rifle sighted at the Irving Sports Shop. He also said he would determine from them if they had any information at all which would assist in the investigation of the assassination of President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY.

On May 12, 1964, LEON HUMBERSON, Manager, Wyatt's Food Store, Plymouth Park Shopping Center, Irving, Texas, stated he questioned all of the employees at that store to learn if any had any information that LEE HARVEY OSWALD, on Thursday, November 21, 1963, had his rifle sighted at the Irving Sports Shop, 221 East Irving Boulevard, Irving, Texas. He stated that all advised him they had no information relating to this incident and none which would assist in the investigation of the assassination of President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY.

HUMBERSON further advised he is positive in his own mind, because of the notoriety the assassination of President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY had reached at that time, that if any employee had any information relating to LEE HARVEY OSWALD it would have been a common topic of discussion among all the employees at that store.

HUMBERSON stated the Wyatt's Food Store at the Plymouth Park Shopping Center is the only Wyatt's Food Store located in Irving, Texas.

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

On May 8, 1964, records of the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, Fort Worth, Texas, which office covers the Fort Worth Suburban area, as well as the Metropolitan area, reflect the only unpublished telephone number in the name of OSWALD was that of Lieutenant JAMES R. OSWALD, 97th Bomb Wing, Carswell Air Force Base, Fort Worth, for PE 7-3453, connected June 1963. This number was changed to PE 7-4368 on February 18, 1964, and was disconnected March 31, 1964.

On May 6, 1964, the records of the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, Dallas, Texas, reflect the only unpublished telephone number presently on record in the Dallas Metropolitan and Suburban area in the name of OSWALD is that of MARINA OSWALD, 629 West Belt Line Road, Richardson, Texas, telephone number ADams 9-5642, connected February 29, 1964. Records of this office further indicate no unpublished numbers in the name of OSWALD during October-November 1963.

On May 7, 1964, Miss NAOMI GABRIEL, Administrative Assistant to Sales Manager, R. L. Polk and Company, 7169 Envoy Court, Dallas, Texas, publishers of Polk's City Directories for the Dallas - Fort Worth area, furnished the following information relative to preparation of the City Directories by her firm:

Miss GABRIEL explained that the Dallas division of R. L. Polk and Company covers a six-state area of the southwestern portion of the United States and that the company employs in this area approximately two hundred travel enumerators who are continuously compiling resident information of principal communities throughout this six-state area. Groups of travel enumerators are dispersed to these areas where scheduled compilations are made and the company enumerators then hire local individuals in their respective communities to conduct a door-to-door canvass to obtain the desired information. Each resident is asked to supply the following information: head of household; wife (or spouse); number of residents 18 years of age or older; occupation of all occupants at each address; whether householder owns home or rents; whether residence has a telephone.

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

The house-to-house canvasser is furnished a list of specific addresses and is asked to obtain information regarding occupants at all addresses, including apartment dwellers and occupants of rooming houses who have taken up residence in excess of one month. The canvasser is required to make three personal contacts in an effort to obtain the desired information, and if canvasser is unable to contact the resident on third attempt, a self-addressed card is left at the residence with the request it be filled out and forwarded to R. L. Polk and Company, Dallas. If the card is not returned within seven days, the canvasser will resort to second-hand information, that is, neighborhood contacts, in an effort to obtain the information.

Miss GABRIEL advised the canvass is so comprehensive the company estimates less than one-half of one per cent of all residents of a community are not listed and this is usually at their request. In many of these instances a householder may desire not to be listed in the directory, but in such cases the available information regarding the householder is listed anyway, unless he furnishes a personal, signed letter to R. L. Polk and Company confirming this request. A check of those records by Miss GABRIEL revealed no such letter having been received from an OSWALD.

Miss GABRIEL stated, further, that upon completion of the compilation, the results of the canvass are reviewed by checkers at the Dallas office for correct spelling and other entries and are then sent to the R. L. Polk and Company printer in Hutchinson, Kansas, for final assembling and binding.

Miss GABRIEL advised her records reflect that the 1963 Irving, Texas, Directory canvass was started December 3, 1962, and was completed January 5, 1963, and the completed directory was delivered to R. L. Polk and Company customers in April 1963. The canvass for the 1963 Dallas Directory was started September 22, 1962, and completed January 12, 1963. The completed directory was delivered to Polk customers June 21, 1963.

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

The canvass for the 1964 Dallas Directory was initiated December 1963 and completed March 19, 1964, and is presently being printed at the R. L. Polk and Company plant, 1 South Lorraine Street, Hutchinson, Kansas. This directory is expected to be delivered to directory customers around June 1, 1964. The canvass for the Irving, Texas, Directory was started May 4, 1964, and is expected to take five weeks to complete. It is contemplated this directory should be ready for distribution in August 1964.

The Fort Worth Metropolitan Directory was delivered to directory customers in November 1963 and the Fort Worth Suburban Directory was delivered October 6, 1963. The canvass for the 1964 Fort Worth Metropolitan and Suburban Directories has not yet been initiated.

Miss GABRIEL advised the results of the canvass for the 1964 Dallas Directory which is now being printed are not available at the R. L. Polk and Company Dallas office, and a proof copy of the composite directory is not expected to be received by their office until the end of May, 1964.

On May 7, 1964, a review of Polk's Greater Dallas City Directory published by R. L. Polk and Company, 7168 Envoy Court, Dallas, Texas, 1963, Edition, by a Special Agent of the Dallas Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation reflects the following individuals listed under the surname OSWALD. This Dallas City Directory includes, in addition to Metropolitan Dallas, the suburban communities of Cockrell Hill, Fruitdale, Highland Park, and University Park:

Mrs. BERTHA OSWALD, 817 Fletcher Street, Dallas;
Mrs. CLARA OSWALD, 4519 Bowser Street, Dallas;
WILLIAM N., GRACE L., and KATHLEEN OSWALD, 1600 Sylvan Street, Dallas;
NORMAN DEAN OSWALD, 612 5th Street, Dallas;
JOHN and MARY OSWALD, 5030 Wren Way, Dallas;
LOUIS OSWALD, employed Thomas Plating Works, 4915 South Lamar, Dallas; resides Mesquite, Texas;

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

LOUIS E. and ROSEMARY OSWALD, 4030 Glenridge Road, Dallas;
JESSIE J. OSWALD, 2625 Stovall, Dallas.

All of the above individuals were previously interviewed on December 10, 1963, with the exception of JESSIE J. OSWALD, above noted, and all advised they had no business dealings whatsoever with the Irving Sports Shop, Irving, Texas, and had no repair work performed on a rifle or any other weapon at that shop at any time in the past.

On May 7, 1964, a review of the May, 1963, Edition of the Greater Dallas Alphabetical Telephone Directory by a Special Agent of the Dallas Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation revealed the following individuals listed under the surname OSWALD:

J. J. OSWALD, 2625 Stovall Circle, Dallas;
JOHN OSWALD, JR., and MARGARET OSWALD, 5030 Wren Way, Dallas;
L. E. OSWALD, 4013 Glenridge Road, Dallas;
W. N. and KATHLEEN OSWALD, 1600 Sylvan Street, Dallas;
ROBERT M. OSWALD, 924 Wateka Way, Richardson, Texas

All of the above individuals were previously interviewed on December 10, 1963, with the exception of ROBERT M. OSWALD, above noted, and all advised they had no business dealings with the Irving Sports Shop, Irving, Texas, and had no repair work performed on a rifle or any other weapon at any time in the past.

A review of the May, 1964, Edition of the Greater Dallas Alphabetical Telephone Directory on May 7, 1964, by a Special Agent of the Dallas Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation revealed the following individuals having listed telephones in the surname OSWALD:

J. J. OSWALD, 2625 Stovall Circle, Dallas;

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

JOHN OSWALD, JR. and M. E. OSWALD, 5030 Wren Way, Dallas;
L. E. OSWALD, 4013 Glenridge Road, Dallas
W. N. and KATHLEEN OSWALD, 1600 Sylvan, Dallas;
N. D. OSWALD, 620 West 5th Street, Dallas (previously interviewed December 10, 1963, at 612 5th Street, full name NORMAN DEAN OSWALD).

On May 8, 1964, a review of the 1963 and 1964 Telephone Directories for Garland, Texas, by a Special Agent of the Dallas Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation revealed no listing for an OSWALD.

On May 8, 1964, a review of the 1963 Telephone Directory for Irving, Texas, by a Special Agent of the Dallas Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation revealed a listing for a J. A. OSWALD, 423 Hughes Drive. It is noted that JERRY A. OSWALD, 423 Hughes Drive, Irving, Texas, was previously interviewed on December 10, 1963, at which time he stated he had conducted no business with the Irving Sports Shop, Irving, Texas, at any time in the past.

On May 8, 1964, a review of the 1964 Telephone Directory for Irving, Texas, by a Special Agent of the Dallas Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation revealed one listing in the name DELOY W. OSWALD, 2208 Concord Street, Irving, Texas.

On May 8, 1964, a review of the 1963 Polk's Metropolitan Fort Worth City Directory by a Special Agent of the Dallas Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation revealed the following individuals listed by the surname of OSWALD on page 750 of that edition:

CHARLES L. OSWALD, 2821 Northwest 31st Street, Fort Worth;
JEWEL OSWALD, 2821 Northwest 31st Street, Fort Worth;
JOHN G. OSWALD, 1824 6th Avenue, Fort Worth;

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

MARGUERITE OSWALD, 1013 5th Avenue, Apartment 6, Fort Worth;
ROBERT L. and VADA M. OSWALD, 7313 Davenport Avenue, Fort Worth.

It is noted MARGUERITE OSWALD and ROBERT L. OSWALD are known to be mother and brother, respectively, of LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

On May 8, 1964, a review of the 1963 edition of Polk's Fort Worth, Texas, Suburban Directory by a Special Agent of the Dallas Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation revealed only one resident family listed with the surname OSWALD, that being CHARLES E. and MABEL OSWALD, 3520 Labadie Drive, Richland Hills, Texas, residing in suburban communities surrounding Metropolitan Fort Worth, Texas. This directory encompasses residences in the following suburban communities:

Bedford
Benbrook
Edgecliff
Everman
Forest Hills
Haltom City
Hurst
Kennedale
Lakeside
Lake Worth Village
North Richland Hills
Richland Hills
River Oaks
Saginaw
Sansom Park
Watauga
West Worth Village
Westland
Westover Hills
White Settlement

On May 8, 1964, a review of the 1963 edition of Polk's City Directory for the Cities of Grand Prairie, Texas, and

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Garland, Texas, revealed no listing for anyone with the surname OSWALD.

On May 8, 1964, a review of the 1963 edition of Polk's City Directory for Arlington, Texas, revealed a listing for Mrs. CLARA-OSWALD, 705 Dugan Street, Arlington, Texas.

On May 8, 1964, a review of the Greater Fort Worth Alphabetical Telephone Directory of March, 1963, by a Special Agent of the Dallas Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation revealed the following individuals having listed telephones with the surname OSWALD. It is noted this directory covers outer suburban areas, as well as Metropolitan Fort Worth:

Mrs. C. OSWALD, 705 Dugan, Arlington, Texas;
C. E. OSWALD and SHERRY OSWALD, 3520 Labadie Drive, Richland Hills, Texas;
J. G. OSWALD, JR., 1824 6th Avenue, Fort Worth, Texas;
M. C. OSWALD, 1013 5th Avenue, Fort Worth, Texas (known to be mother of LEE HARVEY OSWALD);
R. L. OSWALD, 7313 Davenport, Fort Worth, Texas (known to be brother of LEE HARVEY OSWALD).

On May 8, 1964, a review of the March, 1964, Fort Worth Alphabetical Directory by a Special Agent of the Dallas Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation revealed the following individuals having listed telephones under the surname OSWALD:

C. E. and SHERRY OSWALD, 3520 Labadie Drive, Richland Hills, Texas;
J. G. OSWALD, JR., 1824 6th Avenue, Fort Worth, Texas;
M. C. OSWALD, 2220 Thomas Place, Fort Worth, Texas (known to be MARGUERITE OSWALD, mother of LEE HARVEY OSWALD).

The above-listed persons, with the surname of OSWALD, with the exception listed in the next paragraph, have been interviewed and each specifically denied having any repair work performed at the Irving Sports Shop, 221 East Irving Boulevard, Irving, Texas, during the Fall of 1963.

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Regarding the above, it is noted that MARGUERITE OSWALD, mother of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, was not contacted regarding work performed at the Irving Sports Shop during the Fall of 1963. Further, it was determined that Lieutenant JAMES R. OSWALD, formerly with the 97th Bomb Wing, Carswell Air Force Base, Fort Worth, Texas, is presently residing at Post Office Box 1203, Blytheville, Arkansas, and efforts are presently being made to contact him.

On May 15, 1964, Detective FAY M. TURNER, Homicide and Robbery Division, Dallas Police Department, Dallas, Texas, advised he recalls that on the afternoon of Sunday, November 24, 1963, following the shooting of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, he was on duty in the offices of Captain J. WILL FRITZ and he received a telephone call from one RAY JOHN, whom he knows to be a member of the news staff for Channel 8, WFAA-TV, Dallas, Texas. To the best of his recollection, this call was received in his office at approximately 3:45 P.M. to 5:00 P.M.

He advised JOHN told him that he, JOHN, had just received a call at the Channel 8 offices from an anonymous caller to the effect that "OSWALD" had taken a rifle to a gun-shop located in the 200 block on Irving Boulevard on November 21, 1963, to have the rifle "sighted-in". TURNER stated he checked the city directories in his office and determined that the Irving Sports Shop was located at 221 East Irving Boulevard in Irving, Texas, and this appeared to be the only shop of its type within several blocks of that address. TURNER stated he contacted the Irving Sports Shop and talked to a Mr. GREENER, manager of that establishment, regarding this information as received from the anonymous caller and that GREENER told him he and his employee, RYDER, had discussed the matter of the assassination in connection with repair work they may have done in their shop but that neither could remember having done any work for LEE HARVEY OSWALD and in particular could not recall having performed any work on a Mannlicher-Carcano rifle, which rifle was believed at that time to be the assassination weapon.

TURNER advised he has no information whatsoever indicating the identity of this anonymous caller other than

that furnished to him by Mr. RAY JOHN of Channel 8 news and, in fact, was not aware of whether the caller was a male or female prior to this interview. TURNER advised, further, that he has discussed the matter of this anonymous call in connection with the Irving Sports Shop with other members of his department and none were able to furnish any substantial information leading to the identity of this individual.

Pages 446, 447 and 448 of the report of Special Agent ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, dated March 10, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, reflect an interview with MARINA OSWALD on February 18, 1964, and it is noted that in paragraph one of page 447, she said to her knowledge OSWALD had only one rifle and that rifle is the one he maintained in the PAINE garage during her residence with Mrs. PAINE, and the same rifle she identified in her testimony before the President's Commission investigating the assassination. She said he had received this rifle by mail. At the time he received the rifle, they were residing on Neely Street. She said she now can remember this definitely and is sure in her own mind that she did not see OSWALD with a rifle in January 1963.

Pages 192, 193 and 194 of the report of Special Agent ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, dated January 22, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, reflect an interview with ROBERT LEE OSWALD, brother of LEE HARVEY OSWALD. Paragraph two, page 193, reflects that ROBERT said the only firearm he knew LEE to own was an inexpensive little .22 caliber rifle when he was a boy. He sold this rifle to ROBERT and never appeared to have any particular liking for or attraction to firearms. Even after he returned from the Marine Corps, during the time he was in Fort Worth, he did not talk about guns, shooting or anything that would in any way indicate an inclination on his part to do serious physical harm to anyone.

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

On May 18, 1964, Mr. DIAL D. RYDER, 2028 Harvard, telephone number BL 3-4876, Irving, Texas, was interviewed at his place of employment, Irving Sports Shop, 221 East Irving Boulevard, Irving, Texas.

Mr. RYDER stated that he definitely had not talked to any representative of any newspaper or other news service prior to being contacted by a Special Agent of the Dallas Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on November 25, 1963. He stated he found the Irving Sports Shop repair tag bearing the name "OSWALD" as customer on November 23, 1963, but had not told anyone, other than his wife, about finding the tag prior to being interviewed by a Special Agent of the Dallas Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on November 25, 1963.

Mr. RYDER stated that he has no recollection of talking to any reporter or representative of the "Dallas Times Herald" newspaper at any time and definitely did not talk to any representative of any newspaper or news service prior to the article appearing in the "Dallas Times Herald" on November 28, 1963. He stated that at approximately 7:30 A.M., November 29, 1963, his telephone rang, and, when he answered it, the person on the phone identified himself as being with a newspaper, believed to be the "Dallas Times Herald", and asked Mr. RYDER if LEE HARVEY OSWALD had any work performed at the Irving Sports Shop. RYDER stated that he told the individual that he "had no comment", at which time he hung up the phone and immediately removed the receiver from the hook, thereby making it impossible for other calls to be made to his, RYDER's, residence. RYDER explained that when he received this telephone call, he was asleep; therefore, he was somewhat drowsy at the time he answered the phone, resulting in his not recalling the name of the person calling him on that occasion.

Mr. RYDER stated that he was contacted on November 26, 1963, by representatives of CBS-TV, at which time pictures were made that later appeared on television. In addition, he was contacted on the same date, November 28, 1963, by a reporter, name unrecalled, who represented some newspaper located in Washington, D. C. He stated these were the first occasions of his being contacted by representatives of news services.

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Mr. RYDER stated that he was very disturbed and is still quite irritated over the article that appeared in the "Dallas Times Herald" newspaper on November 28, 1963, in which he, RYDER, is quoted as furnishing information contained in the article. He stated that he did not furnish the information appearing in that article, has no idea who may have furnished this information, and concluded by stating that if he can learn the identity of the reporter who prepared the article, "the reporter will have me to fight".

Mr. RYDER specifically denied making any telephone calls in which he did not identify himself to anyone advising that OSWALD had any repair work performed or gun sighted-in at the Irving Sports Shop.

On May 18, 1964, Mr. CHARLES WOODROW GREENER, 2015 Rosebud, Irving, Texas, was interviewed at his place of business, Irving Sports Shop, 221 East Irving Boulevard, Irving, Texas.

Mr. GREENER stated that he first saw and learned of the existence of an Irving Sports Shop repair tag bearing the name "OSWALD" on a date that he is confident was November 28, 1963. He explained that he recalls this occurred on a date when the store was closed that was a few days after the President was assassinated; therefore, he is sure that it was Thanksgiving day, November 28, 1963. He said he was contacted by representatives, names unknown, of a television station and he accompanied them to the Irving Sports Shop where pictures were made, which pictures later appeared on a television program.

Mr. GREENER said he was also contacted by a reporter of the "Dallas Times Herald" newspaper, who said he, the reporter, had talked to DIAL RYDER by phone regarding the work performed for someone named OSWALD before RYDER had been interviewed by a Special Agent of the Dallas Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Mr. GREENER stated that he does not know the name of the reporter and has no knowledge as to how this reporter might be identified other than the fact he assumes this reporter is the individual who wrote the article that appeared in the "Dallas Times Herald" of November 28, 1963.

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Mr. GREENER stated that he has absolutely no idea who might have made the initial calls regarding the possibility that LEE HARVEY OSWALD had work performed by the Irving Sports Shop. He stated that he does know that a Mrs. WHITWORTH, who previously operated the Furniture Mart on East Irving Boulevard, about one block west of the Irving Sports Shop, has stated that OSWALD, his wife and children were in the Furniture Mart in early November 1963 looking for a gunsmith, therefore, suggesting the possibility that Mrs. WHITWORTH may have made the initiating telephone call.

Mr. GREENER specifically denied making any telephone calls in which he did not identify himself to anyone advising that OSWALD had any repair work performed or gun sighted-in at the Irving Sports Shop.

On May 18, 1964, KENNETH SMART, City Editor, 4th Floor, "Dallas Times Herald", Herald Square, Dallas, Texas, was exhibited a clipping taken from the "Dallas Times Herald" edition of November 28, 1963, captioned "OSWALD GUN SIGHT MOUNTED IN IRVING". SMART advised, upon perusal of this article, that on Thursday, November 28, 1963, he was at home as a result of a virus infection and, therefore, did not read the rewrite on this article which was routed over the City Editor's desk. SMART advised the reporting and rewrite of this article could have been handled by the following reporters:

GEORGE CARTER, police reporter, attached to the Dallas Police Department and Dallas County Sheriff's Office every day except Thursday and Sunday;
DARWIN PAYNE, alternate police reporter who handles Police Department and Sheriff's Office on Thursday and in the absence of CARTER;
BEN STEVENS, rewrite desk, who may have handled the rewrite of this article. STEVENS presently is on vacation;
JAMES LEHRER, city reporter;
HUNTER SCHMIDT, JR., county reporter, who handles all outlying areas on a roving reporter basis, including Irving, Texas.

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

The above-noted article was exhibited to GEORGE CARTER, DARWIN PAYNE and JAMES LEHRER, and all advised they did not write this article and could not recall anything else concerning it. JAMES LEHRER, however, stated he recalled this matter had been handled by HUNTER SCHMIDT, JR., and that SCHMIDT had written the article upon receipt of information which he believed was based upon an anonymous tip.

On May 18, 1964, HUNTER SCHMIDT, JR., county reporter, "Dallas Times Herald", Herald Square, Dallas, Texas, was interviewed regarding an article appearing in the November 28, 1963, edition of the "Dallas Times Herald", captioned "OSWALD GUN SIGHT MOUNTED IN IRVING".

SCHMIDT advised he recalled writing this article on the morning of November 28, 1963, in his offices on the fourth floor of the Times Herald Building. He stated that on the morning of November 28, 1963, he arrived at work at 7:00 A.M., as is his usual custom; and, as he entered the city news room, he was advised by other reporters already on duty, to the effect that information had been received by them that the Dallas Police Department was in possession of information that LEE HARVEY OSWALD had had a telescopic sight mounted on his rifle at a suburban gunshop. He stated he was told that a gunsmith by the name of "RYDER" had mounted a scope on a rifle for an individual by the name of "OSWALD" and that this matter was currently being investigated by the Dallas Police Department. SCHMIDT stated the gunshop allegedly was located in the suburban community of Garland, Texas, and this matter was brought to his attention inasmuch as he was assigned to handle the outlying suburban areas.

SCHMIDT advised he checked city directories for Garland and surrounding areas and was unable to locate a gunshop employing an individual by the name of RYDER. He stated he then checked city directories for the name RYDER and determined that DIAL D. RYDER of Irving, Texas, was employed by the Irving Sports Shop, located on Irving Boulevard in that city. He stated he attempted to contact the Irving Sports Shop by telephone but, after receiving no answer, then called DIAL D. RYDER at his residence. SCHMIDT estimated the time of his call to be between 7:30 and 8:00 A.M. on the morning of November 28, 1963.

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

SCHMIDT advised the telephone was answered by an individual claiming to be DIAL D. RYDER of 2028 Harvard Street, Irving, Texas, and that, after identifying himself fully as a reporter for the "Dallas Times Herald" newspaper in Dallas, Texas, he then asked RYDER if he had attached a telescopic sight to a rifle for a man named OSWALD. SCHMIDT advised that it was obvious from the opening conversation that he had awakened RYDER and RYDER made mention of the fact that he was quite sleepy and had not slept well the night before. RYDER, however, was very helpful and cooperative in answer to SCHMIDT's questions, and appeared to be very happy to furnish answers to any questions submitted by SCHMIDT.

SCHMIDT stated RYDER advised him he was employed at the Irving Sports Shop, located on Irving Boulevard in Irving, Texas, and that part of his duties consisted of performing repair work on rifles and other weapons for customers of that sports shop; and, in the course of his business, he recalled having attached a telescopic sight and bore sighted a foreign-made rifle for a customer named OSWALD about a month prior to that time. RYDER told him he could not recall the make of the rifle, although he believed it to be foreign made, but would be unable to further identify it.

RYDER explained to him that he had located an undated ticket made out to one OSWALD reflecting the notations, drilling and tapping $4.50, and bore sighting $1.50, total charges $6.00. RYDER explained this ticket could only reflect that he had drilled and tapped screw holes for mounting a telescopic sight and that, according to the charges reflected on the ticket, the work done on the rifle would consist of drilling three holes for which he charges $1.50 each, and the other $1.50 would reflect charges for bore sighting.

SCHMIDT advised RYDER went on to explain to him in detail the significance of the term "bore sighting", which SCHMIDT interpreted to mean the alignment of the telescopic sight to the rifle bore for accurate shooting.

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

SCHMIDT advised he recalled RYDER volunteering that insofar as he could remember, the customer OSWALD bought no ammunition for this rifle from him.

SCHMIDT advised he recalls specifically questioning RYDER as to the further description of this OSWALD for whom RYDER allegedly performed this work, but that RYDER explained to him that he had performed work of this type on a great many rifles during that time of year as the hunting season was approaching, and he had no recollection whatsoever of the individual named OSWALD for whom he performed this work. SCHMIDT advised that at the conclusion of the interview, RYDER appeared very cordial and he recalled RYDER inviting him to recontact RYDER at any time in the future in the event he desired further information in this regard.

SCHMIDT stated that, based upon the information received from RYDER, he immediately sat down and wrote the article captioned "OSWALD GUN SIGHT MOUNTED IN IRVING", and, that after submitting it to the rewrite department for approval, it was dispatched by messenger to the press rooms immediately thereafter so that it could be included in the next edition of the "Dallas Times Herald". SCHMIDT explained that he believes this article came out in the 11:00 A.M. edition, although he could not be positive as there are five editions a day of the "Dallas Times Herald". SCHMIDT advised the article appeared in the lower left-hand corner of the front page, but did not carry his by-line. He stated, however, the article was well received and he recalled answering several inquiries that day from other members of the press and television media.

SCHMIDT advised that while at his residence the evening of November 28, 1963, he observed a taped television interview on the 10:00 o'clock news of CBS Television, in which RYDER denied furnishing any of the information to a "Dallas Times Herald" reporter as set forth in the article, and, although RYDER indicated the possibility existed the Irving Sports Shop could have performed work for LEE HARVEY OSWALD without the knowledge of RYDER, RYDER did not mention the work ticket or any of the items

listed thereon as he had to SCHMIDT early that morning and, in effect, denied having furnished the contents of the article as written by SCHMIDT.

SCHMIDT advised he was naturally upset over the denial by RYDER, and the following morning, November 29, 1963, at approximately 9:00 to 10:00 A.M., he telephoned the Irving Sports Shop again and spoke to a Mr. GREENER, the owner of the shop. He advised GREENER that the information set forth in his article of the preceding day was exactly as related to him by RYDER and that he had no other source of information. He asked GREENER if RYDER had discussed this matter with him and inquired as to the reasons why RYDER had denied furnishing him, SCHMIDT, this information. SCHMIDT stated GREENER advised him that he, GREENER, was completely unaware of any of the information set forth in the article of November 28, 1963, until he was contacted by CBS Television reporters on the afternoon of November 28, 1963, and, after being interviewed by the television reporters, he confronted RYDER with the facts set forth in the newspaper article, but that RYDER denied furnishing any of these facts to any reporter at any time.

SCHMIDT stated GREENER told him that RYDER did admit receiving a telephone call in the early morning hours of November 28, 1963, but that he denied furnishing any information to the caller.

SCHMIDT stated that as a result of the conversation with GREENER and the denials of RYDER, he did not pursue the matter any further and wrote nothing else about the Irving Sports Shop.

SCHMIDT advised the only time he has ever spoken to RYDER was on the morning of November 28, 1963, and the only occasion he has had to converse with Mr. GREENER was on the morning of November 29, 1963, as related above. SCHMIDT denied having any other source of information for the article of November 28, 1963, and reiterated the fact that all the information set forth in this article was furnished to him solely by DIAL D. RYDER in the course of their telephonic conversation between 7:30 and 8:00 A.M. on the morning of November 28, 1963.

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

It is pointed out that DIAL D. RYDER and HUNTER SCHMIDT, JR., the reporter for the "Dallas Times Herald", were interviewed simultaneously by different Special Agents of the Dallas Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on May 18, 1964, at which time they were not aware of the information being furnished by each other. It should be noted that HUNTER SCHMIDT, JR. states he called RYDER between 7:30 A.M. and 8:00 A.M., November 28, 1963, at which time RYDER reportedly furnished the information contained in the "Dallas Times Herald" article of that date, captioned "OSWALD GUN SIGHT MOUNTED IN IRVING", while RYDER admits receiving a call at approximately the same time on November 28, 1963, but denies having furnished any information whatsoever.

1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan
1 - Goble

6-12-64

airtel

To: SAC, New York (105-38431)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

The President's Commission has requested the interview of Allen Folde, former Marine Corps associate of Lee Harvey Oswald.

The 2-21-64 issue of "Life" magazine on page 72, at the bottom of column 4, contains a reference to an Allen Folde. It appears he was interviewed by the writer of the article, Donald Jackson.

St. Louis has reviewed records at Military Personnel Records Center and determined that the only Folde on file is Robert Allen Folde, 161-57-75. He now resides in Chicago at 4443 North Mobile Avenue. He was born 6-1-38 and enlisted in the Marine Corps on 7-17-56. He received his boot training at San Diego, California, from July to October, 1956. He was then transferred to Camp Pendleton, California, where he served until discharged in July, 1958. On interview he said he did not know Lee Harvey Oswald. He also advised he has never been interviewed by anyone from "Life" magazine or by any press representative concerning Oswald or his Marine Corps service.

MAILED 4
JUN 12 1964
FBI

New York locate Donald Jackson, "Life" magazine, Rockefeller Center, New York, New York. It is noted Jackson is pictured on page 3 of the above-mentioned issue of "Life" and in accompanying note it is stated he was from the New York reporting staff of "Life." Advise Jackson we desire to interview Folde. Determine the details of Jackson's interview with Folde and Folde's location and set forth leads to have him interviewed.

REC-34 4068

Submit results in report form.

1 - Chicago (62-6115)
1 - Dallas (100-10461)
TNG:pah/mhw (8)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

37 9 JUN 17 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Airtel to New York
Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
105-82555

NOTE:

Inasmuch as St. Louis has advised, after two checks at Military Personnel Records Center, that the only Allen Felde on record was the man who was interviewed by Chicago, and inasmuch as this man indicated on interview that he did not furnish any information to "Life" magazine, it is believed the best way to locate the man referred to in "Life" is to contact the writer of the article.

6-1 (Rev. 7-19-61)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, Detroit (Your file 100-31963) DATE: 6/23/64

FROM : Director, FBI (Bufile and Serial 105-82555-
(Room No. 6444 M.B.

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS-R-CUBA
Request with 6/26/64 covering Report.

☐ 1. Bufiles indicate this case is delinquent. Give specific reason for delinquency.

☐ 2. Date ☐ letter ☑ report ☑ submitted ☑ will be submitted 6/26/64

☐ 3. If valid reason exists for not submitting report at this time, state reason specifically and when report will be submitted

☑ 4. Status of ☐ Appeal ☐ Inquiry ☑ Investigation ☐ Prosecution
Expired

☐ 5. ☐ Sulet by ☐ Surep

(Place reply hereon and return to Bureau. Note receipt and acknowledgment on top serial in case file)

GPO 926341

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

REC-34

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555) DATE: 5/25/64

FROM : LEGAT, MEXICO (105-3702) (P)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA
IS - R - CUBA

ENCLOSURES

Enclosed herewith are twelve copies of a letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above.

REFERENCES

Bureau airtel to Mexico City dated 4/13/64, enclosing a copy of a letter from the Department dated 4/3/64 and copies of a Bureau-translated letter from JOAQUIN RIVAS GAMEZ of El Salvador, Central America, forwarded with the Department's letter.
Mexico City cable No. 561 dated 4/18/64.
Bureau cable No. 49 dated 4/20/64.

ADMINISTRATIVE

During the investigation of this matter in San Salvador, El Salvador, ALFREDO ZAPATA, Chief of Criminal Investigations, National Police, related that it would be helpful in the investigation of this matter if a copy of the original letter written in Spanish by JOAQUIN RIVAS GAMEZ could be obtained. He was advised that efforts would be made to secure such a copy.

SOURCES

The first confidential source abroad is Legat, Mexico, File 105-3702.

The second confidential source abroad is [redacted]

REC-34

5 - Bureau (Encs. 12)
(1 - Liaison Section)
(2 - Dallas (100-10461)
1 - Mexico City
HJP:plb
(6)

10 JUN 1 1964

SOVIET SECTION

The third confidential source abroad is [redacted] Ministry of Defense, San Salvador, El Salvador, whose identity is being concealed upon request.

CLASSIFICATION

The enclosed memorandum has been classified "Confidential" in order to protect the Bureau's operations in a foreign country.

REQUEST OF BUREAU

In accordance with the request made by ALFREDO ZAPATA, Chief of Criminal Investigation, National Police, San Salvador, El Salvador, the Bureau is requested to prepare, if possible, two photostats of the original letter written in Spanish by JOAQUIN RIVAS GAMEZ and forward same to the Mexico City Office in order that a copy may be loaned to ZAPATA in connection with investigation in this matter.

LEAD

MEXICO CITY

At San Salvador, El Salvador:

Will maintain contact with ALFREDO ZAPATA, Chief of Criminal Investigations, National Police, to determine whether he has been successful in locating JOAQUIN RIVAS GAMEZ for interview.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

[redacted]

May 25, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

BASIS FOR INQUIRY

A confidential source abroad advised as follows:

A letter contained in an airmail envelope, bearing the postmark of El Salvador dated March 23, 1964, was directed to Mr. ROBERT FRANCIS KENNEDY, Attorney General, White House, Washington (D. C.), United States of America, with the return address of JOAQUIN RIVAS GAMEZ, House No. 1604, Barrio San Miguelito, San Salvador, Central America.

Following is a translation, from the Spanish, of this letter:

"To Mr. Robert Francis Kennedy
Attorney General of the
United States of America
White House
Washington (D. C.)
United States of America

"Dear Sir:

"I hereby extend respectful greetings and wish you personal happiness.

"Allow me to set forth the following:

"Seven people masterminded the assassination of President Kennedy on November 22, 1963, in Dallas.

[redacted]

[redacted]

"In addition, two men were assigned to protection duties should the attempt be unsuccessful.

"Of course, the actual perpetrators of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy were two. One was Lee Harvey Oswald and the other Jack Ruby.

"Jack Ruby was to take over in case Lee Harvey Oswald should miss the target or be reported to the police before accomplishing his assignment.

"In this case, Jack Ruby would have fired on the President with a revolver.

"Of course, they were paid by the seven men who are the true killers of President John F. Kennedy, assassinated in a most barbaric fashion.

"By their cowardly and revolting assassination of President John F. Kennedy, they caused the prestige of the United States to suffer another scandalous blow.

"The defenders of Jack Ruby are paid by the seven men who masterminded the assassination of President Kennedy.

"Melvin Belli, who is a bought man, is also involved in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

"Dear Mr. Robert Francis Kennedy, if you accept to have a public exposure of the seven men who are responsible for the horrible and cowardly assassination of your brother, John F. Kennedy, you can send your reply to this House, No. 1604, Barrio San Miguelito, San Salvador, Central America.

"This is San Salvador Mail House No. 1604.

"These seven men who masterminded President Kennedy's assassination are plotting another crime because they know that they have managed to remain undiscovered. Also this crime is being planned against the Kennedy family.

"The killers of President Kennedy are Americans. In

addition to these seven, there are others who are involved to a lesser extent.

"In my second message to you, I will give you details 'of the parts from where the assassination of President John F. Kennedy was planned.'

"Lee Harvey Oswald and Jack Ruby were paid to kill the President. They were paid by the seven men whom I mentioned before.

"I am looking forward to your reply to be sent to the above address.

"I remain

Sincerely yours,

Joaquin Rivas Gamez
Salvadorian

March 23, 1964"

EFFORTS TO LOCATE JOAQUIN RIVAS GAMEZ
AT SAN SALVADOR, EL SALVADOR

A second confidential source abroad advised as follows:

On May 11, 1964, Major GUSTAVO ATILIO HERNANDEZ, Chief of Investigations, National Police, stated he had never heard of JOAQUIN RIVAS GAMEZ.

On May 11, 1964, ALFREDO ZAPATA, Chief of Criminal Investigations, National Police, after a review of the records of the Criminal Division of the National Police, advised he could locate no information identifiable with JOAQUIN RIVAS GAMEZ.

On May 12, 1964, Dr. PEDRO ANTONIO ANGEL, Head of the Technical Section, National Police, checked his records and located a fingerprint card on an individual by the name of

JOAQUIN RIVAS GAMEZ. This individual was identified as a Salvadoran, born in 1924 at Apastepeque, San Vicente, El Salvador. His father was listed as JOSE RIVAS and his mother as JUANA GAMEZ. He was shown in these records to be 5'8-3/4" in height, but there was no additional physical description. This man was arrested on August 21, 1952, at which time his address was shown as Colonia Militar 10, San Salvador. He was arrested on suspicion of the homicide of ALBERTO GOMEZ GONGORA on a complaint of the latter's daughter, MERCEDES GOMEZ DE RAMIREZ. The only additional information on the card said that the accusation was not proved.

On May 12, 1964, ALFREDO ZAPATA advised that inquiry in the section of San Salvador known as Colonia Militar disclosed a number of houses bearing No. 10. ZAPATA said that the address Colonia Militar 10 is not complete inasmuch as it lacks the name of the street. He advised that inquiry had been made at every house bearing the No. 10 in the section of the city known as Colonia Militar without locating anyone who could furnish any information on JOAQUIN RIVAS GAMEZ.

On May 12, 1964, ALFREDO ZAPATA advised that investigation disclosed there is a small branch post office at North Second Avenue 1604 in the section of the city of San Salvador known as Barrio San Miguelito. On May 13, 1964, ZAPATA advised he had ascertained that this branch post office has only two employees, who indicated they receive mail but do not distribute mail from that address. Both employees, according to ZAPATA, advised they had never heard of JOAQUIN RIVAS GAMEZ. ZAPATA stated he questioned both employees as to what action they would take if a letter arrived at the branch post office addressed to him, and both replied that they would forward it to the central post office in downtown San Salvador.

ZAPATA stated that during the course of the day on May 12, 1964, various people who entered the branch post office in Barrio San Miguelito were questioned as to whether they knew JOAQUIN RIVAS GAMEZ but no one admitted knowing this individual.

On May 12, 1964, ZAPATA advised that inquiry at the central post office in downtown San Salvador failed to disclose

any address for JOAQUIN RIVAS GAMEZ and there was no indication that he received mail there.

ZAPATA advised that a number of houses on other streets within the Barrio San Miguelito section of San Salvador bear the number 1604. Residents of these houses were contacted but could furnish no information as to the whereabouts of JOAQUIN RIVAS GAMEZ and stated they had never heard of this individual.

On May 12, 1964, a third confidential source abroad advised that a review of the records of the Department of Information, Ministry of Defense, San Salvador, failed to reveal any identifiable information on JOAQUIN RIVAS GAMEZ. A record dated in November, 1961, was located on a JOAQUIN RIVAS with address shown as North Second Avenue between East 9th and 11th Streets, San Salvador. RIVAS' occupation was shown as motorist which, according to the source, would probably mean the man was a truck driver. There was a notation that this man had spoken against the Government of El Salvador. He was reported to have said, "Que se tiene que derramar mucha sangre para recuperar la situacion" (Much blood has to be spilled in order to recuperate the situation).

On May 14, 1964, ZAPATA advised that inquiries were conducted on North Second Avenue between East 9th and 11th Streets, which is in the section of the city known as Barrio San Miguelito but about nine blocks from the branch post office in Barrio San Miguelito. A woman by the name of LUCIA DE ANDRADE was located at North Second Avenue No. 613, and she informed that a JOAQUIN RIVAS had been employed as a truck driver for her until about four months ago when she sold the truck. According to Mrs. ANDRADE, JOAQUIN RIVAS was thereafter out of work, and she believed he had left El Salvador for Honduras. She could furnish no information as to where he resided.

On May 15, 1964, ZAPATA stated that on the night of May 14, 1964, the husband of LUCIA DE ANDRADE claimed that JOAQUIN RIVAS had been employed as a truck driver until he had an accident and was arrested, and subsequently left El Salvador for Costa Rica.

On May 12, 1964, WILLIAM A. MITCHELL, Consul, American Embassy, San Salvador, checked visa records without locating any identifiable information on JOAQUIN RIVAS GAMEZ.

On May 13, 1964, Mrs. THOMAS C. JAMES, Secretary, Political Section, American Embassy, San Salvador, checked the name of JOAQUIN RIVAS GAMEZ through the General Embassy Indices without locating any identifiable information.

On May 14, 1964, ZAPATA related that on the previous day one of the detectives under his command caused a check to be made of the identification cards required of all Salvadoran citizens, which cards are located in the Municipal Building of San Salvador. This check failed to indicate that any identification card had been issued in the name of JOAQUIN RIVAS GAMEZ. Information was located on a JOAQUIN RIVAS PENA and a JOAQUIN RIVAS FIVAS but there was nothing to indicate either of these individuals might be identical with RIVAS GAMEZ.

On May 14, 1964, ABEL HERNANDEZ, Head of the Investigative Section, Immigration Department, San Salvador, advised that a review of Immigration Department records failed to disclose that a passport had ever been issued in the name of JOAQUIN RIVAS GAMEZ.

On May 14, 1964, Major SALVADOR PALACIOS, Chief of the Traffic Department, San Salvador, advised that a two-day search by employees of his department had failed to locate any identifiable information on JOAQUIN RIVAS GAMEZ. He said these records included a list of all automobiles, trucks, and other vehicles, as well as drivers' licenses, for the entire country. A review of the latter records, which are broken down into private automobile licenses, motorcycle licenses, light truck licenses, and heavy truck licenses, failed to reflect the name JOAQUIN RIVAS GAMEZ. According to law, a driver's license in any of the four categories must be renewed every year. The four categories were checked back through 1957 without locating any information in the name of JOAQUIN RIVAS GAMEZ.

ZAPATA advised that he would continue the investigation to locate JOAQUIN RIVAS GAMEZ and in this regard would make efforts to locate the JOAQUIN RIVAS GAMEZ who reportedly was

born in 1924 at Apastepeque, San Vicente, El Salvador, to ascertain whether he was the person who directed the letter to the Attorney General of the United States.

6-11-64

1 - W. C. Sullivan
(R. E. Lenihan)

Airtel

To: SAC, Dallas (100-10461) Enclosures (4)
Legat, Mexico (105-3702) Enclosures (2)

From: Director, FBI (105-32555)

REC-34 4069

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA.
IS - R - CUBA

ATTENTION: CRIMINAL SECTION

ReDuairtel 4-13-64, and Legat, Mexico letter and enclosures dated 5-25-64, relating to investigation to locate Joaquin Rivas Gamez of El Salvador, Central America.

Enclosed for Dallas are two copies each of referenced Legat letter and letterhead memorandum. Enclosed for Legat, Mexico are two copies of the original letter from Gamez in the Spanish language as requested.

Logical and reasonable efforts have been made by Legat Mexico sources to locate Gamez and it is not felt any additional investigation is required in this particular matter. Since Alfredo Zapata, Chief of Criminal Investigation, National Police, San Salvador, El Salvador, has indicated he is continuing his efforts to locate Gamez, any information subsequently received from him should be accepted and he can be furnished a copy of the original letter written by Gamez in Spanish for his information. He should be advised that it is not necessary to continue his efforts. The results of any additional information furnished by Zapata should be placed by Legat, Mexico in appropriate inserts for inclusion in a report by Dallas for dissemination to the President's Commission. This particular procedure is stressed in this matter as a letterhead memorandum is not desired. Twenty-five copies of the insert should be prepared for transmittal to Dallas by the Bureau.

1 - Foreign Liaison (orally cleared with Mario Gregorio 6-10-64)
1 - 62-109060 (Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy)

RDR:las
(9)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

JUN 11 1964 XEROX

9 JUN 17 1964

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

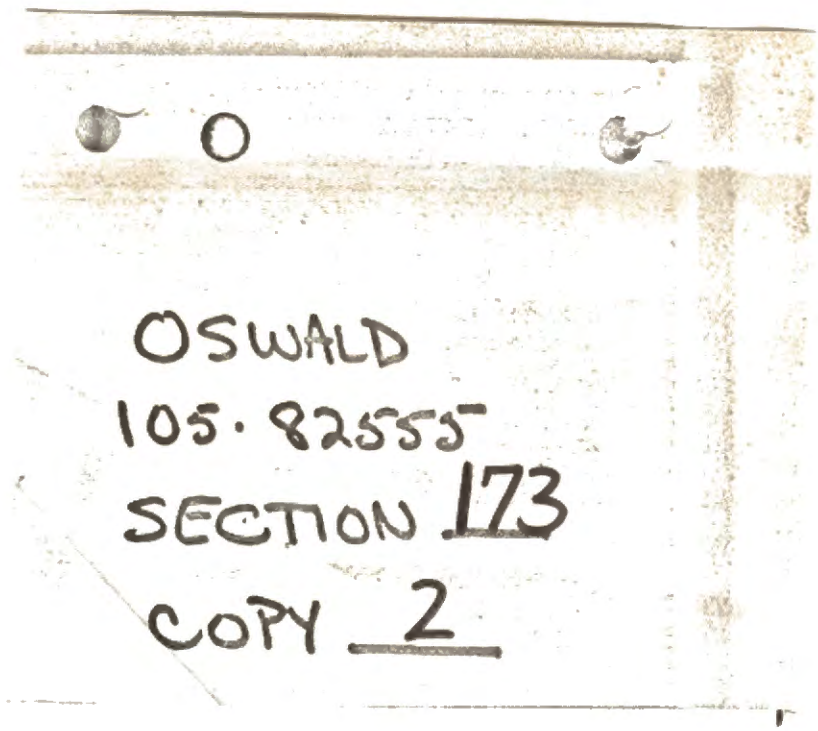
Airtel to SAC, Dallas
Legat, Mexico
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA...

Dallas should incorporate the information in Legat Mexico's letterhead memorandum in appropriate inserts for inclusion in the next report in the above-captioned matter. It will be necessary for you to retype this material particularly page 1 wherein it is indicated that a confidential source abroad furnished the letter from Gamez which is not correct. As you are aware, this material was furnished to the Bureau by the Department in a communication dated 4-3-64, a copy of which was furnished your office and the letter was translated from the Spanish language by Bureau translators. This information should be appropriately incorporated in your write up.

The last paragraph on page 6 as well as page 7 should be deleted inasmuch as no further investigation of this matter is required.

NOTE:

The Department by letter 4-3-64, furnished the Bureau a letter in the Spanish language from Gamez bearing the postmark 3-23-64, at El Salvador. This letter was translated by the Bureau and Gamez states "seven people masterminded the assassination of President Kennedy..." In view of the allegation, investigation by Legat Mexico was requested. Legat submitted a seven page letterhead memorandum reflecting extensive investigation to identify and locate Gamez with negative results. It is very doubtful Gamez has any information of value to the assassination and in view of the fact that reasonable, logical efforts have failed to locate him, it is not felt that any additional time should be spent in trying to locate him. Legat in its transmittal letter indicated a foreign official was continuing his efforts to locate Gamez and that this official requested a copy of Gamez's original letter. This is being furnished to Legat for this individual's information as a gesture of cooperation even though he is being advised no further action in this matter is necessary. This material will be incorporated by Dallas in a forthcoming report which will be furnished to the Commission.


OSWALD
105-82555
SECTION 173
COPY 2

Report Form
FD-263 (5-12-55)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office	Office of Origin	Date	Investigative Period
SAN ANTONIO	DALLAS	6/1/64	4/7 - 6/1/64

TITLE OF CASE	Report made by	Typed By:
LEE HARVEY OSWALD	SA JOHN M. KEMMY	dnb
	CHARACTER OF CASE: IS - R - CUBA	

Synopsis:

REFERENCE

Report of SA JOHN M. KEMMY dated 4/30/64 at San Antonio, Texas.

- P -

LEADS

All pertinent information concerning OSWALD has been furnished the Bureau and Dallas by teletype or airtel as it has been received. No leads are being set out in this report on the basis of information contained in this report as this office is not aware of the full background information developed nor aware of leads which have been handled or are presently under investigation by other offices. Leads are being left to the discretion of the Office of Origin.

Approved	Special Agent In Charge	Do not write in spaces below
Copies made:		4070 REC 14
10-Bureau (105-82555) (AMSD, RM)		10 MAR 5 1964
5-Dallas (100-10461) (AM RM)		SOVIET SECTION
3-San Antonio (105-2909)		REC 29
3CC-CAS		REC 51

36 MAR 1 1973

3CC - Pers. Comm
6/23/64
2 LIAISON
TNG

SA 105-2909

ADMINISTRATIVE

Ten copies of this report are being furnished the Bureau per Bureau instructions. Five copies are being furnished Dallas, Office of Origin, for their assistance in administrative handling and review.

No copy is being furnished Secret Service, San Antonio, UACB.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: JOHN M. KEMMY Office: SAN ANTONIO
Date: June 1, 1964

File Number: 105-2909 Bureau file: 105-82555

Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

Synopsis:

ARNOLDO TIJERINA, Mexican Immigration, Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, explained that OSWALD's tourist permit did not expire 10/2/63; he stated there is no record indicating any action had been taken against OSWALD during time he passed through Mexican Immigration on 10/3/63. Mexican Immigration Inspectors on duty midnight - 8:00 a.m., 10/3/63, at Kilometer 26 contacted and were negative re OSWALD. HARRY SMITH, Greyhound Bus Lines, Laredo, Texas, furnished records in his possession re TDN tickets numbered 39532 and 9511 reflecting the first was a round-trip ticket to Mexico sold on 9/10/63 and the second was a one-way ticket to Mexico City sold on 12/7/63. ALVARO IBARRA, driver, TDN, explained his procedures in handling the trip envelope of Bus No. 373 dated 10/2/63. Chief of Mexican Customs Inspectors, Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, viewed photo of "Bee 4" bag marked Commission Exhibit C 254 and stated yellow markings on side of bag were made by a Mexican Customs Inspector at Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, and denotes this particular bag passed through Customs on 9/26/63. Manager, Red Arrow Bus Lines, Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, advised Red Arrow does not make a passenger list; he stated ticket numbers of tickets sold at Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, are recorded but no names are placed on the form in Nuevo Laredo, Mexico. EULALIO RODRIGUEZ PERALES, Alamo, Texas, interviewed and was negative re OSWALD. Investigation to locate persons

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of any kind. It is the property of the FBI, and is a loan to your agency; it and/or its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

who rode Greyhound Bus morning of 10/3/63 for portions of trip between San Antonio, Texas, and Dallas, Texas, who might have knowledge of OSWALD, negative. Book belonging to San Antonio College found in San Antonio, Texas, street and it contained written quotation regarding President KENNEDY and LEE HARVEY OSWALD; subsequently removed from book and destroyed. Book was paperback edition when originally purchased by college and not put on college library shelf until it was bound by Universal Bookbinding Company, San Antonio, Texas. Binding company returned it to college during January, 1964. Quotation re President KENNEDY written on page which was put in book by binding company.

- P -

DETAILS:

I. TRAVEL

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date May 6, 1964

ARNOLDO TIJERINA, Assistant Chief of Mexican Immigration, Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, advised that concerning the tourist permit of LEE HARVEY OSWALD issued in New Orleans, Louisiana, on September 17, 1963, and used to enter Mexico on September 26, 1963, that it definitely did not expire at midnight, October 2, 1963.

TIJERINA stated that the tourist, in this case OSWALD, had 90 days from the time the tourist permit was issued to use it, which would have been 90 days from September 17, 1963. OSWALD then had 15 days from the time he entered Mexico on September 26, 1963, in which to visit in Mexico, and his tourist permit would not have expired until October 11, 1963.

TIJERINA advised that Mexican Immigration Inspector ALBERTO ARZAMENDI CHAPA is sixty-seven years of age, five feet eight inches tall, weighs two hundred and twenty pounds, and always wears a uniform. APPROX. 1991

TIJERINA further advised that had OSWALD's tourist permit been challenged as having expired, he would have been referred to the Mexican Immigration Headquarters in Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, and, had the card actually been expired, either himself, TIJERINA, or the Chief of Mexican Immigration, GILBERTO CAZARES GARZA, would have discussed the matter with OSWALD. If the card had been expired for more than two or three days, OSWALD would have been fined. TIJERINA stated that there is no record indicating that any action had been taken against OSWALD during the time he passed through Mexican Immigration on October 3, 1963.

On 4/27/64 at [redacted] File # SA 105-2909

by SAs ROBERT L. CHAPMAN & LEOPOLDO E. ARMIJO/dnb Date dictated 4/30/64

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date May 28, 1964

ALBERTO ARZAMENDI CHAPA was re-interviewed on May 23, 1964, and he was furnished information concerning revelations of witnesses who have spoken of difficulty that a young American had on board the bus at Kilometer 26 on the morning of October 3, 1963.

CHAPA advised that he still did not recall LEE HARVEY OSWALD's passing through Mexican Immigration at Nuevo Laredo the early morning of October 3, 1963, and could not recall any such incident as described by witnesses who were on board the Transportes del Norte Bus Number 373 the morning of October 3, 1963.

The following is a description of CHAPA as obtained from observation and interview:

Name:	ALBERTO ARZAMENDI CHAPA
Age:	67 years
Height:	5 ft. 8 in.
Weight:	220 pounds
Hair:	Grey
Build:	Heavy
Nationality:	Mexican
Eyes:	Brown
Dress:	Khaki, military-type uniform

On 5/23/64 [redacted] File # SA 105-2909

by SAs ROBERT L. CHAPMAN & LEOPOLDO E. ARMIJO/dnb Date dictated 5/27/64

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date May 28, 1964

LUIS DE LA PENA, Mexican Immigration Inspector, was interviewed at [redacted] DE LA PENA advised that he was on duty from 12:00 midnight to 8:00 a.m. on October 3, 1963, at Kilometer 26, a Mexican Immigration and Customs check point located twenty-five miles south of Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, on the Monterrey Highway. He stated he was on duty with ALBERTO ARZAMENDI CHAPA and LIBRADO GARCIA.

DE LA PENA was shown the photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and was advised of the alleged incident concerning difficulties a young American had who was on board Transportes del Norte (TDN) Bus Number 373 the morning of October 3, 1963. DE LA PENA stated that he did not recall this incident and that he had never seen LEE HARVEY OSWALD pass through Mexican Immigration, Nuevo Laredo, Mexico.

The following is a description of DE LA PENA based on observation and interview:

Name:	LUIS DE LA PENA
Age:	39
Height:	6 ft.
Weight:	190 lb.
Hair:	Brown
Eyes:	Brown
Dress:	Khaki, military-type uniform

B. PEÑA 1925

On 5/23/64 at [redacted] File # SA 105-2909

by SA ROBERT L. CHAPMAN & LEOPOLDO E. ARMIJO/anb Date dictated 5/27/64

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date May 28, 1964

B. APPROX. 1940

LIBRADO GARCIA, Immigration Inspector, Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, was interviewed at the [redacted] and he advised that he was on duty with ALBERTO ARZAMENDI CHAPA working the midnight to 8:00 a.m. shift on October 3, 1963.

GARCIA was exhibited a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and was advised of the incident concerning difficulty a young American had on board Transportes del Norte (TDN) Bus Number 373 on the morning of October 3, 1963. GARCIA stated that he did not recall this incident and stated he did not recall ever having seen LEE HARVEY OSWALD pass through Mexican Immigration in Nuevo Laredo. GARCIA stated that he, CHAPA, and LUIS DE LA PENA were the Immigration Inspectors on duty at Kilometer 26 located approximately twenty-five miles south of Nuevo Laredo on the highway to Monterrey, Mexico. GARCIA stated that CHAPA was the Inspector in charge of the three-man shift.

The following is a description of GARCIA as obtained from observation and interview:

Name:	LIBRADO GARCIA
Age:	24 years
Height:	6 ft.
Weight:	180 pounds
Complexion:	Dark
Hair:	Brown
Eyes:	Brown
Dress:	Very neatly dressed; khaki, military-type uniform

On 5/23/64 at [redacted] File # SA 105-2909

by SA ROBERT L. CHAPMAN & LEOPOLDO E. ARMIJO/dnb Date dictated 5/27/64

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SA 105-2909

The following interviews with HARRY SMITH, Greyhound Bus Company, Laredo, Texas, were conducted in an effort to locate one PAULA ~~A~~ RUSIONI who reportedly traveled on Transportes del Norte buses from Mexico City, Mexico, to Laredo, Texas, on October 2-3, 1963.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date May 20, 1964

HARRY SMITH, Manager, Greyhound Bus Company, Laredo, Texas, re-examined records at the Greyhound Bus Company, Laredo, and advised that Transportes del Norte (TDN) Bus Company Ticket Number 39532 was sold at Laredo, Texas, on September 10, 1963, and was a round-trip ticket to Mexico; however, SMITH was not certain if this ticket was to Mexico City or some other destination in Mexico. SMITH stated that Ticket Number 39532 was one of seven tickets numbered from 39526 through 39532, inclusive, sold on September 10, 1963, by Greyhound Bus Company at Laredo, Texas, all of which were round-trip tickets. Three of these tickets were sold for a total amount of $18.00, and four of these tickets were sold for a total amount of $59.40.

SMITH rechecked Greyhound Bus Company records which consist only of Form S-37 T, "Daily Record of Station Sales by Agents at: Laredo, Texas," and located the record for sale of TDN Ticket Number 9511. SMITH pointed out that this record reflects that TDN Ticket Number 9511 was sold at Laredo, Texas, on December 7, 1963, and is a one-way ticket to Mexico City.

SMITH stated that TDN Ticket Number 9511 should be located in TDN Headquarters in Monterrey, Mexico.

On 5/13/64 at Laredo, Texas File # SA 105-2909

by SA ROBERT L. CHAPMAN/dnb Date dictated 5/15/64

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date May 27, 1964

HARRY SMITH, Manager, Greyhound Bus Lines, Laredo, Texas, furnished the only records in his possession concerning Transportes del Norte (TDN) tickets numbered 39532 and 9511. These records are Form Number S-37 T, "Daily Record of Station Sales by Agents at: Laredo, Texas." Form Number S-37 T dated September 10, 1963, reflects that Ticket Numbers 39526 up to 39533 were sold on September 10, 1963, and, according to SMITH, were all round-trip tickets to Mexico, but he did not know whether or not these tickets were round-trip tickets to Mexico City. SMITH explained that under the system utilized by Greyhound in recording sales on Form S-37 T that Ticket Number 39526 would have been the first round-trip ticket sold on September 10, 1963, and that Ticket Number 39532 would have been the last round-trip ticket sold on September 10, 1963, making a total of seven tickets sold on that date.

The total amount of the seven tickets sold was $77.40. SMITH pointed out that his records reflect that of these seven tickets, three of the round-trip tickets were sold for a total of $18.00, and four were sold for a total of $59.40.

SMITH stated that no additional information is recorded on Form S-37 T concerning these tickets and that he knows they are round-trip tickets since they are recorded in Column 15, which is RT-1, indicating round trip. SMITH stated that his records do not reflect the destination of the purchaser of the ticket.

SMITH furnished Form S-37 T dated December 7, 1963, reflecting that TDN Ticket Numbers 9501 up to 9525, a total of 24 tickets, were sold on December 7, 1963, for a total amount of $240.00. SMITH explained that two of the above tickets were for $20.00, 15 sold for $150.00, and 7 sold for $70.00. This makes a total of 24 tickets sold for a total amount of $240.00. These

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On 5/22/64 at Laredo, Texas File # SA 105-2909

by SA ROBERT L. CHAPMAN/dnn Date dictated 5/26/64

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24 tickets were the total of one-way tickets to Mexico City sold by Greyhound Bus Company, Laredo, for TDN on December 7, 1963.

SMITH was questioned concerning the Form S-37 T dated December 7, 1963, reflecting TDN ticket number 9511 to be a one-way ticket to Mexico City sold on December 7, 1963. SMITH advised that there was a possibility that another ticket bearing the same number, 9511, could have been sold by TDN in Mexico City but a sale of such a ticket would be very remote and "one in a million."

SMITH further advised that Greyhound Bus Company, Laredo, Texas, sells TDN tickets and, at the end of each month, the money from the sale of TDN tickets by Greyhound Bus Company is turned over to TDN and a commission is charged by Greyhound on the sale of the TDN tickets.

It is noted that HARRY SMITH stated on April 20, 1964, that Ticket Number 39532 was a Greyhound ticket number. On May 22, 1964, SMITH advised that he was mistaken in this regard; that Ticket Number 39532 is definitely a TDN ticket number.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date May 20, 1964

ALVARO IBARRA, bus driver, Transportes del Norte, Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, viewed the original trip envelope of Bus 373 dated October 7, 1963, which has been designated Exhibit Number D-202.

IBARRA stated he filled out Exhibit D-202 beginning with "12 Monterrey 12" down to the stamp at the bottom of the Exhibit dated October 14, 1963, and that he signed Exhibit D-202 on the back side with his name, ALVARO IBARRA.

IBARRA stated that the information appearing on Exhibit D-202 above "12 Monterrey 12" was placed there by JOSE FRANCISCO PRADO, Monterrey, Mexico, and that the "JOSE FCO PRADO" appearing at the top of the Exhibit on the left side is the signature of PRADO.

IBARRA explained that the "12 Monterrey 12" on Exhibit D-202 means that he had 12 passengers from Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, Mexico, to Nuevo Laredo, Mexico. Six of the same 12 passengers were continuing on to Laredo, Texas, and one person, either one of the remaining six, or an entirely different person, had a ticket from Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, to Laredo, Texas, making a total of seven passengers who actually crossed on Bus 373 to Laredo, Texas, according to IBARRA's interpretation of his writing on Exhibit D-202.

IBARRA stated that he is paid by Transportes del Norte at Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, Mexico, for each round trip and that he accumulates a number of trip envelopes before he turns them in for payment, and sometimes holds these trip envelopes for as long as fifteen days before he turns them in for payment.

Concerning Exhibit D-202, IBARRA stated that he turned the trip envelope in for payment at Monterrey on October 14, 1963. The stamp at the bottom of Exhibit D-202, "Transportes del Norte PAGADO (paid) October 14, 1963, Monterrey, N. L.," shows that he, IBARRA, was paid on that date for the October 7, 1963, trip from Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, Mexico, to Laredo, Texas.

On 5/12/64 at [redacted] File # SA 105-2909

by SAs ROBERT L. CHAPMAN & LEOPOLDO E. ARMIJO/dnb Date dictated 5/15/64

This document [illegible]

IBARRA stated that the only explanation he could offer for the discrepancy between number of cancelled tickets in the trip envelope and the 13 individuals accounted for on the face of the envelope is that tickets from some other trip were intermingled with tickets of Bus 373 on October 2-3, 1963. IBARRA explained that if the date stamps on the backs of the tickets that were in Exhibit D-202 correspond with the date stamps on the front of the trip envelope, then he, IBARRA, made an error in recording the number of tickets inside the trip envelope. If the stamps on the backs of the tickets do not correspond with the stamps on the front of the trip envelope, the office in Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, Mexico, intermingled tickets from another trip with the ones in Exhibit D-202.

IBARRA pointed out the two stamps on the front of Exhibit D-202 are as follows: "Autobuses Transportes del Norte, October 2 2, Monterrey, N.L.," and "Transportes del Norte, October 3, 1963, N. Laredo C Tamps." and stated that one or the other of these stamps should appear on the back of each ticket that was in Exhibit D-202.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date May 6, 1964

EDUARDO CERVERA, Bus Driver, Flecha Roja (Red Arrow) Bus Line, Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, the same driver that drove the connecting bus from Continental Trailways, Laredo, Texas, to Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, on September 26, 1963, viewed the photograph of the "Bee 4" bag marked Commission Exhibit C 254, and advised that the yellow markings on the side of the bag were made by Mexican Customs at the time the bag was examined on September 26, 1963, and that this yellow marking of "9/26" only shows that the bag was checked through Mexican Customs at Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, on September 26, 1963.

CERVERA stated that it was not possible to check baggage at Red Arrow or at the Mexican Customs since they do not have lockers or storage space. CERVERA stated that even in Monterrey, Mexico, Red Arrow has no lockers or storage space for luggage.

On 5/5/64 at [redacted] File # SA 105-2909

by SAs ROBERT L. CHAPMAN & LEOPOLDO E. ARMIJO/dnb Date dictated 5/5/64

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date May 6, 1964

EMILIO CASTILLO, Mexican Customs Inspector, viewed the photograph of the "Bee 4" bag, Commission Exhibit C 254 and advised that the yellow markings made on the side of the "Bee 4" bag were made by a Customs Inspector at the time the bag was checked into Mexico.

CASTILLO stated that the Customs Inspector who checked the bag would have written "9/26" to show that the bag was passed through Mexican Customs on that date and was okayed for entry into Mexico.

On 5/5/64 at [redacted] File # SA 105-2909

by SA ROBERT L. CHAPMAN / njs Date dictated 5/5/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date May 6, 1964

MIGUEL MORENO IBARRA, Chief of Mexican Customs Inspectors, International Bridge, Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, viewed the photograph of the "Bee 4" bag marked Commission Exhibit C 254, and stated that the yellow markings on the side of the bag were made by a Mexican Customs Inspector at Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, and denotes that this particular bag passed through Customs on September 26, 1963.

IBARRA explained that the yellow crayon marking system was one of two methods of marking luggage used by the Mexican Customs Inspectors. The other method is to seal the bag with tape or with a Customs sticker.

When the Mexican Customs official is busy with a lot of people passing through Customs, he will usually use the yellow crayon marking system. If the Customs official has more time he will use a sticker or colored tape and will initial the tape or sticker.

IBARRA explained that on September 26, 1963, there were six persons on duty in addition to the chief, and any of these persons could have checked the bag and made the yellow markings thereon.

On 5/5/64 at [redacted] File # SA 105-2909

by SA ROBERT L. CHAPMAN/dnb Date dictated 5/5/64

This document contains...

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date May 18, 1964

ROBERTO RAMOS, Manager, Flecha Roja (Red Arrow) Bus Lines, Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, was reinterviewed to determine if Red Arrow makes a passenger list of Red Arrow passengers traveling to the interior of Mexico.

RAMOS advised that Red Arrow at Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, does not make a passenger list and that the only place where any names of passengers of Red Arrow boarding at Nuevo Laredo would appear would be on the "Guia de Equipajes" (baggage guide).

RAMOS stated that ticket numbers of tickets sold at Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, are recorded on a form called "Venta de Boletos" (sale of tickets) but no names are placed on this form in Nuevo Laredo, Mexico.

RAMOS further stated that Red Arrow Bus Lines sells tickets at three different locations, the Red Arrow office in Nuevo Laredo, at Mexican Customs, and at Continental Trailways Bus System, Laredo, Texas. RAMOS stated that tickets sold at the Red Arrow Office are listed by ticket number only on the "Venta de Boletos" form prepared for each bus departing from Nuevo Laredo, Mexico. A yellow copy of this form is kept in the Red Arrow Office for thirty days and the original, or white copy, is taken by the bus driver from the Red Arrow Terminal to the Mexican Customs at the time the driver takes his bus to Mexican Customs to pick up the passengers waiting at Mexican Customs. The passengers waiting either buy their tickets from the Red Arrow representative who accompanies the bus driver to Mexican Customs, or they have already purchased their tickets from the Continental Trailways Bus System. The ticket numbers of these passengers are then added to the original of the "Venta de Boletos" but again no names are recorded.

RAMOS advised that under this system the yellow copy of the "Venta de Boletos", which is kept for thirty

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On 5/14/64 at [redacted] File # SA 105-2909

by SAs ROBERT L. CHAPMAN and LEOPOLDO E. ARMIJO/dnb Date dictated 5/15/64

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days at the Red Arrow Office in Nuevo Laredo, would only contain the ticket numbers of the tickets sold at the Red Arrow Office and would not contain the ticket numbers of the tickets sold at Mexican Customs or Continental Trailways Office. The original, or white copy, however, would contain the ticket numbers of all persons traveling on that particular bus.

RAMOS advised that the yellow copy of the "Venta de Boletos" for Bus Number 516 on September 26, 1963, that is kept for thirty days in the Red Arrow Office, Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, has been destroyed, and the only record Red Arrow, Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, has concerning Bus Number 516, for September 26, 1963, is the "Guia de Equipajes" (baggage guide list).

RAMOS stated that all Red Arrow buses are owned by private individuals and that Bus Number 516 is owned by MANUEL SAUCEDO, Mexico City, who can be contacted at the Red Arrow Bus Terminal in Mexico City during the afternoons, or through his, SAUCEDO's, employer, the Corona Beer Company. RAMOS stated that SAUCEDO may possibly have the original of the "Venta de Boletos" for Bus Number 516 departing Nuevo Laredo on September 26, 1963, which would show the ticket numbers of tickets sold for that bus, but which would not show the names of persons purchasing the tickets.

SA 105-2909

The following investigation was conducted by SA ROBERT L. CHAPMAN:

AT LAREDO, TEXAS

On April 10, 1964 LOTUS MORA and LOLLY C. LITTLE, Continental Bus Lines, Laredo, Texas, advised that they had no record of reservations made for travel from Laredo, Texas, to Mexico City and would keep no record of any such reservations.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date May 28, 1964

EULALIO RODRIGUEZ PERALES was located at his place of employment, Jones Office Supply, 106 South Broadway, Mc Allen, Texas, where he is a typewriter repairman.

RODRIGUEZ stated that until about the first of April, 1964, he resided at 23 de Abril 1814 Norte, Colonia Nuevo Madero, Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, Mexico, which is the residence of his father NAZARIO RODRIGUEZ. He was last in Mexico City in December, 1961.

He was admitted to the United States at Hidalgo, Texas, for permanent residence on April 3, 1964, and now resides at 1127 Duranta, Alamo, Texas, with his wife MARIA TRINIDAD SAENZ de RODRIGUEZ and their four small children.

In October, 1963, he was self employed at Monterrey, Mexico, as a typewriter repairman and also sold books, on a commission basis, for W.M. JACKSON, Incorporated of Mexico. This firm has an office in Mexico City but he does not have the street address of the company. W.M. Jackson, Incorporated formerly had an office in Monterrey but it is now closed.

Prior to admission to the United States for permanent residence, RODRIGUEZ had a border crossing card and had made at least twelve trips to the United States over a period of several years, the last being in August, 1963, when he came to McAllen, Texas, by automobile from Monterrey, Mexico, via Roma, Texas.

RODRIGUEZ stated he has never let anyone else use his border crossing card or other document and has no idea who the EULALIO RODRIGUEZ who was reported to have boarded the Transportes del Norte bus at Mexico City on October 2, 1963, might be.

He stated he has never seen LEE HARVEY OSWALD although he has seen numerous newspaper and magazine pictures of OSWALD.

The following description of EULALIO RODRIGUEZ PERALES was obtained from observation and interview:

On 5/25/64 at McAllen, Texas File # SA 105-2909

by SA HAROLD H. CROSSETT / cjh Date dictated 5/25/64

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Eulalio * Rodriguez Perlas

Race	White 1121 Durango, Alice, Tex.
Sex	Male
Date of Birth	May 12, 1934
Place of Birth	Linares, Nuevo Leon, Mexico
Height	5' 10"
Weight	160
Hair	Black, wavy
Eyes	Light brown
Complexion	Fair
Scars & Marks	Small flesh mole on left cheek; wears small moustache
Social Security Number	450 82 6600
Occupation	Typewriter repairman

1

SA 105-2909

The following investigation at Austin, Georgetown, and San Marcos, Texas, was conducted by SA ROBERT W. CARNES in an attempt to establish LEE HARVEY OSWALD's presence on Greyhound Bus Number 1265 on October 3, 1963, noting this bus, if on schedule, arrived and departed San Marcos at 8:18 a.m., arrived Austin 9:15 a.m., with ten-minute stop, and arrived and departed Georgetown, Texas, at 9:50 a.m.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date May 6, 1964

B. J. PINCKARD, Manager, Greyhound Bus Lines, 118 East 10th Street, advised that Greyhound Bus Number 1265 from San Antonio, Texas, arrives at 9:15 a.m. daily in Austin, Texas, and three other buses arrive at the same time. As a result, a large number of bus passengers are usually in and around the bus station at that time.

He pointed out that there is no possible way, at this time, to identify any passengers arriving at the Greyhound Bus Terminal, Austin, Texas, on Bus Number 1265 on October 3, 1963, from official Greyhound Bus Line records.

PINCKARD observed a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and advised the photograph is not familiar to him, and he could not identify OSWALD as a passenger on a bus either arriving or departing from Austin, Texas, on October 3, 1963, or any other date.

PINCKARD advised there was no daily commuter via bus from the Greyhound Bus Terminal, Austin, Texas, to Georgetown, Texas, or other points north of Austin, Texas.

PINCKARD pointed out one lady departing from Greyhound Bus Number 1265, arriving Austin, Texas, at 9:15 a.m. on April 28, 1964, whom he recognized by sight as a daily commuter on this bus from San Marcos, Texas, to Austin, Texas. This woman was physically pointed out to Special Agent ROBERT W. CARNES by PINCKARD, and Special Agent CARNES determined this woman was MARY McSWAIN of San Marcos, Texas.

On 4/28/64 at Austin, Texas File # SA 105-2909

by SA ROBERT W. CARNES/dnb Date dictated 4/30/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date May 6, 1964

MARY McSWAIN, 138 West Hillcrest Drive, San Marcos, Texas, was interviewed at the Greyhound Bus Terminal, Austin, Texas. She advised she commutes between San Marcos, Texas, and Austin, Texas, daily, exclusive of Sunday, via Greyhound Bus. She departs San Marcos, Texas, at 8:18 a.m. each morning, and on October 3, 1963, she was on the bus as usual.

She observed a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and advised she cannot recall having ever seen this person, and specifically she could not recall him as a passenger on a Greyhound Bus with her.

She pointed out that normally when she boards the bus in San Marcos, Texas, she takes the first available seat; usually this is in the first row. She reads while on the bus and upon arrival in Austin, Texas, takes a taxi from the bus station to The University of Texas, where she is a student.

McSWAIN recalled that in October, 1963, one HARRIET JOHNSON, who resides on East San Antonio Street, San Marcos, Texas, was commuting daily, exclusive of Sunday, between San Marcos, Texas, and Austin, Texas, and probably was on the bus leaving San Marcos, Texas, at 8:18 a.m. on October 3, 1963. JOHNSON was reported to have attended a beauty school in Austin, Texas.

On 4/28/64 at Austin, Texas File # SA 105-2909

by SA ROBERT W. CARNES/dnb Date dictated 4/30/64

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date May 6, 1964

San Marcos, Texas

C. R. BROWNING, Ticket Clerk, Greyhound Bus Lines, 118 East 10th Street, was interviewed and corroborated the information furnished by B. J. PINCKARD, Manager of the Greyhound Bus Lines. Upon observing a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, BROWNING advised that he could not recall ever having seen this individual in person and could not place him as a passenger on Bus Number 1265 on October 3, 1963, or at any other time.

On 4/28/64 at Austin, Texas File # SA 105-2909

by SA ROBERT W. CARNES/dnb Date dictated 4/30/64

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date May 12, 1964

San Marcos, Texas

Mrs. NOLAN BENNETT "HARRIET" JOHNSON, 224 East San Antonio Street, advised that from mid-September until mid-November of 1963 she attended Central Texas Beauty School in Austin, Texas, and that each week day she commuted to Austin, departing San Marcos at 8:18 a.m. on the Greyhound Bus.

She said that she undoubtedly was a passenger on this bus on October 3, 1963, and, on viewing a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, advised that she could not place this individual as a passenger on this bus on October 3, 1963, or at any other time. She said that as a matter of fact she had never seen this individual in person.

In conclusion she advised that it was her habit when commuting on this bus to study from the time of departure in San Marcos until arrival in Austin, and normally she did not pay any attention to other passengers other than MARY McSWAIN who, at the time, was commuting on this bus to Austin from San Marcos.

On 5/7/64 at San Marcos, Texas File # SA 105-2909

by SA ROBERT W. CARNES/dnb Date dictated 5/8/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date May 12, 1964

J. E. YOUNGER, owner-Manager, Greyhound Bus Station, advised that MARY McSWAIN and HARRIET JOHNSON were the only two people who were commuting to Austin daily on the Greyhound Bus arriving and departing San Marcos at 8:18 a.m. daily in early October, 1963.

He further advised that there was no way that he could otherwise identify any passenger on this bus on October 3, 1963.

YOUNGER viewed a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, and said that he had never seen this individual in person at any time, so far as he recalls.

On 5/7/64 at San Marcos, Texas File # SA 105-2909

by SA ROBERT W. CARNES/dnb Date dictated 5/8/64

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date May 6, 1964

WILEY WOOLSEY, Agent, Greyhound Bus Station, advised that there is no commuter from Austin, Texas, to Georgetown, Texas, on the Greyhound Bus arriving in Georgetown at 9:50 a.m., and there has not been a commuter since his managing this station in the last five years. He further advised that there is no daily commuter leaving Georgetown on this bus going to a point north.

WOOLSEY observed a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, and advised that he could not recall ever having seen this party in person at any time.

He further advised that he had no way of identifying any passengers on this bus on October 3, 1963.

On 4/30/64 at Georgetown, Texas File # SA 105-2909

by SA ROBERT W. CARNES/dnb Date dictated 4/30/64

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SA 105-2909

The following investigation conducted at Cameron, Belton, Temple, Waco, and Hillsboro, Texas, was done in an attempt to establish LEE HARVEY OSWALD's presence on Greyhound Bus Number 1265 on October 3, 1963.

It is to be noted that on April 7, 1964, L. H. YARBROUGH, Dispatcher, Greyhound Bus Terminal, San Antonio, Texas, advised that his records reflect that Greyhound Bus Number 1265 was used in making the Laredo-Chicago run which left Laredo, Texas, at 3:00 a.m. on October 3, 1963, and arrived in San Antonio at about 6:20 a.m., October 3, 1963. The records reflect that bus left San Antonio at 7:10 a.m., October 3, 1963, for Dallas, Texas.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date May 18, 1964

Mrs. FRANK DAVIS BLACK, Box 98, Route Number 2, Cameron, Texas, advised that she is the former CLARE ROSE WELDNER of New Braunfels, Texas. Mrs. BLACK advised that she was riding the Greyhound Bus quite frequently around the period October 3, 1963, while traveling between New Braunfels and Cameron, Texas, to visit her fiance, but at that time she was not riding the bus which left New Braunfels about 7:45 a.m. daily. She stated that she usually caught the bus around 10:00 a.m.

Mrs. BLACK advised that on November 12, 1963, she started working in Austin, Texas, and, after that time, did ride the Greyhound Bus which left New Braunfels, Texas, at approximately 7:45 a.m. each day. Mrs. BLACK was shown a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, New Orleans Police Department Number 112723, which photograph was taken August 9, 1963, but stated that she did not recognize the photograph of OSWALD as being identical with anyone who ever rode the bus with her.

Mrs. BLACK stated that she saw LEE HARVEY OSWALD's photograph on television a number of times shortly after President KENNEDY was killed, and she believes that if she had seen him on any of the buses which she rode in October, 1963, she would have recalled the fact when she saw his photograph on television in November, 1963.

On 5/14/64 at Cameron, Texas File # SA 105-2909

by SA T. G. McWILLIAMS, JR./dnb Date dictated 5/15/64

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date May 5, 1964

Belton, Texas

Mrs. EFFIE MAE EDWARDS, Manager, Greyhound Bus Terminal, informed that her station did not issue any exchange orders for travel on October 3, 1963. She advised there are no known travelers or daily commuters who ride the Greyhound Bus into the City of Belton or from Belton to Temple or vicinity. She explained that a local bus known as Southwestern Bus Company is used for the transportation of all local people who commute from Belton to Temple.

On 4/30/64 at Belton, Texas File # SA 105-2909

by SA O. LEE GOLDEN/dnb Date dictated 4/30/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date May 5, 1964

W. B. TEMPLE, Manager, Greyhound Bus Terminal, Temple Texas advised that no exchange orders were issued by that terminal on October 3, 1963. He related that Greyhound Bus Number 1265 arrived in Temple at approximately 10:45 a.m. on October 3, 1963, but only remained for a few minutes before departure for Waco and Dallas. He made inquiries among his personnel in an effort to identify any frequent traveler or daily commuter, but was unable to identify anyone who may have ridden the bus in question.

On 4/28/64 at Temple, Texas File # SA 105-2909

by - SA O. LEE GOLDEN/dnb Date dictated 4/30/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date May 5, 1964

JOHN W. ROBINSON, District Supervisor, Central Greyhound Lines, informed that if an exchange order had been issued by a terminal after a bus ticket had been sold to a passenger, the identity of the exchange order may be obtained from the General Accounting Office of the Greyhound Bus Company in San Francisco, California, if the ticket number is available. Mr. ROBINSON informed that he had no information to indicate that an exchange order had been issued to a passenger on Greyhound Bus Number 1265 while traveling from Laredo to Dallas, Texas, on October 3, 1963.

On 4/30/64 at Waco, Texas File # SA 105-2909

by SA O. LEE GOLDEN/dnb Date dictated 4/30/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date May 5, 1964

JAMES G. WORTHAM, Manager, Greyhound Bus Station, informed that his records failed to identify an exchange order having been issued on October 3, 1963. He explained that he knew of only one commuter, or frequent traveler, who rides the Greyhound Bus to Waco, and that person is a woman by the name of LUCILLE from Bruceville, Texas, but she rides the early morning bus and arrives in Waco at approximately 8:15 a.m. The bus in question arrived in Waco at approximately 12:10 p.m. before proceeding to Waxahachie and Dallas. Mr. WORTHAM advised that the photograph of OSWALD was not familiar to him prior to the assassination.

Texas

1

On 4/30/64 at Waco, Texas File # SA 105-2909

by SA O. LEE GOLDEN/dnb Date dictated 4/30/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

1

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date May 12, 1964

Mrs. C. E. VAUGHN, Manager, Greyhound Bus Terminal, advised that a review of her records reflected she had made no refunds on tickets and had issued no exchange tickets or exchange orders on October 3, 1963. She stated that Bus Number 1265 remains in Hillsboro, Texas only about five minutes, and usually travelers do not leave the bus and come into the station and that unless some special reason exists, she does not leave the station and go on the bus.

She viewed a photograph of OSWALD and informed that she had no recollection of seeing him on the above-numbered bus or any other bus at Hillsboro, Texas.

Mrs. VAUGHN advised that the only daily commuter known to her to ride a bus in and out of Hillsboro, Texas, on a daily basis is a lady whose name she does not know, but who is employed as a sales clerk at the Ben Franklin Store at Hillsboro, Texas, and who lives at Milford, Texas. She stated she did not know if this person rode Bus Number 1265 on October 3, 1963, but stated that she did recall that Thursday appeared to be a half work day for this lady and that she did ride that particular bus on some occasions.

On 5/4/64 at Hillsboro, Texas File # SA 105-2909

by SA WILLIAM H. BUCKLER/dnb Date dictated 5/8/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date May 12, 1964

Mrs. ALMA GORHAM, residence address Box 334, Milford, Texas, and who is employed as a clerk at Ben Franklin Store, address 116 East Elm Street, advised that she normally rides a bus to Hillsboro, Texas, arriving there at 9:02 a.m. and that she normally leaves on a bus departing from Hillsboro, Texas, at 5:52 p.m. She advised that Thursday is normally a day on which she takes her half day off and noted that October 3, 1963, was a Thursday. Mrs. GORHAM made a review of the employment records maintained by her employer, and she advised that these records indicated that she was off for a half day on October 3, 1963. She stated that she normally will depart for Milford, Texas, on the bus leaving Hillsboro, Texas, at 12:51 p.m. on her half day off. She stated, however, that she recalled that in October of 1963 she made several trips to Dallas with her sister to do some shopping on her half day off and that on at least one occasion she stayed in Hillsboro until about 5:00 p.m. on her half day off. She stated that for these reasons she could not be certain that she rode on the bus departing from Hillsboro, Texas, at about 12:51 p.m. on October 3, 1963.

Mrs. GORHAM viewed a photograph of OSWALD but advised that she had no recollection of seeing him on a bus at Hillsboro, Texas, on October 3, 1963, or any other time.

Mrs. GORHAM advised that she knew of no other persons who traveled in or out of Hillsboro, Texas, on a daily basis using the Greyhound Bus service.

On 5/5/64 at Hillsboro, Texas File # SA 105-2909

by SA WILLIAM H. BUCKLER/dnb Date dictated 5/8/64

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II. MISCELLANEOUS

1

SA 105-2909

TEXAS

On April 7, 1964, CHARLES W. CARROLL, President of the Universal Book Binding Company, 815 Avenue B, San Antonio, telephonically advised the San Antonio FBI Office that one of his employees, STEVE SMYERS, had found a book entitled Soviet Communism on a curb on 9th Street in San Antonio. He stated that the book had the quotation, "In memory of JOHN F. KENNEDY, November 22, 1963, LEE HARVEY OSWALD," written in it in red ink. A swastika with a circle around it was located on the same page. On the date-due card in the book was written, "Fair Play for Cuba Committee," and on the back of the book was written the name, "LEE H. OSWALD."

TEXAS

CARROLL stated the book was located at the binding company, and he would make it available to the FBI if needed.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date May 5, 1964

STEVE SMYERS, Estimator, Universal Book Binding Company, advised that he found the book entitled Soviet Communism on or about April 7, 1964, on a curb on 9th Street, just west of Avenue B. He said he turned the book over to Mrs. ELLA ROSS, Company Secretary, who gave it to Mr. CARROLL. SMYERS said he could recall that the book had some quotations written in it regarding President KENNEDY and LEE HARVEY OSWALD. He said it also had a swastika and something about Fair Play for Cuba written in it. He also advised that he has no idea who may have left the book, and he observed no one in the vicinity when he found it.

TEXAS

On 4/28/64 at San Antonio, Texas File # SA 105-2909

by SA E. CLEON GLAZE/dnb Date dictated 5/4/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date May 5, 1964

Mr. CHARLES W. CARROLL, President, Universal Book Binding Company, 815 Avenue B, San Antonio, advised that one of his employees, STEVE SMYERS, found a book entitled Soviet Communism, which his company, the Universal Book Binding Company, had bound for San Antonio College, on a curb on 9th Street in San Antonio. He said the book had a quotation regarding President KENNEDY and LEE HARVEY OSWALD written in it with red ink. He added that there was also a quotation about Fair Play for Cuba and a swastika drawn in the book.

Mr. CARROLL said the book was the property of San Antonio College, and he returned the book to them. He stated that he gave the book to WAYLAND P. MOODY, President of San Antonio College, who gave it to the College Librarian.

Texas

On 4/28/64 at San Antonio, Texas File # SA 105-2909

by SA E. CLEON GLAZE/dnb Date dictated 5/4/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date May 5, 1964

Mr. JAMES O. WALLACE, Librarian, San Antonio College, advised that he recalls the book entitled Soviet Communism being returned to him about two weeks ago by the Universal Book Binding Company. He said the page located in the book just before the title page had a quotation written in it in red ink, "In memory of JOHN F. KENNEDY, November 22, 1963, LEE HARVEY OSWALD." He said he also recalls a small swastika with a circle drawn around it on the same page. Mr. WALLACE continued that on the date-due slip in back of the book was the quotation, "Fair Play for Cuba Committee," and on the book pocket card, the name "LEE H. OSWALD." Mr. WALLACE reported that he assumed one of the students wrote the quotes in the book and that they had no meaning or importance so he removed the page, card, and due-date slip from the book and destroyed them.

Mr. WALLACE informed that the book was a new one in the library and had never been checked out, so he could give no date as to approximate date book was removed from the library. He said it was not charged out, and the person taking it removed it from the shelf and walked out with it. He advised that he has no idea who may have taken the book.

On 4/29/64 at San Antonio, Texas File #SA 105-2909

by SA E. CLEON GLAZE/dnb Date dictated 5/4/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date May 7, 1964

Mr. JAMES O. WALLACE, Librarian, San Antonio College, advised that the book entitled Soviet Communism was purchased by the college in the spring of 1962. This was a paper-back edition and was not put on the library shelf. At a later time, date unrecalled, this book was sent to the Universal Book Binding Company, San Antonio, Texas, for binding. The bindery number was 2524. Upon being returned from the book binding company, this book was placed on the shelf of the San Antonio College library.

WALLACE advised he does not know when this book was returned, but he was fairly certain the book was placed on the shelf prior to November, 1963.

On 5/4/64 at San Antonio, Texas File # SA 105-2909

by SA JOHN M. KEMMY/dnb Date dictated 5/6/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date May 5, 1964

STEVE SMYERS, Estimator, Universal Book Binding Company, advised that work done for San Antonio College on Bindery Number 2524 was returned to San Antonio College during the latter part of January, 1964. He said he could not give the exact date the book, Soviet Communism, was returned as the books were not listed separately on the order. He explained that the College sends over several books together for binding, and each book is not listed separately on the order.

SMYERS stated that he recalls the quotation regarding the memory of JOHN F. KENNEDY was written on the page before the title page of the book. He stated that this page was put in the book by the binding company when the binding work was done. He added that one of the other quotations was on the back of the book which was put on the book by the binding company.

On 5/4/64 at San Antonio, Texas File # SA 105-2909

by SA E. CLEON GLAZE/dnb Date dictated 5/4/64

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI

(Rev. 4-17-63)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☒ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

URGENT 6-12-64
TO DIRECTOR
FROM LEGAT MEXICO CITY NO. 701

BUFILE 105-82555.

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS-R-CUBA.

POLITICAL SECTION, AMERICAN EMBASSY, ADVISED JUNE 11 LAST HAD RECEIVED PHOTOSTATIC COPIES OF FOLLOWING DOCUMENTS FROM MEXICAN GOVERNMENT BY CONFIDENTIAL MEMO DATED JUNE 9 LAST:

MEXICAN TOURIST CARD FM 8 NUMBER 24085 (SUBMITTED TO BUREAU BY LETTER DECEMBER 3 LAST), PERTINENT PAGES OF HOTEL DEL COMERCIO GUEST REGISTER (SUBMITTED TO BUREAU BY LETTER DECEMBER 11 LAST), TRANSPORTES FRONTERA PASSENGER LIST OCTOBER 2 LAST (SUBMITTED TO BUREAU BY LETTER DECEMBER 11 LAST), MEXICAN FORMS FM 11 OF SEPTEMBER 26 AND OCTOBER 3 LAST (SUBMITTED TO BUREAU BY LETTER FEBRUARY 20 LAST), STATEMENT OF SILVIA TIRADO DE DURAN NOVEMBER 23 LAST (SUBMITTED TO BUREAU BY LETTER MARCH 26 LAST), AND REPORTS OF MEXICAN INSPECTOR JOSE MARIO DEL VALLE NOVEMBER 30 LAST (SUBMITTED TO BUREAU BY LETTER MARCH 16 LAST).

EMBASSY PLANNED TO FORWARD DOCUMENTS TO DEPARTMENT OF STATE BY POUCH TODAY FOR TRANSLATION AND DELIVERY TO COMMISSION.

FOR INFORMATION.

CLARK D. ANDERSON

RECEIVED: 11:36 PM EFH

EX-102

REC-41 105-82555-

8 JUN 15 1964

cc State

3RD CC: ATTORNEY GENERAL

79 JUN 18 1964

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: June 2, 1964

FROM : MR. BELMONT

SUBJECT: THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

On the afternoon of June 2, 1964, Mr. Malley and I discussed the Director's testimony before the President's Commission with Mr. Rankin. You will recall we went over the transcript and clarified some typographical errors, etc., and thereafter left a copy with Mr. Rankin.

Mr. Rankin had only three points which he felt required further attention:

1. Page 6514. In connection with the Director's testimony on persons connected with front organizations, the Director stated that merely because a man belongs to a subversive organization does not mean he is black-listed and is a menace to his country for life. If he belongs to 20 of them, it shows he is either very gullible, or dumb or he is a menace. "That has been my attitude in regard to Government service where you find a Government employee who belonged to one or two, maybe in his early days. I think then there is a grave doubt as to whether he is a security risk."

Mr. Rankin felt this could be clarified to make the point the Director intended. He suggested possibly this be revised to read: "That has been my attitude in regard to Government service where you find a Government employee who belonged to one or two, maybe in his early days; I don't believe this makes him a security risk." Mr. Rankin made it clear, however, that he was not trying to put words in the Director's mouth; that this testimony would be made public and consequently it should state just what the Director means it to state.

To avoid questions from the public, I suggest the following wording would be preferable: "That has been my attitude in regard to Government service where you find a Government employee who belonged to one or two, maybe in his early days. I don't believe this necessarily makes him a security risk. Rather, this would be dependent on the degree of his activity in the front group and his purpose and intent in associating himself with it."

AHB:hmm
(6)
1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - DeLoach
1 - Sullivan

memo 6/5/64

REC-12 167

11 JUN 1 1964

UNIT

MEMO TO: MR. TOLSON
RE: PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION

2. Page 6544. Mr. Rankin noted that at the beginning of the testimony (Page 6493) the Chief Justice outlines the areas in which the Director will be asked to testify. One of them is the failure to include the name and information concerning Special Agent Hosty in the initial report of the Oswald address book. However, Mr. Rankin never got around to asking the Director about this during the testimony. Mr. Rankin thought we should include the Director's comment on page 6544, where the Director is discussing the fact that Hosty's name, office telephone number and license number were in Oswald's memorandum book.

We suggest that the following be inserted as a paragraph after the second line on page 6545: "Incidentally, those items in Oswald's notebook requiring investigative attention were first set out in an investigative report of our Dallas Office dated December 23, 1963. This report was not prepared for this Commission but rather for investigative purposes and, therefore, the information concerning Hosty's name, telephone number and license number was not included in the report. This information was reported in another investigative report of our Dallas Office dated February 11, 1964, in order that there would be a complete reporting of all items in Oswald's memorandum book. Both of these investigative reports were furnished to this Commission."

3. Page 6568 to 6571. Mr. Rankin agreed with the changes we had made in the testimony concerning wording in our appropriation bill relative to a provision for the protection of the President. However, Mr. Rankin noted that on page 6570 we had eliminated one brief question by Representative Ford and the Director's answer as not being pertinent. He agreed with this. He did say he would go over this with Representative Ford to make sure Mr. Ford also agreed, although he had no doubt that Mr. Ford would be in agreement.

Mr. Rankin again stressed that the testimony of witnesses before the Commission will be made public and both the Director's and Belmont's testimony will be regarded as policy statements of the Bureau. He said that he had no questions as to the policy enunciated in the testimony and as a matter of fact he felt that the testimony would do the Bureau a great deal of good in the eyes of the public because it presented the Bureau's sensitivity to the rights of the individual and to the necessity of operating strictly within the law, which was an area of Bureau policy that

had not previously been publicized. He reiterated that this testimony presented the Bureau in a light that would be new to many persons.

I told Mr. Rankin that the Bureau followed the policy that our actions spoke louder than our words.

Mr. Rankin said that he thought the Director was opposed to the FBI taking over the functions of Secret Service. I told him that this was correct, that the FBI had enough to do without taking over such responsibilities. Rankin said that some of the members of the Commission were of the opinion that Secret Service should be transferred over to the FBI and, as a matter of fact, he had noticed publicity to the effect that once the elections were over in November, the White House intends to transfer the functions of Secret Service to the FBI. I reiterated that I was sure that the Director would be opposed to such a move and I asked Rankin whether he had any solid basis beyond newspaper publicity that the White House intended such a move. He said he did not have but that he knew the respect with which the President regarded the Director and he thought it was probably the basis for the newspaper comments, although he had no facts on which to base his opinion.

ACTION:

If you agree, we will make the above changes in the testimony and furnish them to Mr. Rankin informally.

2. It is suggested that Mr. DeLoach be alert to insure that the views of the Bureau on any possible transfer of Secret Service functions to the FBI are known in proper quarters.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 10 1964

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Evans	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

FBI WASH DC*

FBI DALLAS

311 PM CST URGENT 6-10-64 MH

TO BUREAU (105-82555) ATTN - SECTION CHIEF WILLIAM A. BRANIGAN

WASH FIELD OFFICE

105-37111

FROM DALLAS 100-10461 2P

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA; IS-R-CUBA.

REBUREAU TEL CALL FROM SEC CHIEF WM. A. BRANIGAN, ONE THIRTYFIVE PM JUNE TEN, ADVISING THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION, BY LETTER JUNE NINE, HAD ADVISED AS FOLLOWS:

"IN A TAPE RECORDING MADE AVAILABLE TO THE COMMISSION BY DALLAS RADIO STATION KRLD, AN EMPLOYEE OF CBS NEWS, DAN RATHER, IS QUOTED AS HAVING TOLD ANOTHER NEWSMAN THAT HE SAW LEE OSWALD IN THE CAROUSEL CLUB PRIOR TO NOV. TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE.

"THE COMMISSION WOULD APPRECIATE YOUR INTERVIEWING MR. RATHER TO DETERMINE IF HE DID SEE OSWALD IN THE CAROUSEL CLUB AND THE CIRCUMSTANCE UNDER WHICH SUCH STATEMENT ALLEGED BY KRLD WAS MADE BY HIM.

"AS PROVIDED TO THE COMMISSION, RATHER'S ALLEGED STATEMENT IS QUOTED ON KRLD AUDIO TAPE, REEL FORTYTHREE B, NOV TWENTYFOUR, SIXTYTHREE

DALLAS WAS INSTRUCTED TO ARRANGE TO INTERVIEW RATHER AND COMPLETELY RESOLVE ANY INVESTIGATION INDICATED BY SUCH INTERVIEW.

REC-41

TWO COPIES WFO

79 JUN 18 1964

EX-102

2 JUN 15

5/10

RECORDED COPY FILED IN

PG 2

DL 100-10461

JUNE TENTHS, MR. GEORGE SANDERSON, KRLD RADIO STATION, DALLAS, ADVISED SAC J. GORDON SHANKLIN THAT DAN RATHER IS PRESENTLY WITH CBS STATION IN WASHINGTON, DC, AND CAN BE REACHED THERE.

WASH FIELD IMMEDIATELY CONTACT DAN RATHER AND INTERVIEW PER ABOVE INSTRUCTIONS. BUREAU HAS INSTRUCTED RESULTS OF INTERVIEW BE FURNISHED BY LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM WITH COPIES DESIGNATED FOR DALLAS. HANDLE IMMEDIATELY. CAROUSEL CLUB, DALLAS, WAS OPERATED BY JACK L. RUBY AT TIME OF ASSASSINATION.

END

MTC

FBI WASH DC

Dal. WFO
omitted 6/11/64.

CALLED:
By [illegible] Time 5:27 P

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Callahan DATE: 6-8-64

FROM : L. J. Gauthier

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
AND THE KILLING OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD
VISUAL AIDS

Leo Gauthier

On 6-4-64 members of the President's Commission, Chairman Earl Warren, Senator John Sherman Cooper, Congressman Gerald R. Ford, John J. McCloy, Allen W. Dulles; Commission staff members, Arlen Specter, Norman Redlich, Texas Attorney General Carr and Mr. Murray, member of the American Bar Association, heard testimony concerning technical data relating to the physical makeup of the assassination site, the shooting sequence and descriptions of the Dallas Police Department garage where Oswald was killed.

The attached copies of the exhibits which were described, marked and admitted in evidence through the testimony of Leo J. Gauthier, FBI are listed as follows:

Commission Exhibit No. 876

Aerial view of Dealey Plaza, Dallas, Texas.

Commission Exhibit No. 877

Description of Dealey Plaza, Dallas, Texas.

NOT RECORDED
15 JUN 15 1964

Commission Exhibit No. 878

Color photograph of the FBI's scale model of the assassination site looking northeast toward the Texas School Book Depository.

Commission Exhibit No. 879

4 JUN 12 1964

Color photograph of the FBI's scale model of the assassination site looking southwest toward the Triple

Enclosures: CLOSURE 1 - Mr. Sullivan

Underpass from the Texas School Book Depository.

Commission Exhibit No. 880

Color photograph of the FBI's scale model of the assassination site depicting the interior of the 6th floor of the Texas School Book Depository looking toward the window in the southeast corner.

Commission Exhibit No. 881

Color photograph of the FBI's scale model of the Dallas Police Department garage showing the jail office and the bottom of the ramps leading to the garage parking area.

Commission Exhibit No. 882

Original of the surveyor's plat (40" x 72") prepared by Robert H. West, County Surveyor, Dallas, Texas, on 5-24-64.

Commission Exhibit No. 883

Print of the surveyor's plat (40" x 72") depicting station "C," the positions of Zapruder, Nix and Muchmore and the elevation of the concrete pillar on which Zapruder was standing at the time he made the movie of the assassination.

The plat map was prepared to a scale of 1" equals 10' representing a portion of Dealey Plaza bounded on the north by the Texas School Book Depository and railroad property, on the east by Houston Street, on the south by the Main Street roadway and on the west by the Triple Underpass. Indicated on this plat are street lights, storm basin, trees, concrete pergola and reflecting pool, road signs, curb and traffic lane markings and the 6th floor window in the southeast corner of the Texas School Book Depository, fixed points on the roadway established through observations made from the 6th floor window and from the Zapruder, Nix and Muchmore camera positions, instrument fixes made by the surveyor from a point 39" directly above each of the marked points on the roadway (39" above sea level is the point of bullet entry), tabulations indicate angles and sight distances from each point on the roadway sighted in on the rifle in the 6th floor window and also from the top handrail of the Triple Underpass directly above the window on the Elm Street roadway.

Memo Gauthier to Callahan
Re: Assassination of President Kennedy
6-8-64

Commission Exhibit No. 884

Enlarged copy of tabulation which appears on the surveyor's plat showing elevations, angles, sighting distances and measurements from fixed points along the roadway to the rifle in the 6th floor window and the top of the handrail of the Triple Underpass.

The hearings which included a showing of the movies pertaining to the assassination of President Kennedy continued without recess from 2:00 p. m. until approximately 7:00 p. m. The members of the Commission indicated that the testimony heard was indeed interesting and most helpful to them in better understanding the many "probables" that surround the shooting sequence.

Testimony of Special Agent Shaneyfelt and Special Agent Frazier is being handled in separate memoranda to Assistant Director Conrad.

RECOMMENDATION:

None; for information only.

FD-36 (Rev. 10-29-63)

FBI

Date: 6/11/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (89-58)

RE : LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

OO:DALLAS

Re Houston airtel dated 6/8/64.

Mrs. MARY ARTAVIO, 634 Hearst Avenue, San Francisco, California, advised SA JOHN P. MC HUGH on 6/11/64, that she had lived at that address for approximately two weeks. She stated that no one by the name of RODRIGUEZ was presently residing at this address and that the last family who had resided there was a family named KRUEGER.

The records of INS, San Francisco, were checked on instant date and no record regarding EULALIO RODRIGUEZ was located.

In view of the foregoing, San Francisco will conduct no additional investigation at this time in an effort to locate EULALIO RODRIGUEZ.

3 - Bureau (RM)
2 - Dallas (100-10461) (RM)
1 - Los Angeles (105-15823) (RM)
1 - Houston (105-1291) (Info) (RM)
2 - San Francisco
JPM/cmp
(9)

REC-34 105-82555-4073

6 JUN 15 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: 6/9/64

FROM : W. D. Griffith

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
REQUEST BY THE COMMISSION

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Shaneyfelt

By letter 6/3/64 the Commission requested that an Agent contact Mr. Burt W. Griffin of the Commission staff so that arrangements could be made to make time computations and obtain blow-ups of a few frames from movie films in the possession of the Commission. These frames show the shooting of Oswald and a clock in the Dallas Police Department Jail Office shortly after the shooting. The Commission is interested in this time study to pinpoint as accurately as possible the time of the shooting of Oswald by Ruby.

On the afternoon of 6/5/64 SA Shaneyfelt contacted Mr. Griffin at the Commission office and obtained from him the following films and tapes:

Exhibit 84A	Silent film of Oswald shooting from KRLD-TV
Exhibit 24-A	Sound film of Oswald shooting from Mr. Burt Shinn, WFAA-TV
Exhibit HE	Sound film of Oswald shooting taken by John Tankersley, WBAP-TV
Exhibit 43A	Sound film of Oswald shooting from Operations Desk, KRLD-TV
Exhibit GC	16 mm film of Oswald shooting from John Tankersley, WBAP-TV
Exhibit AA	Sound tape of press statement by Chief J. E. Curry from KRLD-TV
Exhibit 88-A	Sound tape of Oswald shooting from WFAA Radio
Exhibit 38A	Tape of interview of Eva Grant from Radio Station KLIF
Exhibit 43-B	Still photographs from silent film of Oswald shooting from KRLD-TV (Mr. Robert Hankal)
Exhibit 84-B	Still photographs of silent film of Oswald shooting from KRLD-TV (Mr. George Phenix).

RECOMMENDATION: It is recommended that SA Shaneyfelt examine the films as requested by the Commission and, thereafter, furnish the results to the Commission by letter.

105-82555

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Mr. Lenihan)
2 - Mr. Rosen (Mr. Malley)
(Mr. Rogge)

53 JUN 18 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. TROTTER

DATE: 6/11/64

FROM : S. F. Latona

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA;
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS

REQUEST FOR LATENT PRINT INFORMATION

By letter of June 9, 1964, which we received today, J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel of the President's Commission, requested information about unidentified latent prints appearing in certain Commission exhibits by Commission number. Inasmuch as these Commission exhibit numbers are not known by us, it could not be determined which exhibits they were referring to. Accordingly, I called Mr. Rankin's office and was advised that Mr. Melvin Eisenberg, who is handling this matter, would not be available until Friday, 6/12/64, in the afternoon. Mr. Rankin's office was advised this matter will be handled promptly upon receipt of clarification and a letter of confirmation will be forwarded at that time.

ACTION:

For information.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen

SFL:bcc
(5)

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

EX-102 REC-41 4074

8 JUN 15 1964

JUN 15 1964

53 JUN 18 1964

SOVIET

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: June 11, 1964

FROM : W. D. Griffith

SUBJECT: Lee Harvey Oswald, aka
IS - R - CUBA

On 6/11/64 we received an informal request from Mr. Eisenberg of the President's Commission, through his secretary Miss Mary Ann Rowcotsky, to conduct examinations of the various questioned Midell signatures with each other and to conduct a rubber stamp examination of Oswald's International Certificate of Vaccination, FBI Exhibit D-47. Also submitted was a transcript of the testimony of SA Cadigan on 4/30/64. Eisenberg requested the transcript be reviewed for accuracy and further requested the return of the transcript be expedited.

ACTION: (1) The requested handwriting and rubber stamp examinations will be made and the results furnished by letter to the Commission.

(2) The transcript will be reviewed and will be returned to Mr. Eisenberg along with any necessary corrections.

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

105-82555

1 - Mr. Belmont
2 - Mr. Sullivan (Mr. Lenihan, Room 645 NB)
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Cadigan

REC- 34

4075

1 XEROX

JUN 15 1964

ST-112

8 JUN 15 1964

1 - Mr. Belmont; 1 - Mr. Mohr; 1 - Mr. Callahan; 1 - Mr. DeLoach;
1 - Mr. Sullivan; 1 - Mr. Trotter; 1 - Mr. Branigan; 1 - Mr. Lenihan;
1 - Mr. Goble

PLAINTEXT 6-12-64

TELETYPE URGENT

TO SAC PITTSBURGH (105-5070)

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS - R - CUBA. REREP SA CHARLES F. WATSON JUNE FIVE SIXTY FOUR IN OSWALD CASE.

BUFILES REVEAL DANA ROSS COGAR IS THE BROTHER OF LETTIE JANE COGAR WHO IS A FINGERPRINT CLERK IN THE IDENTIFICATION DIVISION. PAREN SEE YOUR FILE SIXTY SEVEN DASH ONE NINE NINE THREE SIX END PAREN. MISS COGAR IS BEING INTERVIEWED AT THE BUREAU RE THE STATEMENTS MADE BY HER BROTHER ABOUT HER AND RE ANY INFORMATION ABOUT HER BUREAU WORK WHICH SHE HAS FURNISHED TO HER BROTHER.

WHEN YOU INTERVIEW DANA COGAR QUESTION HIM ABOUT THE INFORMATION HIS SISTER HAS FURNISHED HIM RE HER EMPLOYMENT WITH THE FBI. DID SHE TELL HIM SHE WORKED ON THE OSWALD CASE? WHAT IS THE BASIS FOR THE ALLEGATION THAT HE SAID SHE HAS FLOWN TO DALLAS TO WORK ON THE CASE?

REC 41 105 [illegible] 1176
EX-102
JUN 15 1964

ON PAGE TWO OF REREP YOU STATE THAT NINA YEAGER'S IN-LAWS FURNISHED YOU CERTAIN ALLEGATIONS ABOUT COGAR AS THEY RECEIVED THEM FROM NINA YEAGER. ON PAGE THREE OF REPORT YOU SET OUT THE RESULTS OF YOUR INTERVIEW WITH NINA YEAGER; HOWEVER, YOU DID NOT

1 - Dallas (100-10461)

1 - Personnel File (Lettie Jane Cogar - 67-588107)

TNG:hrt
(13) NOTE PAGE TWO

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JUN 12 1964
TELETYPE

79 JUN 18 1964

Copies DESTROYED
83 MAR 1

TELETYPE TO PITTSBURGH
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
105-82555

ASK HER ABOUT THE ALLEGATIONS RE WHAT COGAR HAD TOLD HER AND WHAT SHE KNOWS OF HIM. DID HE IN FACT TELL HER THAT HE, COGAR, WAS IN DALLAS SHORTLY BEFORE THE ASSASSINATION? DID HE TELL HER THAT HE, COGAR, HAD QUOTE TAKEN TARGET PRACTICE THERE? UNQUOTE. WHAT DID SHE UNDERSTAND COGAR TO MEAN BY THIS? DID SHE SEE A RIFLE WITH A TELESCOPIC SIGHT IN COGAR'S POSSESSION.

HAS SHE SEEN A CONCEALED COMPARTMENT IN COGAR'S SOFA CONTAINING MAGAZINES ABOUT RUSSIA AND PICTURES OF KHRUSHCHEV?

DESPITE THE FACT THAT COGAR IS PROBABLY A MENTAL CASE AS INDICATED BY NINA YEAGER, YOU SHOULD HAVE QUESTIONED HER ABOUT THESE ITEMS. REINTERVIEW HER ALONG THESE LINES.

IN VIEW OF INADEQUACY OF INTERVIEW WITH NINA YEAGER, REREP IS NOT BEING DISSEMINATED TO THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION. IMMEDIATELY CONDUCT THE INVESTIGATION OUTLINED ABOVE AND SUBMIT AMENDED PAGES TO REREP SO THAT THIS PHASE OF THE INVESTIGATION MAY BE PROMPTLY FURNISHED TO THE COMMISSION. DALLAS ADVISED BY MAIL.

NOTE: By separate memo it is being recommended that Lettie Jane Cogar be interviewed. PG set forth lead in rerep to interview Dana Cogar but did not specifically state that would question him re his alleged statements about his sister. PG interview of Nina Yeager is inadequate since her in-laws specified 4 specific allegations as indicated in the teletype re Cogar and PG did not apparently ask Mrs. Nina Yeager about any of them. Despite the fact that Nina Yeager described Cogar as a "mental case" she should be asked about the allegations re Cogar.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JUN 12 1964

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (105-82555) DATE: 6/9/64

FROM : SAC, Miami (105-8342) (P)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD;
IS - R - CUBA.

ReBu R/S to Miami 5/20/64, advising Miami to furnish the Bureau with copies of the enclosures which had been furnished with the report of SA JAMES J. O'CONNOR, 5/8/64, at Miami, in captioned case.

-3735

The enclosures submitted with that report were for the use of the President's Commission on the Assassination.

Enclosed to the Bureau are copies of the three enclosures, namely:

1 - An article contained in the September 4, 1963, edition of "Diario Las Americas," Miami, Florida;

2 - A copy of an article contained in the September 6, 1963, issue of "Diario Las Americas,"; and,

3 - A copy of the magazine "Bohemia Libre," dated February 2, 1964.

2 - Bureau (Encls.-3) ENCLOSURE
1 - Miami

JJO:GK
(3)

ENCLO. BEHIND FILE
EC- 34

3 JUN 11 1964

EX-114

Declassified by 60322 UC BAW/STP/MLR on 11-20-2007

No Está Detenido Por el FBI el Supuesto Agente de Fidel Castro

Funcionario del Servicio Secreto Hace Declaraciones a DIARIO LAS AMERICAS. — Habla uno de los Dirigentes del Demócrata-Cristiano. — Detalles de la Denuncia

DIEGO VALERO

Una información de
BENJAMIN DE LA VEGA

El FBI anunció a DIARIO LAS AMERICAS en la mañana del martes que el supuesto espia castrista Fernando Fernández Bárcena, "no estaba detenido por el Buró Federal de Investigaciones".

Esta declaración de la importante agencia investigativa de los Estados Unidos ofrece un nuevo ángulo a la denuncia que diera a la publicidad ayer el dirigente del Movimiento Demócrata Cristiano, Laureano Batista Falla, quien según dijo había entregado al FBI al descubierto agente comunista.

"HACIENDO INVESTIGACIONES"

A otras preguntas el funcionario del Buró Federal de Investigaciones que recibió al reportero expreso que "se estaban haciendo las investigaciones pertinentes" sobre los hechos denunciados por el Movimiento Demócrata Cristiano.

Interrogado sobre las afirmaciones que al periodista le hiciera ayer el señor Laureano Batista Falla, expresando que el FBI le había informado que "no era delito que agentes castristas espiaran a los grupos de exilados cubanos porque solo es delito espiar contra este país y no contra exilados que violan las leyes de neutralidad norteamericanas", el funcionario del FBI con una breve sonrisa, dijo casi sin mover un músculo facial:

"No tenemos nada que comentar sobre eso. Esas son afirmaciones estrictamente personales del Sr. Batista Falla. Agregó con énfasis el funcionario: "Nosotros investigamos a todo el que lesione la seguridad de los Estados Unidos. To-

FERNANDO FERNANDEZ

Diario Las Americas
Miami, Florida
Sept. 4, 1963.

ENCLOSURE

do el que actúe como agente extranjero es acuciosamente investigado por el Buró Federal de Investigaciones. Los agentes castristas están incluídos plenamente en estas investigaciones. Pero para arrestar a algún acusado de estos delitos tenemos que tener las pruebas necesarias al respecto."

Por su parte, el Sr. Laureano Batista Falla interrogado sobre la liberación del supuesto espía castrista, expresó:

"Dimos suficientes pruebas al FBI para su detención. Pero entre otras cosas se lo entregamos a dicha oficina gubernamental por temor a que los exilados cubanos atentaran contra la vida de Fernando Fernández Bárcena."

Hasta el momento se desconoce el paradero del confeso agente castrista, que en ningún momento fue presentado a la prensa como debió haberse hecho por el Movimiento Demócrata Cristiano.

HABLA DIEGO VALERO

Diego Valero, acusado por Fernando Fernández Bárcena, como jefe de la red de espionaje de Castro en Nassau, ha manifestado que no se explica a que se puede deber esta acusación. Valero que trabaja en una compañía inglesa de Nassau tan pronto se enteró de las declaraciones en que se le mencionaba como agente de Castro voló a Miami, para aclarar su situación con los cuerpos de investigación de Estados Unidos.

Diego Valero expresó: "Conocí a Fernández Bárcena hace algunos años, pero no me explico a que se puede deber su acusación contra mi persona. Cuando llegó a Miami estuvo en mi casa y lo ayudé en todo cuanto pude." El sábado último cuando estuve en Miami, me visitó en el hotel y aunque me dijo que estaba desencantado de la lucha contra Castro, no tuve ningún indicio de que fuera a tomar esta determinación, ni tampoco, por supuesto, que estuviera al servicio de Castro.

Realmente, agrega Valero, "aunque sostenía correspondencia con él como con otros amigos, nunca conocí estas actividades suyas que ahora dice en la entrevista que he escuchado haber realizado. Le repito que no me explico esta acusación y si no fuera por el tiempo que me hace perder al venir aquí a Miami para aclararlo todo, la cosa sería para reírme desde ahora hasta el fin de la semana. Creo que la Justicia y la Verdad siempre resplandecen y por eso he pedido a los cuerpos federales de Estados Unidos y me he puesto a disposición de ellos a ese objeto que realicen todas las investigaciones que consideren pertinentes".

LA DENUNCIA

Por ADOLFO G. MERINO

MIAMI, sept. 3 (UPI) —La Oficina Federal de Investigaciones interrogaba hoy a un "confeso espía" comunista cubano, que afirma que las actividades subversivas y de espionaje en toda América son dirigidas por los embajadores cubanos en las Naciones Unidas y en Brasil.

Fernado Fernández, joven periodista exiliado, hizo una completa "confesión" de sus presuntas actividades de espionaje en una grabación que entregó al Movimiento Demócrata Cristiano, que dirige Laureano Batista (no está emparentado con el ex-dictador Fulgencio Batista).

En la declaración grabada, Fernández dice que las llamadas fuerzas de Liberación Nacional que actúan en Venezuela, "reciben armas desde México y Cuba, que hacen el transbordo en alta mar".

Añade que la red de la subversión y espionaje se extiende desde los Estados Unidos, hasta las islas Bahamas y el distante Cono Sur sudamericano, y que los dirigentes de la red son "el embajador Carlos Lechuga, anteriormente en México y ahora jefe de la delegación cubana en las Naciones Unidas, y el reciente designado embajador en Brasil, Raúl Roa Kouri, hijo del ministro de Relaciones Exteriores de Cuba". Señala que el estratégico "Cono Sur" tiene como dirigente también a un periodista "José Rodríguez Méndez, agregado cultural en la embajada de Cuba en Brasil" y que en las Bahamas "reside el jefe inmediato superior de la red en Miami, nombrado Diego Valero".

Una tarea específica encomendada a Fernández, según declara, es la de investigar las actividades de los cubanos exilados en Centroamérica. Su objetivo primordial era seguir las actividades de Manuel Artime, uno de los jefes de la malograda invasión de Bahía de Cochinos, y a quien se relaciona con el llamado "Plan Centroamericano".

El Movimiento Demócrata Cristiano en el exilio presentó una carta, que dice fue enviada por Fernández, antes de su detención, al entonces embajador cubano en México, Lechuga en que decía:

"Estoy circunstancialmente infiltrado en un grupo comando que se prepara llevar a cabo una gran operación contra Cuba. Tengo informes detallados sobre el plan militar. El ataque es inminente y parte de Centroamérica..."

Fernández dijo que firmaba su correspondencia confidencial con el seudónimo de Henry Prieto y advirtió que "es vital que, desde ahora, hasta el día 8 de agosto, se mantengan alerta."

Dijo que llegó a los Estados Unidos el 11 de enero de 1961, pero que comenzó a trabajar concretamente en la Red de Espionaje y Subversión desde hace un año, más o menos. El reclutamiento se hizo en Kansas City, Missouri.

En México, añadió, los lugartenientes de Lechuga eran un venezolano, "nombrado Hendel Cruzal, que se ocupa del abastecimiento de la terrorista agrupación comunista llamada Frente de Liberación Nacional." El otro es Osvaldo Anaya, un mexicano."

Señaló que "desde México se envían armas y dinero para los terroristas venezolanos. Las armas se transportan en embarcaciones pesqueras cubanas hasta un punto en alta mar, donde se hace contactos con otras venezolanas y de otras nacionalidades para introducirlas clandestinamente en ese país."

Dijo que la consigna de Fidel Castro para los terroristas venezolanos es "una metralleta debajo de cada chaqueta. El agente directo de Castro en Venezuela, es un cubano de apellido Canales."

Manifestó que las embajadas cubanas en "México y Brasil, tienen a su cargo, entre otras la expedición de pasaportes y documentos de identificación falsos. Desde esos centros se distribuye el dinero. La Red penetra profundamente en el cono sur, donde el periodista José Rodríguez Méndez, agregado cultural en la Embajada en Brasil, dirige todas las actividades de subversión y espionaje."

La oficina en Miami de la FBI rehusó informar sobre el interrogatorio de Fernández.

Aboga Fernando Fernández por la Coexistencia con el Régimen Comunista de Fidel Castro

El experiodista cubano Fernando Fernández, acusado como espía por el movimiento de exiliados cubanos Demócrata Cristiano, repudió la confesión, tomada en cinta magnética, de sus actividades a favor del régimen comunista de Castro, y alegó que se la habían extraído bajo amenazas y tortura, según declaró a "The Miami Herald".

Fernández aseguró a las autoridades de Miami, que los miembros del Movimiento Demócrata Cristiano lo habían torturado apretándole una cuerda alrededor del cuello y colocándole una pistola en la cabeza para obligarlo a confesar que era un agente castrista.

Los miembros del Movimiento, insisten, sin embargo, que la confesión aludida fue voluntaria por lo que fue llevado al FBI hace cuatro días, y presentado junto con la cinta magnética que registra la confesión aludida. Laureano Batista, líder de la organización anticastrista que obtuvo la confesión, declaró que la misma era voluntaria y que no había existido coerción alguna.

Fernández apareció voluntariamente ante los funcionarios de la Sección de Inteligencia de la Policía de Miami, y les aseguró que había sido golpeado y "torturado" a punta de pistola durante doce horas. Pidió que se plantearan acusaciones de secuestro, asalto y maltrato, contra sus supuestos torturadores.

El propio Fernández se clasifica, en lo que se refiere a la política, al decir que "no es antiamericano, ni es anticastrista" y que está en favor de la "coexistencia pacífica con Cuba", a pesar de que llegó a Miami como refugiado en 1961.

Dijo, además, que quería retornar a Cuba para aguantar y sufrir allí con sus padres, su hermana y su tía.

Afirmó que la confesión en cuestión era falsa y que se le había amenazado de muerte si no la ofrecía en esos términos, por lo que las autoridades, después de escuchar sus acusaciones decidieron elevarlas a la oficina del Fiscal, por si debía iniciarse actuación judicial.

Arthur E. Hutton, auxiliar del Fiscal, dijo el miércoles que había informado a los oficiales de la Inteligencia, que escucharía a Fernández, y luego investigaría para conocer si existió alguna violación de la ley.

Los miembros del Demócrata Cristiano, dicen que Fernández los acompañó a las oficinas del FBI por su propia voluntad. Fernández quedó en libertad el martes.

Los agentes del FBI y los funcionarios de la Inteligencia de Miami, no afirmaron nunca que la confesión fuera verdadera, u obtenida bajo presión, pero sí que se tratará de investigar si el Movimiento tomó la ley en sus propias manos para lograr una confesión.

Batista, afirmó en cuanto a este asunto, que no pensaban continuar con la controversia, pues cumplieron con su deber de entregar a Fernández a las autoridades para que la ley siga su curso.

DENUNCIA

En una información que publica el Miami News sobre el caso del supuesto espía castrista, se dice que Fernando Fernández, manifestó a la policía de Miami, que sólo había confesado haber realizado trabajo de espionaje para Castro después de 12 horas de ser atormentado por los líderes exiliados del Movimiento Demócrata Crisitano, con una pistola calibre 45 apuntando a su cabeza.

De acuerdo con su vaga exposición, Fernando José Fernández Barcena de 34 años, trató de obstaculizar los planes de los grupos de acción entre los exiliados, para evitar una "masacre".

"Los exiliados no llegarán a ninguna parte en su lucha contra Castro porque no tienen condiciones" resumió Fernández.

Fernández dijo a la policía que durante su alegada ordalía de 12 horas, estuvo sujeto a tortura "física y mental" y finalmente inventó una historia "falsa y exagerada" que fue su "confesión".

Diario Las Americas
Miami, Florida.
Sept. 6, 1963.

Ahora, dijo, "estoy desmoralizado, y no sé que hacer. Yo quiero volver a Cuba porque yo creo que Fidel permanecerá en el Poder y yo quiero sufrir junto con mi gente".

En la confesión registrada en cinta magnética, que fue entregada al FBI, Fernández decía que se había infiltrado en la CIA tanto como entre los grupos de exiliados y que estaba al borde de ser enviado a Cuba como agente de esa agencia americana.

En su explicación de ayer admitió haber escrito una carta al Embajador Carlos Lechuga, en México, alertándolo de los propuestos planes de ataque de los exiliados.

Dijo además que se había sentido "lleno de ansiedad" cuando levantó sospechas al infiltrarse en el grupo.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 6/10/64

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (7-6920)

SAC, ST. LOUIS (7-429)

GRENAP

ReBuairtel 6/9/64, re information furnished by Fred G. Folsom, Chief, Criminal Section, Tax Division, U. S. Department of Justice, which information was received by Mr. Folsom from one BOB HARBERDING of East St. Louis, Illinois.

No information St. Louis indices re HARBERDING; however, he is probably identical with ROBERT JOSEPH HARBERDING, white male, born Chicago, Ill., 4/15/22, and now resides 794 Mildred Street, Cahokia, Illinois, which adjoins East St. Louis. HARBERDING was out of city 6/10/64 and could not be located for interview.

Chief of Police Hearle Justus of Cahokia advises HARBERDING has resided there 10 or 15 years and claimed to have done undercover work for Narcotics or some other Federal Bureau; that he likes to "play policeman" and recently reported that someone followed his car and "cut him off" on the highway; that a few months ago he gave Chief Justus his version of the Kennedy assassination, stating it was planned and OSWALD was hired to do the job. He said insofar as he knows HARBERDING has no criminal record but is unstable and has had many jobs; that he believes HARBERDING is now working for some furniture company out of Chicago but may have quit that job. No record St. Louis or East St. Louis Police Depts. except for traffic violations in St. Louis.

The JOHN CARR referred to is probably JOHN CARR who owns Coral Court Tourist Cabins, St. Louis County, Missouri, which is where CARL AUSTIN HALL and SANDRA O'DAY spent the night of 10/5/53 prior to moving into Town House, St. Louis, Mo., where HALL was arrested 10/6/53. CARR, who is well known to St. Louis Office,

3 - Bureau (7-6921)
1 - Springfield (7-258)
1 - St. Louis (7-429)
JSB:nln

NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 16 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

formerly operated notorious houses of prostitution in St. Louis and is now a wealthy man. He was traveling in the Far East in early part of 1964, visiting Hong Kong, Tokyo and Honolulu, but has probably returned to St. Louis. Many rumors were circulated in 1953 to effect that the missing ransom money disappeared while HALL was at Coral Court; however, investigation indicated HALL had all the ransom money when he moved into the Town House and that SHOULDERS and COSTELLO divided the ransom money in COSTELLO's rathskeller after HALL was arrested during the night of 10/6/53.

On 6/4/64, the SAC received a telephone call from a man who refused to give his name but stated he was an undercover agent for the Internal Revenue Service (IRS). This individual stated that he had knowledge of $400,000 which was allegedly illegally in the possession of some unnamed racketeer. He further stated that he knew an attorney by the name of RUSSO who is now with the U. S. Department of Justice, but who previously had worked as an attorney for IRS. He stated that Mr. RUSSO had been contacted in regard to this $400,000 item and had told him to get in touch with the FBI. He was invited to the office but stated he was under surveillance by unnamed individuals and as a result, he would not come to the Federal Building for interview. I stated that I would have him contacted immediately by Agents in this office if he would state his location. At that point, he advised that before he would do anything about arranging a meeting place for interview purposes, he wanted to talk to Mr. RUSSO again, and with that he hung up the phone. He has not contacted this office since that date.

Investigation continuing to locate and interview HARBERDING.

Laboratory Transmittal Form
7-72

FBI
LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

1 - Belmont
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Rogge
1 - Lenihan
1 - Conrad
1 - Jevons
1 - Frazier
1 - Office, 7133

To: FBI, Dallas

Date: June 10, 1964

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, 11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

FBI File No.
Lab. No. 62-109060 PC-81024 EX

Examination requested by:

Reference: The President's Commission

Examination requested: Letter 5/12/64

Remarks: Firearms

Lee Oswald

It will not be necessary for the Dallas Office to prepare the usual two copies of the Investigative Report for the President's Commission since the information in the enclosed report was furnished to the Commission by letter dated June 2, 1964.

Should correspondence with the Commission concerning the items described in the enclosed report be necessary, the "C" numbers should be used rather than the "Q" numbers.

Items C6, C7, C8 and C38 are being retained in the Laboratory.

NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 22 1964

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter

Enclosures (2) (2 Lab report)

1 - 105-82555

DUPLICATE YELLOW

RAF:lo (14)

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

ORIGINAL FILED IN

7-1b

REPORT
of the

FBI LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

To: FBI, Dallas

Date: June 10, 1964
FBI File No. 62-109060
Lab. No. PC-81024 EX

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY, 11/22/63,
DALLAS, TEXAS

Specimens received 11/23/63

Q6 C6 6.5 mm Mannlicher-Carcano cartridge case from Texas School Book Depository
Q7 C7 6.5 mm Mannlicher-Carcano cartridge case from Texas School Book Depository
Q8 C8 6.5 mm Mannlicher-Carcano cartridge from Texas School Book Depository

Evidence received 11/27/63

Q48 C38 6.5 mm Mannlicher-Carcano cartridge case from Texas School Book Depository

Results of examination:

An examination was made of the cartridge cases, C6, C7 and C38 and the cartridge, C8, for loading, chambering, extraction and/or ejection marks for the purpose of determining if these specimens had been loaded into and extracted from Oswald's rifle, C14, more than once.

Marks were found on the C6 cartridge case indicating that it has been loaded into and extracted from a weapon at least three times. One set of marks was identified as having been made by the magazine follower of the C14 rifle. It is pointed out that the extractor and ejector marks on C6 as well as on C7, C8 and C38 did not possess sufficient characteristics for identifying the weapon which produced them. There are also three sets of marks on the base of this cartridge case which were not found on C7, C8, C38 or any of the numerous tests obtained from the C14 rifle. It was not possible to determine what produced these marks.

(continued on next page)

RAF:tc (14)

Marks were found on the C7 cartridge case indicating that it has been loaded into andextracted from a weapon at least twice. One set of marks was identified as having been produced by the chamber of the C14 rifle and one set of marks was identified as having been produced by contact with the bolt of C14; however, it was not possible to determine whether the two sets of marks which were identified were produced by one or two loading operations in the C14 rifle.

Two sets of marks were found on the C8 cartridge (found in the C14 rifle) which were identified as having been produced by the magazine follower of the C14 rifle. Another set of follower marks was found on C8. The fragmentary nature of this set of marks could possibly account for the fact that these marks were not identified with the C14 rifle.

Marks were found on the C38 cartridge case indicating that it had been loaded into andextracted from a weapon at least twice. One set of marks was identified as having been produced by the magazine follower of the C14 rifle and one set of marks was identified as having been produced by the chamber of C14; however, it was not possible to determine whether the two sets of marks which were identified were produced by one or two loading operations in the C14 rifle.

The results of the above examinations do not preclude the possibility that these items could have been loaded into and extracted from a weapon one or more times when insufficient force was used to produce marks. It is pointed out that if two or more cartridges are loaded into the clip of C14, only the bottom cartridge will be marked by the magazine follower.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Rogge
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 = Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Kittel
1 - Mr. Frazier

June 11, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Lee Rankin
Donald

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to an informal request on June 8, 1964, regarding the preparation of photographs of certain Commission Exhibits. These Exhibits were furnished to a representative of this Bureau on the same date as the request.

In accordance with this request, there are enclosed three sets of photographs of Commission Exhibits numbered 370, 800, 803 through 805, 811, 812, 820, and 828, along with these Exhibits.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (12)
62-109060
1 - Dallas (100-10461) - Enclosures (2)

Note to Dallas: Enclosed for Dallas is one set of photographs of the above-mentioned Commission Exhibits being sent to the Commission, together with listing of same.

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

(See note page 2)

DED:mb (10)
(9)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter

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Note: The informal request of June 8, 1964, mentioned above was made by telephone from Miss Mary A. Rowcotsky, Commission employee, to Section Chief Roy H. Jevons, Physics and Chemistry Section, FBI Laboratory.

Custody was taken of the Exhibits mentioned above by SA Robert E. Neill on 6/8/64. Exhibits are being returned per request of The Commission.

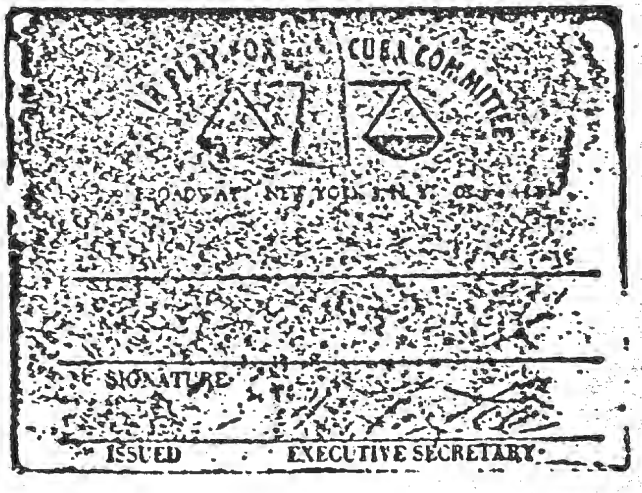
Photographs of some of the Exhibits mentioned above are made up of several prints. To avoid confusion in accounting for the total number of enclosures being sent to The Commission, the three sets of photographs are being considered as three enclosures.

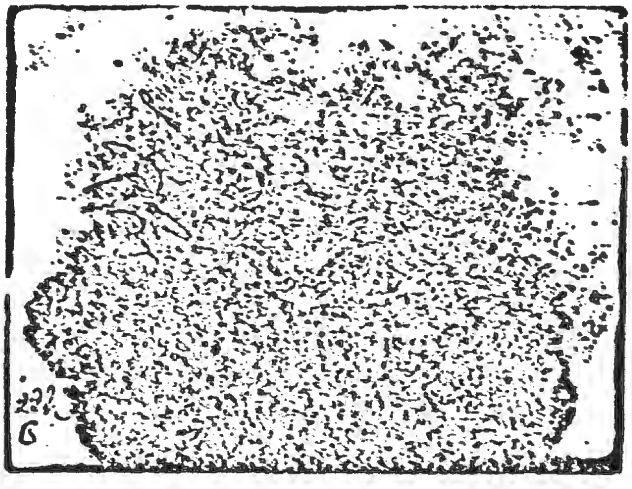
DED:mb

Set of photos of above-mentioned Commission Exhibits sent to file to be added as encls to the serial, 6/16/64. DED

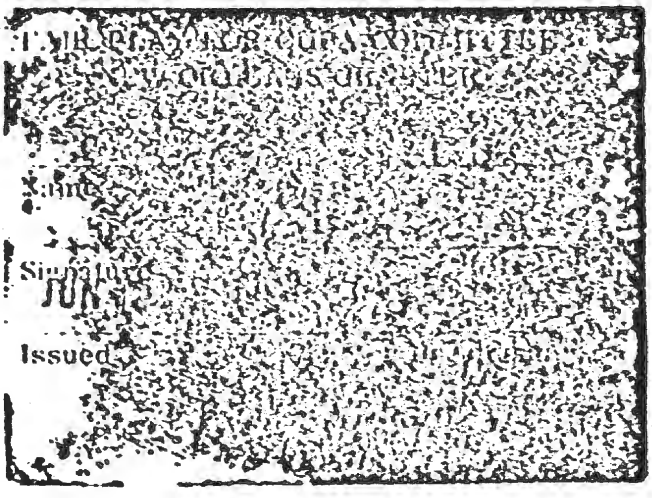
6/11/64

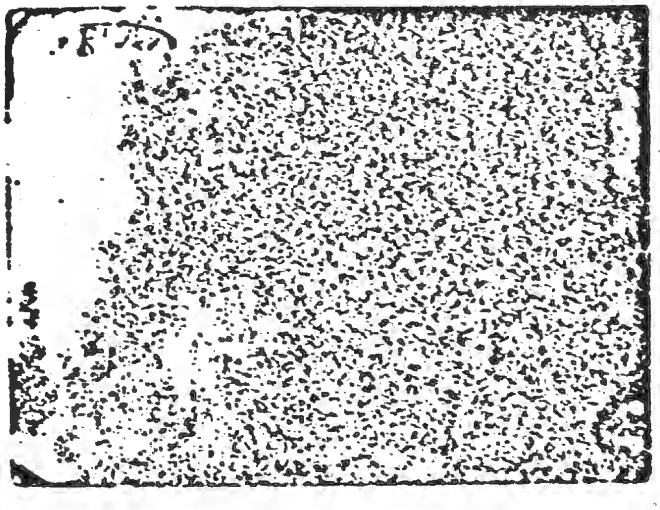
COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
370	One taxi "Trip Sheet" dated 11/22/63
800	One photographic negative of Oswald's birth certificate, two negatives apparently X-ray photos, nine strips of photo negatives bearing various names, four negatives of Oswald's U.S. Forces in Japan ID card, front of Selective Service card, Selective Service registration certificate, U. S. Forces in Japan ID card (back side), and one photographic negative showing hammer and sickle.
803	One photographic negative of Selective Service notice of classification (Oswald's)
804	One photographic negative of Selective Service notice of classification (blank form)
805	One photographic negative of a portion of Selective Service classification notice, and one photographic print of a portion of Selective Service classification notice
811	One photographic negative of Selective Service card
812	One photographic negative of USMC ID card, one photographic negative of USMC ID card (back side)
820	One Fair Play for Cuba Committee membership card
828	One Fair Play for Cuba membership card



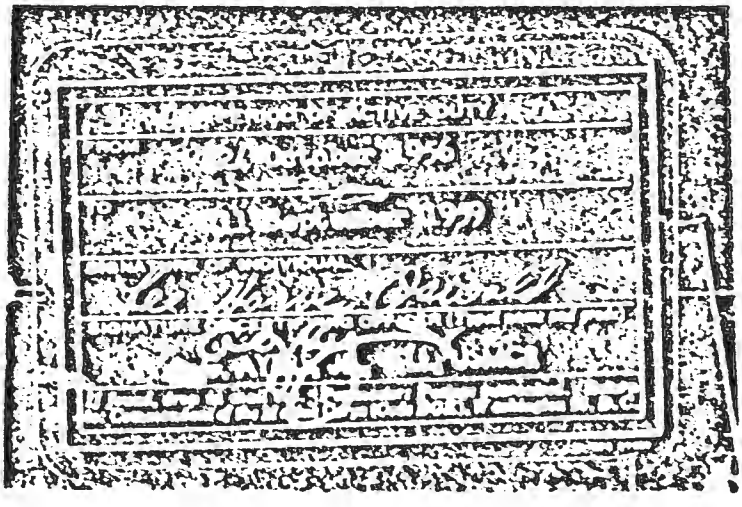


Commission Exhibit No. 828

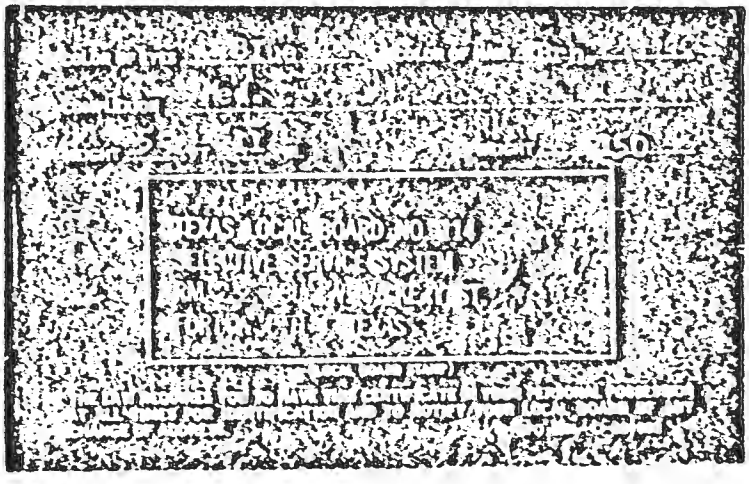




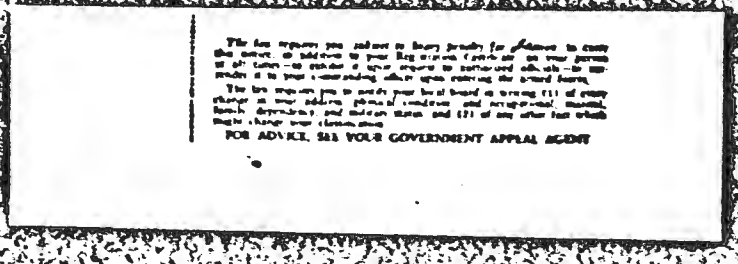
Commission Exhibit No. 820



Commission Exhibit No. 812



Commission Exhibit No. 811



Commission Exhibit No. 805

SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM
NOTICE OF CLASSIFICATION

Approval not required

(First name) (Middle name) (Last name)

Selective Service No. ☐☐☐☐ has been classified in Class ..... (Until ..... 19.....) by ☐ Local Board ☐ Appeal Board, by vote of ..... to ..... ☐ President
(Three votes on appeal board cases only)

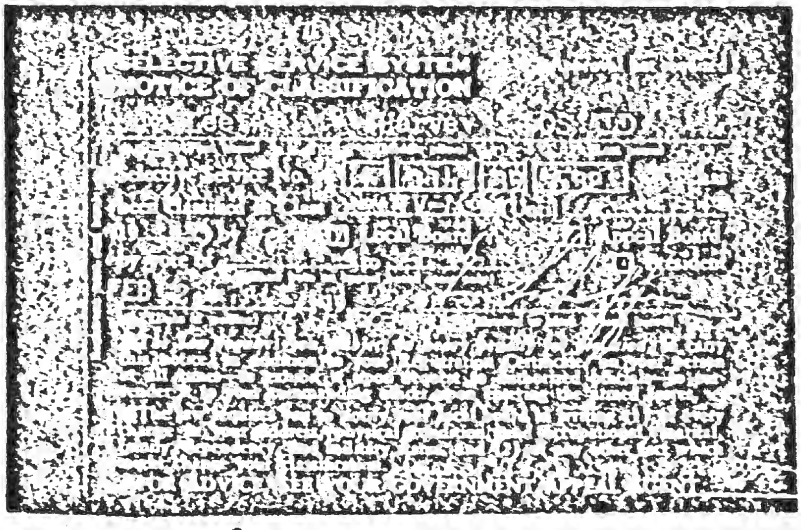
..... 19.....
(Date of mailing) (Member or clerk of draft board)

(Registrant must keep this notice)

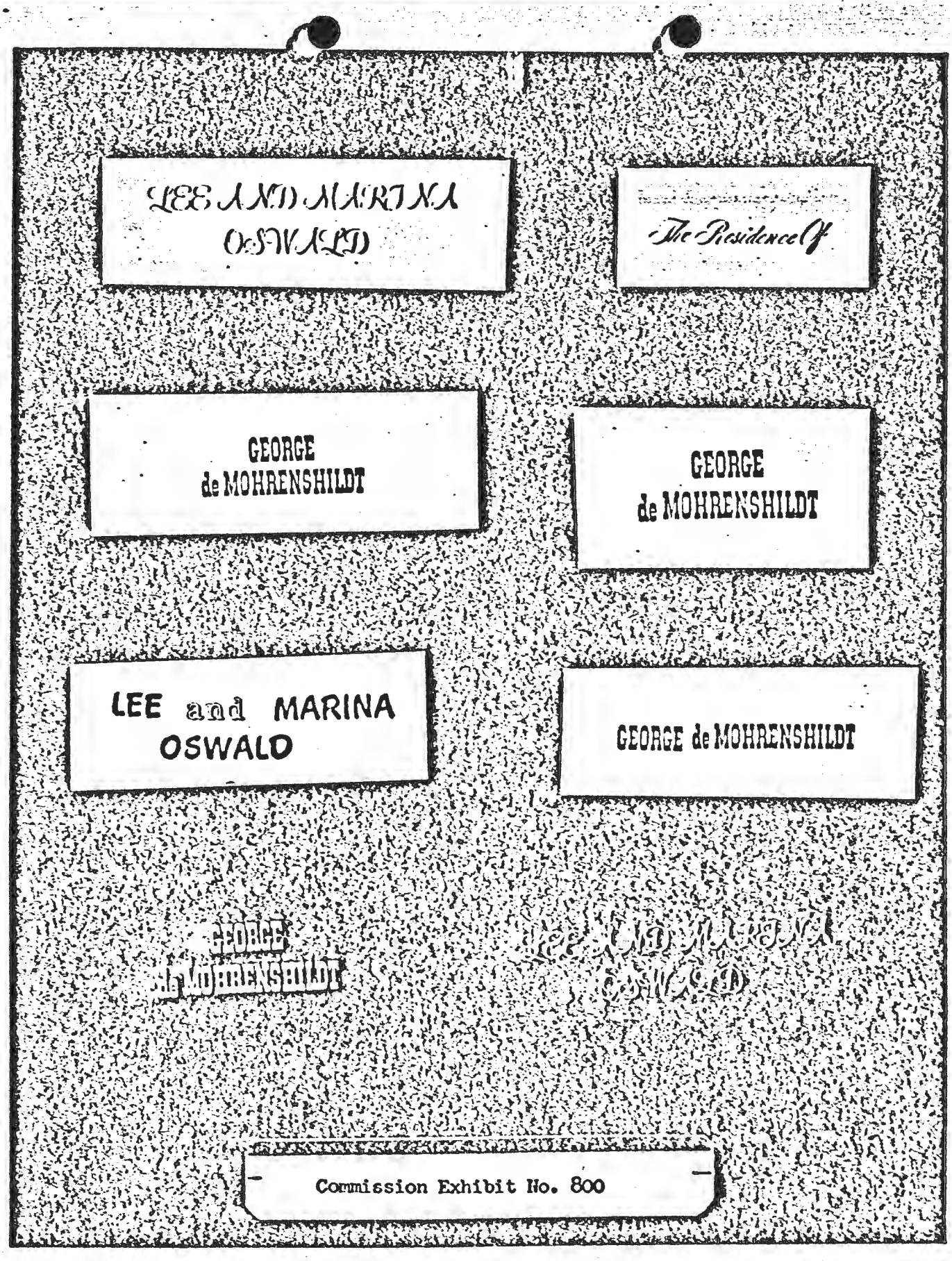
The law requires you within 10 days thereafter to report in person to the local board having jurisdiction over your place of residence if you have not received your order to report for induction or for military service or for civilian work in lieu thereof, or to the local board which mailed you this notice if you have received such order, for the purpose of filing a written request to be classified in a different class. The law requires you to notify your local board in writing (1) of every change in your address prior to induction and (2) of every change in your status or availability for service in the armed forces, and (3) of any other fact which might change your classification.

FOR ADVICE, SEE YOUR GOVERNMENT APPEAL AGENT

Commission Exhibit No. 804



Commission Exhibit No. 803


LEE AND MARINA OSWALD
The Residence Of
GEORGE de MOHRENSHILDT
GEORGE de MOHRENSHILDT
LEE and MARINA OSWALD
GEORGE de MOHRENSHILDT
GEORGE de MOHRENSHILDT
Commission Exhibit No. 800

P. HENRY LANAUZE

RECORDER OF CONVEYANCES

MORTGAGES AND DEATHS

IN AND FOR ORLEANS PARISH

Recorder's Certificate No. 1

Number of Pages Recorded 2

Number of Entries 1

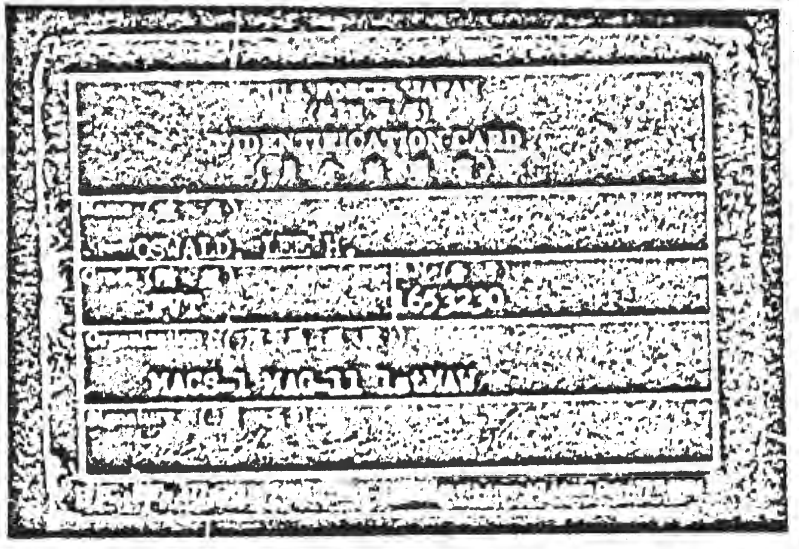
Fee $ 2.00

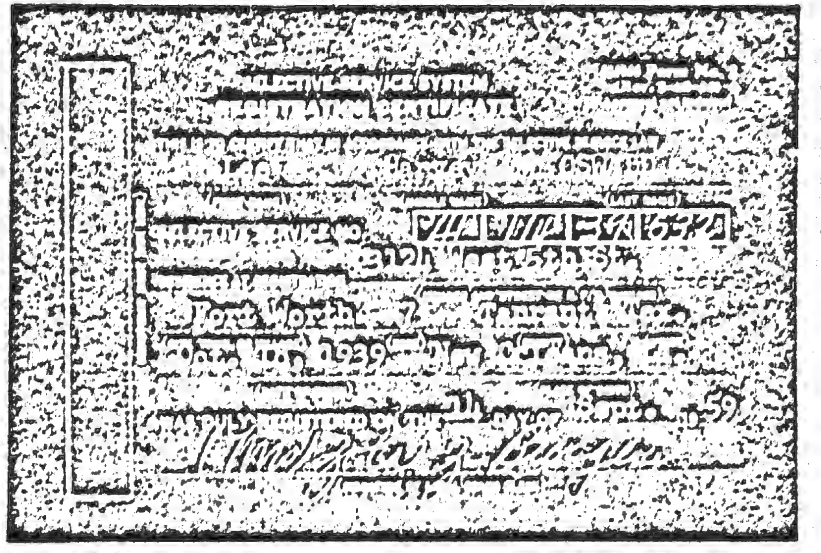
Received Payment

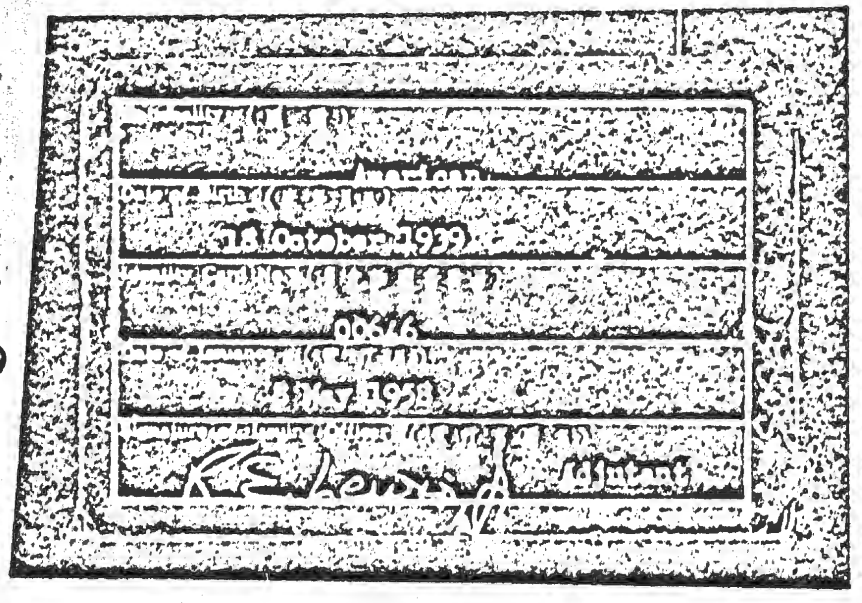
NEW ORLEANS, LA. 1961

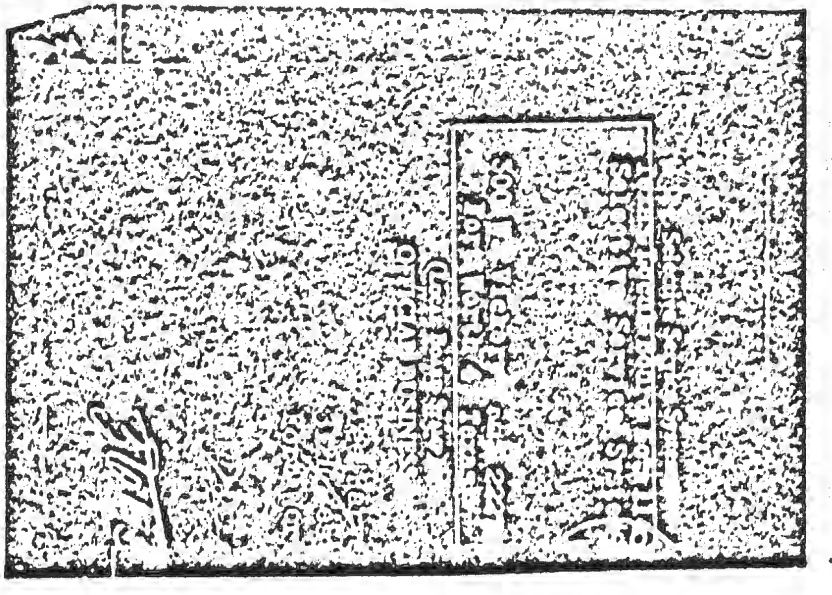
Deputy Recorder

Commission Exhibit No. 800









Commission Exhibit No. 800

OBEY ALL TRAFFIC LAWS — GIVE PROPER SIGNALS — AVOID SUDDEN STARTS AND STOPS

Driver's Name: [illegible]

SHORT DAY

Date: Nov 22 5 05 AM '63

Car No. 27

	Trips	Units	Paid Miles	Total Miles	Dead Miles
In	3591	8308	1698	6011	
Out	3570	8151	11636	5902	
Diff.	21	157	62	109	
+					
−					
Totals					

Subtract Trips or Units G.O.K'ed →

MILES OUT 80235

TOTAL MILES

Use Only If Two Cars Are Driven or Meter Changed

← Add Second Meter Readings

Office Verification By

Call In	No.	FROM	TO	Meter	Flat Rate	Charge	No. Pass.	Time Out	Time In	Miles Out	Miles In
C	1	4934 Belmont	Airport	1.75			4	600	620		44
C	2	10697 Marsh	4126 Walnut Hill	.85			1	630	700	44	54
P	3	Walnut Hill N.	2804 Lombardy	.75			1	700	715	54	58
C	4	5612 Abbott	Homeleigh	2.05			1	730	750	58	70
C	5	3208 Knight	3403 Hall	1.55			2	810	820	70	71
P	6	3403 Hall	3210 Knight	1.75			1	820	845	71	77
C	7	3807 Hawthorne	5317 Hinely	1.05			1	900	915	77	84
C	8	Medical	Albino Hall	1.25			1	915	940	84	92
C	9	Graduate Manor	Baer & Webster	2.25			1	1030	1050	92	99
C	10	Loma Motel	3528 Asbury	.85			1	1100	1115	99	05
P	11	2918 N. Henderson	Elm & St Paul	1.15			2	1115	1130	05	09
C	12	Travis Hotel	#16	.55			3	1200	215	09	11
P	13	#16	Greyhound	.55			1	1215	1230	11	12
P	14	Greyhound	508 N. Buckley	.95			1	1230	1245	12	15
P		Station	Greyhound	.55			1	100	115	15	16
P	16	Greyhound	1809 So. Tamas	.75			1	115	130	16	19
C	17	Travis	#16	.55			1	130	145	19	20
P	18	#16	Dal Hi Sta.	3.45			1	145	230	20	32
C	19	Homeleigh	Airport	1.55			2	245	310	32	42
C	20	3605 Routh	#16	.95			1	315	330	42	45
P	21	#16	705 Ann	1.05			1	330	345	45	49
	22										

AVOID ERRORS

Trips	21	9.45
Units	157	15.70
F.R.		
TOTAL $		25.15
Less: Charges		
Net Cash		
Gas	5 tr	
Oil		
Pick Ups	8	
Calls	13	
Passengers	29	

15 NOV 22 25.15 11

15 NOV 22 25.15 CAL

KEEP A SAFE DISTANCE BEHIND THE CAR AHEAD — IT TOYS

— Commission Exhibit No. 370 —

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley

June 11, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Wannall
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Nasca
1 - Mr. Anderson
1 - Mail Room

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin: Lee Harvey Oswald

Reference is made to your letter dated May 20, 1964, wherein you requested this Bureau to provide the Commission with certain specific data concerning the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC); Junta Revolucionaria Cubana (JURE); Directorio Revolucionario Estudiantil (DRE); Alpha 66; and the 30th of November Movement.

With regard to your request for information concerning Alpha 66, the enclosed Miami memorandum, dated June 3, 1964, indicates that Alpha 66 was affiliated with the Second National Front of Escambray (SNFE) in 1963. In view of this, the memoranda containing information concerning Alpha 66 also contain information concerning the SNFE, where applicable, and the names of both organizations have been utilized in the captions of these memoranda.

There is enclosed a list identifying 46 memoranda and 15 reports in response to your requests. Two copies of each of these communications are also enclosed. REC-21 4080

EX-111 REC 81

The 15 reports concern the following individuals believed to have been associated or in contact with the organizations indicated:

Second National Front of Escambray (SNFE)

Osvaldo Aurelio Pino Pino
Raul Castro Bailo
Juan Francisco Quintana Maya
Antonio Arturo Hilario Navarro Aulet
Manuel Rodriguez Orcarberro

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room

LLA:mac
(15)

JUN 19 1964

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO:

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC)

Ernest Gustav Larson
Edward Herman Baumgartner

In connection with your request for information concerning the above-mentioned anti-Castro organizations, it is suggested that, if not already done, you may desire to contact the Central Intelligence Agency and the Department of the Army since they may have pertinent information concerning these organizations and the individuals connected therewith. You will be separately advised concerning the other requests set forth in your referenced letter.

Upon removal of the classified enclosures this communication becomes unclassified.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures - 123

NOTE: The Commission has requested certain specific information concerning the above-mentioned organizations as well as information concerning the Communist Party, the Socialist Workers Party, the John Birch Society and the Minutemen. The latter portion of this request is being handled separately. Specifically, Commission requested over-all summary concerning the activities of above-mentioned organizations during 1963 as well as summary of activities in specific areas. Summary of activities concerning these groups throughout the State of Texas was requested for the period January, 1961 to January, 1964. In addition, Commission requested reports supplied from our "Dallas and Fort Worth Offices" during the year 1963 with respect to persons believed active in the above groups.

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE (continued)

The above-mentioned communications have been reviewed by the Supervisor, Mr. Malley, and Mr. Belmont. These communications consist of 224 pages. Some of the enclosed communications have attached informant reliability memoranda; however, in order to avoid confusion with the Commission these are not being considered as separate enclosures but rather as integral parts of the respective communications. Captioned "Secret" as it encloses communications containing information so classified by other Government agencies. Other communications enclosed are classified "Confidential" as they include information from reliable informants of continuing value, the unauthorized disclosure of which could jeopardize these informants and be detrimental to our national defense. Letter is being classified in accordance with its highest classified enclosure.

MEMORANDA PREPARED BY THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE

Date	Office
May 27, 1964	Las Vegas
May 28, 1964	Los Angeles
June 1, 1964	San Francisco
June 3, 1964	New Orleans
June 3, 1964	Miami
June 4, 1964	San Juan
June 4, 1964	Chicago

JUNTA REVOLUCIONARIA CUBANA (JURE)

Date	Office
May 26, 1964	San Francisco
May 27, 1964	Las Vegas
May 28, 1964	Chicago
May 28, 1964	San Juan
May 28, 1964	San Juan
May 28, 1964	Los Angeles
May 29, 1964	Miami

SECOND NATIONAL FRONT OF ESCAMBRAY (SNFE) (OPERATION ALPHA 66)

Date	Office
May 26, 1964	San Francisco
May 27, 1964	Las Vegas
May 28, 1964	Los Angeles
May 28, 1964	Chicago
May 28, 1964	Detroit
May 28, 1964	San Juan
June 3, 1964	New Orleans
June 3, 1964	Miami

DIRECTORIO REVOLUCIONARIO ESTUDIANTIL (DRE)

Date	Office
May 26, 1964	San Francisco
May 27, 1964	Las Vegas
May 28, 1964	Chicago
May 28, 1964	Miami
May 28, 1964	Los Angeles
May 28, 1964	San Juan
June 3, 1964	New Orleans

JUN 19 1964

4080 Jun 10 1975

ENCLOSURE

30TH OF NOVEMBER MOVEMENT

Date	Office
May 27, 1964	Las Vegas
May 28, 1964	Chicago
May 29, 1964	Miami
June 1, 1964	San Francisco
June 1, 1964	Los Angeles
June 4, 1964	San Juan

Memoranda prepared by the Federal Bureau of Investigation concerning the above-mentioned groups utilizing multiple captions and/or Lee Harvey Oswald caption.

Date	Office
May 27, 1964	New York
May 28, 1964	New York
May 28, 1964	New York
May 28, 1964	New York
May 28, 1964	El Paso
May 28, 1964	Houston
May 28, 1964	Dallas
May 28, 1964	San Antonio
June 1, 1964	Detroit
June 1, 1964	New Orleans
June 2, 1964	New York

REPORTS PREPARED BY THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

ERNEST GUSTAV LARSON

Report of	Date	Office
W. Harlan Brown	January 17, 1964	Dallas

EDWARD HERMAN BAUMGARTNER

Report of	Date	Office
James P. Hosty, Jr.	January 9, 1964	Dallas
Earl M. Raney	February 11, 1964	St. Louis
Patrick J. Fletcher	February 28, 1964	Indianapolis
James P. Hosty, Jr.	April 15, 1964	Dallas

OSVALDO AURELIO PINO PINO

Report of	Date	Office
Wallace R. Heitman	June 14, 1963	Dallas
Thomas H. Greene	July 1, 1963	Miami
Wallace R. Heitman	March 13, 1963	Dallas
Wallace R. Heitman	May 1, 1964	Dallas

ANTONIO ARTURO HILARIO NAVARRO AULET

Report of	Date	Office
Wallace R. Heitman	March 7, 1963	Dallas
John J. Mattimore	May 31, 1963	Miami
Wallace R. Heitman	June 21, 1963	Dallas

RAUL CASTRO BAILE

Report of	Date	Office
Wallace R. Heitman	April 29, 1964	Dallas

JUAN FRANCISCO QUINTANA MAYA

Report of	Date	Office
Wallace R. Heitman	April 29, 1964	Dallas

MANUEL RODRIGUEZ ORCARBERRO

Report of	Date	Office
Wallace R. Heitman	May 26, 1964	Dallas

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach ✓
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : W. C. Sullivan WCS 6/15

DATE: June 12, 1964

FROM : W. A. Branigan WAB

1 - Belmont
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

Special Agents (SA) John Lester Quigley, James Patrick Hosty, Jr., and former SA John W. Fain testified before the President's Commission on 5/5/64 in connection with their knowledge and handling of the Lee Harvey Oswald investigation.

On 5/8/64 the President's Commission furnished the Bureau with a transcript of testimony covering Agents Quigley and Hosty and Mr. Fain. The testimony was reviewed at Seat of Government and certain minor errors were detected in the testimony, such as misspelled words, erronous punctuation and the like. These errors were brought to the attention of the President's Commission by Inspector J. R. Malley on 5/14/64. SAs Quigley and Hosty and former SA Fain have personally not examined the transcripts of their testimony before the President's Commission. Each had left Washington, D. C., and returned to their home residence prior to the date the transcripts were furnished to the Bureau. In view of the Commission's desire to have individuals who testified before the Commission review their transcript to insure their accuracy, it appears it is desirable that copies of the transcripts of SAs Quigley and Hosty and Mr. Fain be forwarded to them in order that they can review them. This will insure that the Commission will have an accurate record of exactly what each of these men had testified to and will give each of these men an opportunity to review the testimony that will be made a permanent part of the Commission's records relating to each.

ACTION:

Attached for approval is an airtel to the Dallas, New Orleans and Houston Offices forwarding a copy of the transcript of SA Hosty, SA Quigley and Mr. Fain, respectively, for their perusal and comments. We are instructing that any changes deemed necessary be furnished the Bureau immediately in order that consideration can be given to discussing such changes with the President's Commission.

Enclosure

REL:pah
(7)

REC-21 4081

JUN 16 1964

XEROX

XEROX

MOVIE SECTION UNIT

6/15/64

1 - Belmont
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan

Airtel

To: SAC, Dallas (100-10461) (Enclosure)
2 - New Orleans (100-16601) (Enclosure)
2 - Houston (105-1291) (Enclosure)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555) — 4081

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Enclosed for the Dallas Office is a copy of the transcript of testimony of Special Agent (SA) James P. Hosty, Jr., before the President's Commission on 5/5/64. Enclosed for the New Orleans Office is a copy of the transcript of the testimony of SA John Lester Quigley before the President's Commission on 5/5/64. Enclosed for the Houston Office is a copy of the transcript of former SA John W. Fain before the President's Commission on 5/5/64.

The Dallas, New Orleans and Houston Offices should immediately arrange for SAs James P. Hosty, John Lester Quigley and former SA John W. Fain, respectively, to review the copy of the transcript pertaining to him and determine if it is completely accurate and correctly presents the testimony that was made before the President's Commission. You will note that the enclosure contains corrections which have been noted by the Bureau and have been already brought to the attention of the President's Commission. These corrections are largely misspellings, incorrect grammar structure and the like.

Following perusal of the enclosure by SAs Hosty and Quigley and Mr. Fain, each office should immediately forward a communication to the Bureau listing any other changes that should be brought to the attention of the President's Commission in this matter.

Handle immediately.

REL:pah (13)

MAILED 3
JUN 12 1964
COMM-FBI

NOTE: See memorandum W. A. Branigan to W. C. Sullivan, dated 5/12/64, captioned same, prepared by REL:pah.

JUN 16

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 105-82555

SERIAL NO. 4082

PAGE NO. 1-3

NO. OF PAGES 3

SECTION NO.

173

CIA

REFERRAL

1 - Belmont
1 - DeLoach
1 - Rosen

SAC, Dallas (100-10461) 6-15-64

1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Rogge
1 - Bines
1 - Branigan
1 - Stokes

Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Enclosed is one Xerox copy each of undated memorandum of 11 pages in the assassination case and undated memorandum in the Jack Ruby case consisting of 17 pages. The enclosed documents have been furnished to the President's Commission in connection with a request that the Bureau furnish the Commission with documents previously furnished to former Ambassador Thomas Mann, Mexico City.

The enclosed documents were prepared in DL in late November as work papers and for briefing purposes. The Commission has been advised they are not to be considered official Bureau reports.

DL review enclosures to insure that all data contained therein have been completely run out to logical conclusions and results reported in form suitable for dissemination to the Commission.

Advise in this regard, identifying the communications which were prepared for dissemination.

Enc. 2

105-82555-4083

REC-21

19 JUN 16 1964

JCS:hrt:cgw
(12)

See memo Branigan-Sullivan 6-5-64 same subject JCS:mhw.

MAILED 10
JUN 15 1964
COMM-FBI

XEROX
JUN 16 1964

RECORDED COPY FILED IN

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 105-82555

SERIAL NO. 4084

PAGE NO. 42

NO. OF PAGES 2

SECTION NO.

173

ARMY

REFERRAL

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 6/8/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS - R - CUBA

Re Bureau airtel to Dallas, 6/2/64, referring to a "Life" Magazine article in the February 21, 1964, issue entitled "The Evolution of an Assassin", wherein interviews with a Mrs. CLYDE LIVINGSTON, a former teacher of OSWALD, and RICHARD GARRETT, a former classmate of OSWALD at the Ridglea West Elementary School, Fort Worth, Texas, were reflected.

Enclosed are 10 copies of a letterhead memorandum reflecting interview with Mrs. CLYDE I. LIVINGSTON by SA's EARLE HALEY and RICHARD T. RABIDEAU, and interview with RICHARD WARREN GARRETT by SA EARLE HALEY.

Enc. (10)
RPG/ds
(5)

REC-21 - 4085

16

SOVIET SECTION

C.C. - Mick

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Dallas, Texas
June 8, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

"Life" Magazine of February 21, 1964, sets forth an article entitled "The Evolution of an Assassin." In this article, on page 69 of the "Life" Magazine, there are reflected the results of an interview with Mrs. CLYDE LIVINGSTON, a former teacher of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, at the Ridglea West Elementary School. On the same page of this article there is also reflected an interview with RICHARD GARRETT, described as a former classmate of LEE HARVEY OSWALD in elementary school.

On June 4, 1964, Mrs. CLYDE I. LIVINGSTON, 7304 Pensacola, Fort Worth, Texas, furnished the following information:

During the period of 1949 through 1951, she was a teacher at the Ridglea West Elementary School in Fort Worth, Texas. She was the home room teacher for the fourth grade during the school year of 1949-1950. During this time, LEE HARVEY OSWALD was a student in the fourth grade and was in her home room. She also taught music to the fifth grade during the term of 1950-1951, and believes she did teach music to LEE HARVEY OSWALD while he was in the fifth grade, but she does not recall anything concerning OSWALD while he was in the fifth grade.

At the beginning of the school term in September 1949, LEE HARVEY OSWALD entered this school with a group of all new students as this was the first year this elementary school was in operation. He was a quiet and rather shy type of student, did not know any of the other students, and it took him a long time to get acquainted with the other students. She also recalled that LEE HARVEY OSWALD was a very poor student in the beginning of the fourth grade as he could not read and his spelling

COPIES DESTROYED
9 6 MAR 1 1973

was very poor. Mrs. LIVINGSTON spent a great deal of her spare time in helping LEE HARVEY OSWALD with his spelling. He did not mind the extra work and his attitude was good in learning to spell. He became a fairly good student while in the fourth grade and never gave her any trouble. At times he was very quiet and was not an aggressive type in making friends with the other students in the school.

At Christmas of 1949, LEE HARVEY OSWALD gave Mrs. LIVINGSTON a puppy as a Christmas present. After that, he would drop by the home of Mrs. LIVINGSTON to see this puppy, and talk with Mrs. LIVINGSTON and her family. He usually stayed for only a short period of time. She recalled that LEE HARVEY OSWALD appeared to be a lonely type of boy, and that his mother was employed while he was in the fourth grade of this school. He remarked one day that he had to fix his own lunch, and she asked him if there were anyone at home to help him prepare his lunch or his meals. He told her there was no one at home and he could open a can of soup as well as anyone else. She stated to the best of her knowledge she never saw Mrs. OSWALD at this school and did not meet any other members of the family, although she knew LEE did have two brothers. She stated LEE HARVEY OSWALD never gave her any serious trouble while he was a student in her room.

On June 5, 1964, RICHARD WARREN GARRETT, 4928 Penrose, Fort Worth, Texas, furnished the following information:

GARRETT attended Ridglea West Elementary School during the fourth, fifth and sixth grades. He recalled being in a room at this school with LEE HARVEY OSWALD, but he does not recall whether it was in the fourth or fifth grade. He stated they were about ten or eleven years of age. During this school year, he played with LEE HARVEY OSWALD a great deal at the school and sometimes they would walk home from school and play together. He only knew OSWALD during the fall and spring semesters of this one school year. LEE HARVEY OSWALD was easy to get along with at that time, and he considered him a perfectly normal boy. He recalls on one occasion they did have a disagreement on some matter and he believed they had a short fight, but he does not

remember what this was all about. He was in the home of OSWALD on one occasion, but does not recall ever meeting Mrs. OSWALD or the brothers of LEE HARVEY OSWALD. He stated that LEE OSWALD acted like the other students in school at that time and he did not recall anything particularly different about him when compared with the other boys in the school.

GARRETT did not see LEE OSWALD during junior high school and the next time he saw LEE OSWALD was at Arlington Heights High School in Fort Worth. He talked to him for a few minutes between classes as they were both surprised to see each other at this high school. He recalled that LEE OSWALD seemed to be a little more hesitant, a little more quiet, and did not talk too much during this conversation. GARRETT never saw him anymore in high school and did not run around with him, and was unable to furnish any further information on LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

EX 104
REC-21 105-82555-4085

June 15, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Belmont
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

On June 1, 1964, Mr. Wesley J. Liebeler, a member of your staff, requested that Mrs. Clyde I. Livingston, a former teacher of Lee Harvey Oswald, and Mr. Richard Warren Garrett, a former classmate of Lee Harvey Oswald, be interviewed for information each may possess regarding Oswald. Mr. Liebeler noted that Mrs. Livingston and Mr. Garrett had been interviewed by a reporter for "Life" magazine and their comments concerning Oswald had been included in an article in "Life" magazine for February 21, 1964, entitled "The Evolution of an Assassin."

Enclosed are two copies of a memorandum dated June 8, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, which sets out results of our interviews with Mrs. Livingston and Mr. Garrett.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (2)

REL:pah
(7)

NOTE:

Mrs. Livingston, former teacher of Oswald in the fourth grade, indicated he was a shy but friendly child and that she noted nothing which would indicate he was abnormal in any respect. Mr. Garrett indicated he was a classmate of Oswald's during the elementary years and always found Oswald to be a friendly boy of normal behavior.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-58)

FBI

Date: 6/10/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO DIRECTOR FBI (105-82555)

FROM SAC DALLAS (100-10461)

SUBJECT LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

Reference is made to Buairtel to Dallas 6/4/64 wherein it was requested that a copy of the baptismal certificate of JUNE LEE OSWALD be obtained. Enclosed herewith for transmittal to the President's Commission is a certification by Rev. DMITRI R. ROYSTER, St. Seraphim Eastern Orthodox Church, of the baptism of JUNE LEE OSWALD on 10/16/62. There is also enclosed a certification by Rev. ROYSTER for the baptism of RACHEL OSWALD on 4/9/64 in the event the Bureau might also desire to transmit this to the President's Commission.

Rev. ROYSTER pointed out that the Baptismal Record Book is divided into three parts separated by two vertical perforations. He said that one stub containing the record of baptism is forwarded to the Metropolitan Council, 105 E. Houston Street, New York, New York. The second section of the page is the baptismal certificate which is forwarded to the parent of the baptized child and the third section of the page is the stub which remains in the permanent Baptismal Record Book which is maintained by St. Seraphim Eastern Orthodox Church. He stated the above certifications made by Rev. ROYSTER were taken from the Baptismal Record Book and that no duplicates of the baptismal certificates for the OSWALD children are available.

REC-53 105-82555-4086

(3) - Bureau (Enc. 2)
2 - Dallas
ARS:vm
(5)

15 JUN 17 1964

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

St. Seraphim Eastern Orthodox Church

4203 Newton Avenue
Dallas 19, Texas
LA8-3741 DA 1-0620

June 8, 1964

To Whom It May Concern:

The following is an exact copy of entry no. 32122 in the Baptismal Record Book of St. Seraphim Eastern Orthodox Church:

Parish Record

Name of Child June Oswald

Name of Parents Lee Harvey Oswald
(Father's Name)
and Marina Nikolaevna Oswald
(Mother's Name)

Address 4760 Trail Lake Dr. Ft. Worth, Tx.
(Number and Street, City, State)

Date of Birth Feb 15 1963

Date of Baptism and Confirmation Oct 11, 1962

At St. Seraphim Church

Place of Birth Minsk Soviet Union
(City) (State)

God Parents Ellen Hall

Sacraments Performed By Rev. Dmitri Royster

Dmitri R. Royster
Dmitri R. Royster, Rector
St. Seraphim Eastern Orthodox Church

St. Seraphim Eastern Orthodox Church

4203 Newton Avenue
Dallas 19, Texas
LA8-3741 DA 1-0620

June 8, 1964

To Whom It May Concern:

The following is an exact copy of entry no. 32145 in the Baptismal Record Book of St. Seraphim Eastern Orthodox Church:

*Parish Record

Name of Child Rachel Oswald

Name of Parents Lee Harvey Oswald
(Father's Name)
and Marina Nikolaevna Oswald
(Mother's Name)

Address 129 Beif Jeff Rd. Richardson, Tex
(Number and Street, City, State)

Date of Birth Oct 20 1961

Date of Baptism and Confirmation April 19, 1964

At St. Seraphim Church

Place of Birth Dallas, Tex
(City) (State)

God Parents Katherine Ford

Sacraments Performed by Rev. Dmitri Royster

Rev. Dmitri R. Royster
Dmitri R. Royster, Rector
St. Seraphim Eastern Orthodox Church

REC-53 105-82555-4086

June 15, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Belmont
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of June 2, 1964, requesting that this Bureau obtain for the Commission a copy of the baptismal certificate of June Lee Oswald.

Enclosed for the Commission is a copy of a certification by Reverend Dmitri R. Royster, Rector, St. Seraphim Eastern Orthodox Church, Dallas, Texas, of the baptism of June Oswald on October 16, 1962. There is also enclosed a certification by Reverend Royster of the baptism of Rachel Oswald on April 9, 1964.

For the information of the Commission, Reverend Royster advised that the Baptismal Record Book of St. Seraphim Eastern Orthodox Church is divided into three parts, separated by two vertical perforations. One part consists of a stub containing the record of baptism and is forwarded to the Metropolitan Council, 105 East Houston Street, New York, New York. The second part is the baptismal certificate which is forwarded to the parents of the baptized child. The third part is a stub which remains in the permanent Baptismal Record Book maintained by the St. Seraphim Eastern Orthodox Church. Reverend Royster advised that the enclosed baptism certifications of June Oswald and Rachel Oswald were made by him from the Baptismal Record Book and he further advised that duplicates of the baptismal certificates for the Oswald children are not available in Church records.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (2)

REL:pah

BY COURIER SVC. 6 JUN 15 COMM-FBI

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

JUN 15 11 11 AM '64 FBI - HOOVER ROOM

JUN 12 11 30 AM '64 FBI - HOOVER ROOM

JUN 10 1964 FBI - REC'D HAIL ROOM

RECEIVED - DIRECTOR

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room

June 15, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Belmont
1 - DeLoach
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of June 9, 1964, requesting this Bureau to interview Dan Rather, an employee of the Columbia Broadcasting System News.

Enclosed are two copies of a memorandum dated June 11, 1964, at Washington, D. C., which sets forth results of our interview with Mr. Rather in this matter. The Mr. Bill DeMar, mentioned in the enclosures, apparently is identical to Mr. Bill De Mar who was interviewed by this Bureau November 24, 1963, in connection with this investigation. Results of our interview with Mr. Bill De Mar are set out on page 407 of the report of Special Agent Robert P. Gemberling, dated December 23, 1963, at Dallas, Texas.

This concludes our inquiries in this particular matter.

2 XEROX

BY COURIER SVC.
68 JUN 15
COMM-FBI

REC-53 4087

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

19 JUN 16 1964

Enclosures (2)

NOTE: REC'D JUN 15 1964

The Commission in its letter 6/9/64 indicated it had received information that Dan Rather is quoted as having told another newsman that he saw Lee Oswald in the Carousel Club in Dallas prior to 11/22/63. Carousel Club

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE CONTINUED:

owned by Jack Ruby. We interviewed Rather 6/11/64 re this allegation and he ddnied making such statement. He indicated the report may have emanated from a contact he had with Bill De Mar, an employee of the Carousel Club who has made the statement that he thought he saw Oswald in the Carousel Club prior to the assassination. We interviewed De Mar 11/24/64 and, when pinned down, he stated he believes Oswald was among a group of people who was in the Carousel Club during the week prior to the assassination. Our investigation, of course, has failed to establish that Oswald ever visited the Carousel Club.

4-3 (Rev. 4-17-63)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☒ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

Mr. Rosen
5730

DEFERRED 6-15-64
TO DIRECTOR
FROM LEGAT ROME NO. 873

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA; IS - R , CUBA. (CRIMINAL SECTION)
REBUCAB JUNE 10 LAST.
TOP SIFAR OFFICIALS PRESENTLY DISCUSSING MATTER OF DECLASSIFICATION AND LEGAT PRESSING FOR SPEEDY RESOLUTION. SIFAR'S DECISION WILL BE CABLED TO BUREAU.

JOSEPH C. MICHELA

RECEIVED: 12:01 PM RKP

6-Tank

105-82555-4083

DELIVERED BY COURIER

REC'D

3RD CC: MR. BRENNAN
CC-MR. SULLIVAN

4 JUN 17

70 JUN 18 1964

FD-36 (Rev. 10-29-63)

FBI

Date: 6/6/64

Transmit the following in AIRTEL
(Type in plain text or code)

Via REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, MIAMI (105-8342) (P)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Re Bureau airtel to Miami, 5/28/64.

On 6/5/64, a review of the Cuban newspaper "Revolucion" for the months of October, November, and December, 1963, was made at the office of U. S. Information Agency, Miami, Fla., which maintains microfilm of the newspaper, processed by the Library of Congress. On 6/2/64, the actual papers with exception of two missing issues were made available by MM 492-S and were reviewed. No such cartoon as described by FERNANDO PENABAZ on the taped television program as referred to in the report of SA LIONEL E. BELANGER dated 12/10/63, at Tampa, was contained in "Revolucion."

On 6/5/64, Dr. FERNANDO PENABAZ, 15 Madeira, Coral Gables, Fla., stated he had not actually seen the cartoon but had been told about it by Dr. JORGE GARCIA MONTES, Cuban exile at Miami. He believed he had been told about the cartoon by still another person but was unable to recall the identity of such person. He believed the cartoon appeared prior to the assassination of President KENNEDY.

Miami will contact GARCIA MONTES and will submit letterhead memorandum on 6/8/64.

(3) Bureau
1 - Tampa (105-2142) (Info)
1 - Miami
JJO:bjc
(5)

REC 114 4089

JUN 8 1964

SOVIET SECTION

Approved: Sent M Per

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 6/12/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, SAN ANTONIO (105-2909) (P)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

[redacted] Texas, told her recently he had heard there was a rumor in Willow City, Texas, that JACK RUBY and LEE HARVEY OSWALD and MARINA OSWALD had eaten at a cafe operated by Mr. and Mrs. STANLEY WHITE sometime previously and had passed out communist literature.

[redacted] advised on 6/11/64, that he had no personal knowledge of such an incident but had been told by ROLAND EVANS, an itinerant laborer from Kerrville, Texas, that the WHITES had seen RUBY and the OSWALDS in a cafe at Kerrville about three weeks prior to the assassination. He understood Mrs. WHITE worked at the cafe. [redacted] understood that EVANS had no firsthand knowledge concerning the appearance of RUBY and the OSWALDS at Kerrville.

ROLAND EVANS, Kerrville, Texas, advised on 6/11/64, that Mr. and Mrs. STANLEY WHITE told him that they had seen two men and a woman at a Kerrville cafe whom they believed were RUBY and the OSWALDS and that one of the men operated a Dallas, Texas, casino and the woman did not speak English.

REC-114 105-82555-4090
E. C. Wick
JUN 16 1964

(3 - Bureau (AM RM)
2 - Dallas (100-10461)(AM RM)
3 - SA (2-105-2909) (1-44-748)
HLF:csh
(8)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

SA 105-2909

Mr. and Mrs. STANLEY WHITE, Kerrville, advised on 6/11/64, that they believed they saw RUBY and the OSWALDS and another unidentified woman, description unknown, at the Boulevard Lounge, Kerrville, Texas. They viewed photographs of several individuals, including OSWALD and RUBY, and selected photograph of OSWALD and RUBY as resembling the men they saw at the cafe. They both said they personally felt that the men they saw were OSWALD and RUBY. Neither observed RUBY closely at the cafe.

Mrs. WHITE stated the woman she believed to be Mrs. OSWALD was in her early 20's and had long stringy hair and was wearing an overcoat. She believed Mrs. OSWALD was pregnant because of her attire in an overcoat. She said she thought the woman was pregnant but she was not sure. She added that when she attempted to talk to Mrs. OSWALD she was ignored and when she spoke again, Mr. OSWALD said that his wife did not speak English. There was no indication of what language she did speak. Mrs. WHITE added that OSWALD put two small pamphlets in Mr. WHITE's pocket, which she later found were tract-type literature on Russia and Cuba. She did not read more than several sentences from each before she destroyed them. She stated she has never worked in a cafe or operated one. She stated the lounge was crowded but she could not recall the names of any other customers or employees present at the time. She could not recall the exact date of the incident and could only opine that it was in the fall of 1962. She added that she and her husband played shuffleboard with OSWALD after RUBY declined an invitation to play. Mrs. WHITE stated she never saw any of the members of the OSWALD group before or after. She added she recalled reading a statement in the Kerrville Times after the assassination to the effect it had been rumored RUBY and OSWALD had been in Kerrville. She also recalled OSWALD was wearing a blue sweater and a white shirt.

Mr. STANLEY WHITE, cemetery caretaker, Kerrville, Texas, advised on 6/11/64, that he believed he had seen RUBY and the OSWALDs and another unknown woman at the Boulevard Lounge, Kerrville, at an unknown time, which he could only recall as months prior to the assassination.

He recalled RUBY as a heavy-set man, 45-50 years old. He recalled OSWALD as about 5'7", 140 pounds, 30-35 years. He could not describe Mrs. OSWALD or the other woman.

WHITE stated he approached RUBY while looking for a partner to play shuffleboard. RUBY declined and suggested OSWALD would play. OSWALD accepted the invitation but said he did not know how to play. During the game, OSWALD mentioned that they were from Dallas on vacation and wondered where they could stay. WHITE told him there were numerous motels in the area but did not recommend a specific establishment. He did not know if they stayed overnight.

He added that OSWALD stated that they were from Dallas and that the other man, RUBY, ran a night club, perhaps in Dallas, name not mentioned. WHITE stated OSWALD offered him two pieces of literature which WHITE did not accept but which OSWALD put in WHITE's pocket and which WHITE never read.

WHITE recalled the Boulevard Lounge was crowded but he could not recall the identities of any other customers or employees who were present. He did not recall OSWALD distributing literature to anyone else. He did not recall who the owner of the cafe was at that time and added that it changed ownership frequently since then.

The WHITEs did not learn the names of the members of the OSWALD party at the time they played shuffleboard. Mr. WHITE stated he did not tie in the incident to OSWALD and RUBY until after he saw news pictures of OSWALD and RUBY following OSWALD's death and that he mentioned the similarity to his wife. Mrs. WHITE stated she did not see the similarity until sometime after her husband mentioned it to her and had discussed it with her.

The WHITEs were hesitant during the interview and the information they gave had to be elicited from them step by step. They were extremely vague concerning details and times. Although they seemed sincere, they appeared to be naive.

SA 105-2909

FERMAN C. RICE, owner, Boulevard Lounge, Kerrville, Texas, on 6/11/64, stated he has owned the lounge about two years. He has never had a shuffleborad game but did have an electric bowling game for several months after he bought the lounge. He stated he was familiar with the events concerning the assassination and he had seen picture of OSWALD and RUBY. He stated he had never seen anyone in his establishment whom he believed were OSWALD or RUBY or resembled them. He further stated he has never heard any rumors or reports that RUBY and OSWALD were ever in Kerrville, Texas, or his establishment.

LEADS

DALLAS

AT DALLAS, TEXAS

1. Consider interview of MARINA OSWALD concerning the above allegations.

2. Consider interview of associates and employers of the OSWALDs and RUBY during the fall of 1962 to determine if they were ever reported to have gone to Kerrville, Texas.

SAN ANTONIO

AT KERRVILLE, TEXAS

Determine local reputation of WHITEs concerning credibility and reliability and any other investigative steps in order to prove or disprove the allegations in question.

This matter is being given prompt investigative attention.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : MR. SULLIVAN

DATE: 6-10-64

FROM : MR. BRANIGAN

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

The President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy, by letter 6-9-64, requested the Bureau to interview Dan Rather, an employee of the Columbia Broadcasting System (CBS) news.

According to the Commission, they have a tape recording furnished by Dallas Radio Station KLRD wherein Rather is quoted as having told another newsman that he saw Lee Oswald in the Carousel Club prior to 11-22-63.

The Commission's request was telephonically furnished to SAC Shanklin 6-10-64 and he was requested to have Rather interviewed to determine if he did see Oswald in the Carousel Club and the circumstances under which such statement as alleged by KLRD was made by him. Dallas was requested to handle this lead immediately and to submit the results to the Bureau together with any other necessary investigation to pin down this allegation. Upon receipt of the results of the interview, they will be furnished to the President's Commission.

ACTION:

For information. This matter is being closely followed.

WAB:lrt
(8)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. J. W. Hines
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Branigan
105-82555

2 - XEROX

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN, General Counsel

JUN 9 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Pennsylvania Ave. & 9th St. N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

In a tape recording made available to the Commission by Dallas Radio Station KRLD, an employee of CBS News, Dan Rather, is quoted as having told another newsman that he saw Lee Oswald in the Carousel Club prior to November 22, 1963.

The Commission would appreciate your interviewing Mr. Rather to determine if he did see Oswald in the Carousel Club and the circumstances under which such statement alleged by KRLD was made by him.

As provided to the Commission, Rather's alleged statement is quoted on KRLD audio tape reel 43b, November 24, 1963.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

EX-PROC
33 JUN 10 1964

REC 11

4092

JUN 16 1964

JUN 16 1964

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: June 3, 1964

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS - R - CUBA

PURPOSE:

To recommend that no further action be taken on a Commission request which has been completed with regard to the photographing of certain rental records belonging to Mrs. Bertha Cheek of Dallas, Texas.

BACKGROUND:

The Commission, by letter 4/20/64, requested photographic copies of Cheek's records on a property she owned on Gaston Street in Dallas for 1958 through 1961 as well as copies of all records for all of her properties (7) for 1963.

Mrs. Cheek, a wealthy woman, knew Jack Ruby in view of their mutual interest in night clubs. Cheek's sister, Earlene Roberts, was landlady at Lee Harvey Oswald's Beckley Street residence at the time of the assassination. Roberts did not take an active part in the management and has denied knowing Oswald or Ruby. This matter has been thoroughly investigated and no connection established between Oswald and Ruby.

We interviewed an employee of Cheek who advised she owned a property at 5212 Gaston, Dallas, where two Cubans were reported to have been residing in 1958 and 1959 (when Oswald was in USMC). Efforts to identify these Cubans have been unsuccessful. The above facts have been furnished previously to the Commission.

1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
1 - Mr. I. W. Conrad
1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan
1 - Mr. J. C. Cadigan
1 - Mr. J. W. Krahling

REC-114 4093

RDR:job
(12)

15

RECORDED COPY FILED IN

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

This project involved some 1600 frames of film which would have required 3200 photographic enlargements. Malley discussed this matter with Burt Griffin of the Commission on 4/28/64, and it was agreed he or a member of the staff would review the film at the Bureau at the first opportunity and that any frames they desired enlarged would be appropriately handled and furnished to the Commission.

Inasmuch as no member of the Commission staff re-contacted the Bureau to review the film the Bureau, by letter 5/7/64 to the Commission advised of the availability of this film for review whenever desired.

On 5/15/64, a member of the Commission staff reviewed the film in the Bureau's photographic unit. Since that time no request has been received from the Commission to have photographic enlargements made.

RECOMMENDATION:

That no further action be taken in this matter since we are on record with the Commission that the film is available and we will make enlargements of any of the frames requested.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Jevons

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: 7/64

1 - Mr. Frazier
1 - Mr. O'Neill

FROM : R. H. Jevons

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63

As a matter of record, the President's Commission returned to the Laboratory on 6/15/64, evidence items numbered 378 and D145.

The previous delivery of these items to the Commission has been confirmed by appropriate letter to the Commission.

ACTION:

For information.

62-109060

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley

RAF:bsm (9)

NOTE: Item 378 consists of a stereo Realist camera and a Cuera-2 camera obtained from the residence of Michael Paine by the Dallas Police Department and D145 is an Imperial reflex camera, size 620, allegedly used by Lee and Marina Oswald.

25 JUN 17 1964

25 JUN 17 1964

62 JUN 29 1964

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. Conrad 1-Mr. Frazier
1 - Mr. Griffith 1 - Mr. Neill
1 - Mr. Jevons
1 - Mr. Shaneyfelt

DATE: June 10, 1964

TO : Mr. Conrad

FROM : Mr. Jevons

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS;
11/22/63

On 6/5/64, Mr. Melvin Eisenberg telephoned SA Lyndal L. Shaneyfelt and requested that Commission exhibits numbered 335, 336 and 338, be examined.

As a matter of record, on 6/10/64, custody was taken of these exhibits by SA Robert E. Neill.

ACTION: Exhibits will be examined as requested and will be returned to the Commission upon completion of these examinations. These exhibits are described as follows:

335	Photographic print of Oswald holding rifle
336	Photographic print of Oswald holding rifle
338	Newspaper clipping showing photograph of Oswald holding rifle

62-109060

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley

REN:bmm
(11)

JUN 15 1964

SIX

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-58)

FBI

Date: 6/12/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS - R - CUBA

Re Bureau airtel to Dallas, 6/9/64, requesting clarification of certain portions of Dallas letterhead memorandum dated June 4, 1964, containing results of investigation in an effort to determine identity of Dallas Police car which had driven slowly by the front of the premises at 1026 North Beckley Street, Dallas, Texas, at about 1:00 P.M. on November 22, 1963, according to Mrs. EARLENE ROBERTS.

Enclosed are 10 copies each of amended pages 5, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 14 which have been amended in accordance with instructions contained in referenced Bureau airtel.

Bureau is requested to insert these amended pages in the Dallas letterhead memorandum of June 4, 1964. Dallas copies have been so corrected.

Enc. (60)
RPG/ds
(5)

NOT RECORDED
8 JUN 15 1964

6 ENCLOSURE

Approved: _____ Sent _____ Per _____

FBI WASH DC

FBI DALLAS

115 PM CST URGENT 6-13-64 SP

TO DIRECTOR (105-82,555) (44-24,016)

FROM DALLAS (100-10,461) 3P

JACK L. RUBY, AKA.; LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA. - VICTIM; CR. LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA.; IS-R-CUBA.

REBUTEL TO OKLAHOMA CITY AND DALLAS, AND OKLAHOMA CITY TELETYPE TO BUREAU AND DALLAS, BOTH JUNE TWELVE, IN FIRST CAPTIONED CASE.

RE: WILLIAM MC EWAN DUFF, AKA. WILLIAM MC EWAN MC DUFF, BILL DUFF, "SANDY", "SCOTTIE", "SCOTTY".

DUFF FIRST CAME TO ATTENTION DALLAS OFFICE DECEMBER TEN WHEN JOE LORIA, DALLAS RESTAURANT OPERATOR, STATED THAT APPROXIMATELY SEVEN OR EIGHT MONTHS BEFORE, HE SAW INDIVIDUAL KNOWN TO HIM ONLY AS "SCOTTIE", SUBSEQUENTLY IDENTIFIED AS DUFF, WITH INDIVIDUAL BELIEVED TO BE LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IN LORIA'S RESTAURANT. HE BASED IDENTIFICATION ON PHOTOGRAPHS OF OSWALD HE HAD SEEN IN DALLAS NEWSPAPERS AND COULD RECALL ONLY ONE TIME HE THOUGHT HE SAW OSWALD AND "SCOTTIE" TOGETHER.

EXTENSIVE INVESTIGATION WAS CONDUCTED TO RESOLVE THIS ALLEGATION, AND INFORMATION RELATING TO DUFF APPEARS IN FOLLOWING IDENTIFIED REPORTS ALL IN CASE ENTITLED LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA.; IS-R-CUBA:

END PAGE ONE

NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 17 1964

SOVIET SECTION

100-10,451

PAGE TWO

SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, DALLAS, DECEMBER TEN, SIXTY-THREE, PAGES FOUR FOUR TWO DASH FOUR FOUR THREE; DECEMBER TWENTY-THREE, SIXTY-THREE, PAGES TWO NINE NINE DASH THREE ZERO EIGHT; JANUARY SEVEN, SIXTY-FOUR, PAGE NINETY-NINE; JANUARY TWENTY-TWO, SIXTY-FOUR, PAGES ONE SEVEN THREE DASH ONE SEVEN EIGHT.

SA J. A. GRIMES, OKLAHOMA CITY, JANUARY TEN, SIXTY-FOUR, PAGES ONE DASH TWO; JANUARY TWENTY-THREE, SIXTY-FOUR, PAGES ONE DASH FIVE; JANUARY TWENTY-EIGHT, SIXTY-FOUR, PAGES ONE DASH FOUR;

SA ROLAND M. COCKER, RICHMOND, DECEMBER TWENTY, SIXTY-THREE, PAGES ONE DASH FIVE, AND,

IC LEONARD LEWIS, ST. LOUIS, JANUARY TWENTY-ONE, SIXTY-FOUR, PAGES ONE DASH TWO.

INFORMATION REGARDING ANDRE ANGELES AS OBTAINED FROM MRS. JUANITA BUCHANAN, OWNER, EL DORADO LOUNGE, DALLAS, APPEARS ON PAGE THREE ZERO FOUR OF GEMBERLING REPORT DATED DECEMBER TWENTY-THREE, SIXTY-THREE, MENTIONED ABOVE, AS WELL AS ON PAGE FORTY-EIGHT OF REPORT OF SA MANNING C. CLEMENTS, DALLAS, DATED DECEMBER TWENTY-ONE, SIXTY-THREE, IN RUBY CAPTIONED CASE.

REPORT SA COCKER, MENTIONED ABOVE, CONTAINS INTERVIEW OF ONE DON BLAKE MOON, FALLS CHURCH, VIRGINIA, ON DECEMBER NINE WHO ADMITS MAKING NUMBER OF TELEPHONE CALLS TO EL DORADO BAR, DALLAS, IN EFFORT TO LOCATE

END PAGE TWO

A FRIEND NAMED REID PIPIN. CLAIMS SPOKE TO MR. AND MRS. BUCHANAN, WHEN HE CALLED, BUT DENIED EVER USING OR HEARING NAME OF ANDRE ANGELES AND KNOWS NO ONE BY THAT NAME. DENIES KNOWING DUFF OR EVER MENTIONING MONEY DURING CALLS TO BUCHANANS. RECALLS BEING IN CRAP GAME IN CAROUSEL BAR IN NINETEEN FIFTY-FOUR AND THAT OWNER, WHOM HE LATER LEARNED WAS RUBY, BROKE UP GAME. STATES HAS NO INFORMATION ON ASSASSINATION AND DOES NOT KNOW OSWALD. IT IS NOTED DEXCRIPTION OF ANDRE ANGELES FURNISHED BY MRS. BUCHANAN CLOSELY RESEMBLES THAT OF MOON. IT IS ALSO POINTED OUT CAROUSEL CLUB NOT IN EXISTENCE IN NINETEEN FIFTY-FOUR. BUT IN INTERVIEW OF MOON, HE STATED HE MAY HAVE VISITED CAROUSEL CLUB AFTER DISCHARGE FROM AIR FORCE (DECEMBER NINETEEN SIXTY-TWO).

IN VIEW OF ABOVE, THIS PHASE NOT BEING INCLUDED IN LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM AS ALREADY REPORTED IN REPORT FORM.

RE CURRENT ALLEGATION OF DUFF THAT RUBY WAS IN MONTHLY CONTACH WITH GENERAL EDWIN A. WALKER DURING PERIOD DECEMBER SIXTY-TWO TO MARCH SIXTY-THREE.

IT APPEARS GENERAL WALKER AND RUBY ARE IN POSITION TO RESOLVE THIS LAST ALLEGATION; HOWEVER, THEY ARE NOT BEING INTERVIEWED, DADE, NOTING WALKER IS CONTROVERSIAL FIGURE, AS PREVIOUSLY ADVISED.

DALLAS WILL OBTAIN DALLAS POLICE DEPT. REPORTS RELATING TO WALKER INVESTIGATION AND SUBMIT CURRENT INFO. IN LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM AS WELL AS REPORT SAME IN CASE CAPTIONED LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA,; IS-R-CUBA.

END PAGE THREE

100-10,461

PAGE FOUR

DALLAS WILL INCLUDE INSERT RECEIVED FROM OKLAHOMA CITY REGARDING WALKER DASH RUBY ALLEGATION IN REPORT IN CASE BEARING CAPTION LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA.; IS-R-CUBA, BUT OKLAHOMA CITY SHOULD INCLUDE SUCH INFO. IN LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM.

AIR MAIL COPY TO OKLAHOMA CITY.

END OMS

FBI WASH DC

P

cc - Mr. DeLoach

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN, General Counsel

JUN 9 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

At the request of Mr. Melvin Eisenberg, Mr. Sebastian Latona prepared a series of photographs showing the finger and palm prints appearing on the rifle, Commission Exhibit No. 130; the paper bag, Commission Exhibit No. 142; and the cartons, Commission Exhibit Nos. 641, 648, 653, and 654. These photographs were numbered, but otherwise unlabeled. In several photographs there appear both the prints of Lee Harvey Oswald and the prints of one or more unidentified persons.

Could you please inform us which of the prints appearing in these particular photographs are those of Lee Harvey Oswald, and which are unidentified.

Sincerely yours,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

REC-114 4094

2 JUN 10 1964

EX-PROC

33 JUN 10 1964

June 16, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

REC-114

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C. 20002

Lee Harvey Oswald

Dear Mr. Rankin:

This is in reply to your letter of June 8, 1964, and confirms the telephone conversation between Mr. Sebastian F. Latona of the FBI Identification Division and Mr. Melvin Eisenberg of your staff on June 12, 1964.

Only one of the six photographs prepared by Mr. Latona showing latent prints identified as those of Lee Harvey Oswald contains more than one latent print. This photograph is the Commission's Exhibit Number 644. A copy of this photograph shows the number "25" and is one of those furnished for the use of the New York City expert. Three latent fingerprints appear in this photograph. Two of these impressions are not those of Lee Harvey Oswald. The third latent fingerprint, which appears in the center of the three, is identical with the right index fingerprint of Lee Harvey Oswald.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

105-82555
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Rogge
1 - 62-109060 (Assassination file)
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
SFL:sem

Note - Discrepancies of Exhibit #s clarified by phone call Latona to Eisenberg 6-12-64; Commission's inquiry was to determine which photographs contain latent prints other than those of Oswald. Also, where more than one appears which specifically were identified as Oswald's. 644 in outgoing is correct Exhibit #. Some of the Exhibit #'s in incoming letter are incorrect.

FBI - JUN 16 2 16 PM '64 - RECD-READING ROOM
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THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 105-82555

SERIAL NO. NOT RECORDED

PAGE NO. 1 thru 7

NO. OF PAGES 7

SECTION NO.

173

ARMY

REFERRAL

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Rogge

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Frazier
1 - Mr. Kittel

June 17, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Lee Harvey Oswald

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to a telephonic request on June 8, 1964, by Miss Mary A. Rowcotsky, of your staff, asking that certain Commission Exhibits be obtained and photographed in any instance where photographs were not previously prepared and provided to the Commission.

Enclosed herewith are three photocopies each of Commission Exhibits numbered 165 through 201, 203 through 237, 239 through 258, 270, 272 through 304, 304a, 304b, 305 through 314, 314a, 314b, 315 through 324, 401 through 408, 408a, 409, 409a, 409b, 410 through 427, 429 through 456, 459 through 461 and 469. Commission Exhibits numbered 165 through 201, 203 through 237, 239 through 258, 270, 272 through 304, 304a, 304b, 305 through 314, 314a, 314b, 315 through 324, 403 through 408, 408a, 409, 409a, 409b, 410 through 412, 415, 416, 419 through 422, 425, 449, 451, 453 through 456, 459 and 460 are also enclosed.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

1 ENCLOSURE

Enclosures (814)

62-109060

1 - Dallas (100-10461) - Enclosures (213)

NOTE FOR DALLAS: Photocopies of the above-mentioned Commission Exhibits, along with a listing thereof, are enclosed herewith.

(SEE NOTE NEXT PAGE)

JUN 17 9 56 AM '64
FBI
REC'D-READING ROOM

NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 19 1964

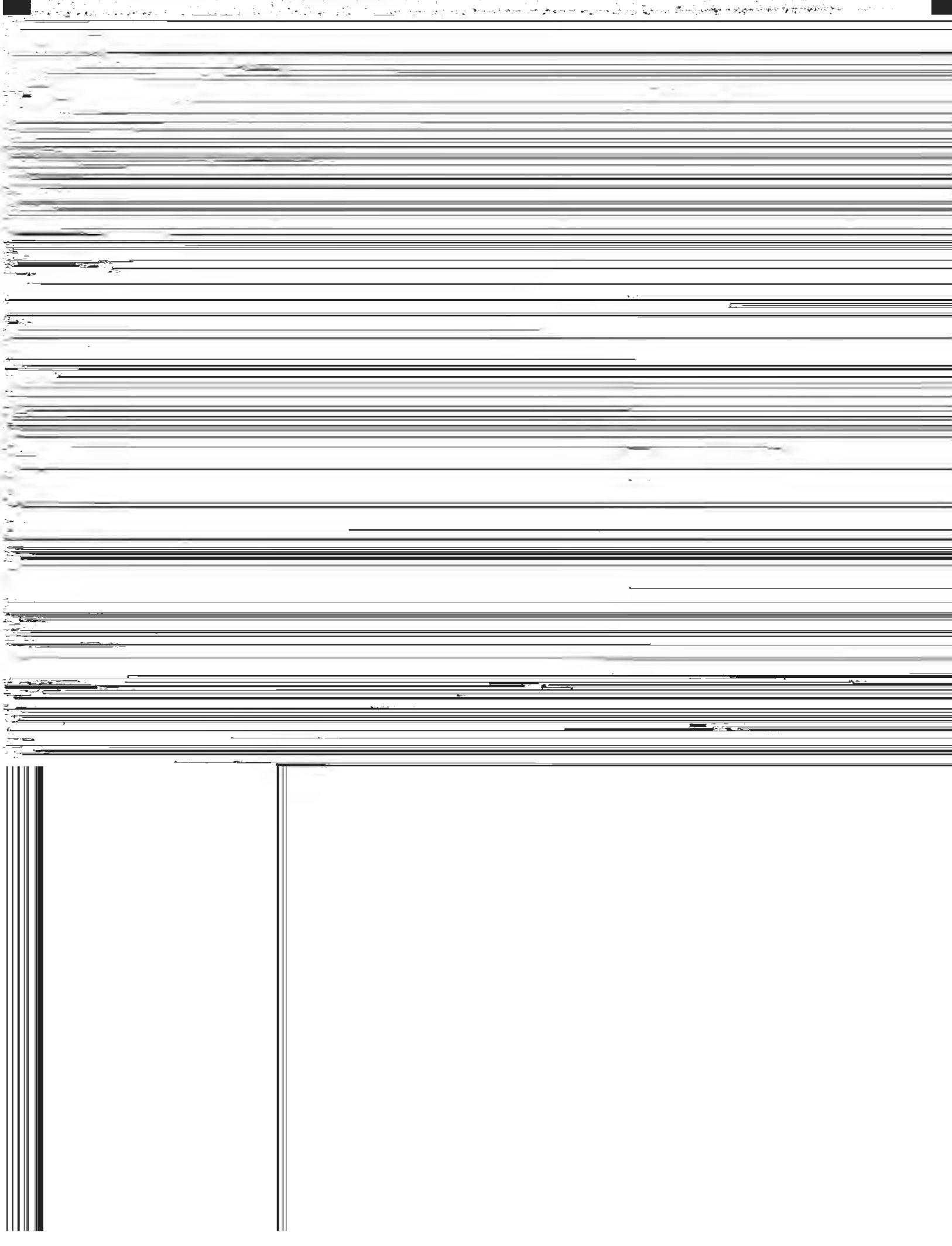
ORIGINAL FILED IN

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room

NOTE: The telephonic request was received by SA Roy H. Jevons of the Laboratory on June 8, 1964, and the exhibits were received by SA Cortlandt Cunningham on June 9, 1964. Exhibits not originally in Bureau custody are being returned to the Commission.

ITEM NO.	COMMISSION'S EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
	165	*Polaroid photo of Oswald's funeral
	166	*Polaroid photo of Oswald's funeral
	167	*Polaroid photo of Oswald's funeral
	168	*Polaroid photo of Oswald's funeral
	169	*Copy of newspaper clipping entitled "Mrs. Oswald Offered Home"
	170	*Polaroid photo of Oswald's funeral
	171	*Polaroid photo of Oswald's funeral
	172	*Polaroid photo of Oswald's funeral
	173	*Polaroid photo of Oswald's funeral
	174	*Polaroid photo of Oswald's funeral
	175	*Polaroid photo of Oswald's casket
	176	*Polaroid photo of Oswald's funeral
	177	*Polaroid photo of Oswald's funeral
	178	*Polaroid photo of Oswald's funeral
	179	*Polaroid photo of Oswald's funeral
	180	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to his mother
	181	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to his mother
	182	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to his mother
	183	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to his mother
	184	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to his mother
	185	*Copy of letter and envelope from Marina Oswald to Oswald's mother
	186	*Copy of Christmas card from Lee and Marina Oswald to Oswald's mother
	187	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to his mother
	188	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to Robert Oswald
	189	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to his mother
	190	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to his mother
	191	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to his mother
	192	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to his mother
	193	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to his mother
	194	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to his mother
	195	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to his mother

ENCLOSURE
105-82555



6/17/64

ITEM NO.	COMMISSION'S EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
	217	*Copy of letter to Oswald's mother from State Department
	218	*Copy of letter from State Department to Oswald's mother
	219	*Copy of letter to Oswald's mother from State Department
	220	*Copy of letter to State Department from Oswald's mother
	221	*Copy of communication to Oswald's mother from State Department
	222	*Copy of letter to Oswald's mother from State Department
	223	*Copy of letter to Oswald's mother from State Department
	224	*Copy of letter and envelope to State Department from Oswald's mother
	225	*Copy of letter to State Department from Oswald's mother
	226	*Copy of communication from State Department to Oswald's mother
	227	*Copy of letter to Oswald's mother from State Department
	228	*Copy of Albert Schweitzer College application form from Oswald
	229	*Copy of letter and envelope from Albert Schweitzer College to Oswald
	230	*Copy of letter to Oswald from Albert Schweitzer College
	231	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald's mother to Albert Schweitzer College
	232	*Copy of letter and envelope to Oswald's mother from Albert Schweitzer College
	233	*Copy of letter to Albert Schweitzer College from Oswald's mother
	234	*Copy of letter from Oswald to Albert Schweitzer College
	235	*Copy of letter to Oswald from Albert Schweitzer College
	236	*Copy of letter to Oswald's mother from Albert Schweitzer College dated 4/23/60; copy of letter to Oswald's mother from Albert Schweitzer College dated 9/3/60; copy of letter to Albert Schweitzer College from Oswald's mother
	237	*Photograph of a man
	239	*Copy of USMC scorebook
	240	*Copy of postcard from Oswald to his mother
	241	*Copy of letter to Oswald from

6/17/64

FBI NO.	COMMISSION'S EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
	242	*Copy of letter to Oswald's mother from the White House
	243	*Copy of telegram to President from Oswald's mother
	244	*Letter from Oswald revoking citizenship
	245	*Letter and envelope from Oswald to American Embassy, Moscow
	246	*Letter and envelope from Oswald to American Embassy, Moscow
	247	*Letter from Oswald to American Embassy, Moscow
	248	*Letter from Oswald to American Embassy, Moscow; application from Oswald for loan; copy of information sheet from Oswald
	249	*Letter and envelope from Oswald to American Embassy, Moscow
	250	*Letter and envelope from Oswald to American Embassy, Moscow
	251	*Letter and envelope from Oswald to American Embassy, Moscow
	252	*Letter and envelope from Oswald to American Embassy, Moscow
	253	*Letter and envelope from Oswald to American Embassy, Moscow
	254	*Letter from Oswald to American Embassy, Moscow
	255	*Letter and envelope from Oswald to American Embassy, Moscow
	256	*Letter from Oswald to American Embassy, Moscow
	257	*Handwritten revocation of citizenship by Oswald
	258	*Copy of Press Conference on January 23, 1964, by Oswald's mother
	270	*Copy of tape recording of interview with Oswald's mother by U. S. Secret Service
	272	*Copy of letter from Robert Oswald to William A. McKenzie
	273	*Copy of letter from Marina Oswald to William A. McKenzie
	274	*Copy of letter from William A. McKenzie to James H. Martin
	275	*Copy of letter from William A. McKenzie to John M. Thorn

ITEM NO.	COMMISSION'S EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
	276	*Copy of Marina Oswald's agreement hiring James H. Martin as her manager
	277	*Copy of Marina Oswald's agreement hiring Robert Oswald as her manager
	278	*Copy of "Investment Agency Agreement" between John H. Thorn and James H. Martin, co-trustees and the First National Bank of Ft. Worth
	279	*Copy of Marina Oswald's agreement with the firm of Thorne and Leech, attorneys
	280	*Copy of Marina Oswald's agreement with John H. Thorn and James H. Martin
	281	*Page 60B of February 21, 1964, issue of "Life" magazine
	282	*Page 60 of February 21, 1964, issue of "Life" magazine
	283	*Page 60A of February 21, 1964, issue of "Life" magazine
	284	*Page 70 of February 21, 1964, issue of "Life" magazine
	285	*Page 71 of February 21, 1964, issue of "Life" magazine
	286	*Page 72 of February 21, 1964, issue of "Life" magazine
	287	*Page 74A of February 21, 1964, issue of "Life" magazine
	288	*Page 74B of February 21, 1964, issue of "Life" magazine
	289	*Page 75 of February 21, 1964, issue of "Life" magazine
	290	*Page 76 of February 21, 1964, issue of "Life" magazine
	291	*Page 78 of February 21, 1964, issue of "Life" magazine
	292	*Page 80 of February 21, 1964, issue of "Life" magazine
	293	*Copy of telegram from Janet F. Ruscoll to Robert Oswald
	294	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to Robert Oswald
	295	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to Robert Oswald
	296	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to Robert Oswald
	297	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to Robert Oswald
	298	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to Robert Oswald

6/17/64

ITEM NO.	COMMISSION'S EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
	299	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to Robert Oswald
	300	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to Robert Oswald
	301	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to Robert Oswald
	302	*Copy of letter and envelope from Marina Oswald to Robert Oswald
	303	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to Robert Oswald
	304	*Photograph
	304a	*Photograph
	304b	*Photograph
	305	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to Robert Oswald
	306	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to Robert Oswald
	307	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to Robert Oswald
	308	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to Robert Oswald
	309	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to Robert Oswald
	310	*Copy of Christmas card and envelope from Marina and Lee Oswald to the Robert Oswalds
	311	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to Robert Oswald
	312	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to his mother
	313	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to Robert Oswald
	314	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to Robert Oswald
	314a	*Photograph
	314b	*Photograph
	315	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to Robert Oswald
	316	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to Robert Oswald
	317	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to Robert Oswald
	318	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to Robert Oswald
	319	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to Robert Oswald

6/17/64

I NO.	COMMISSION'S EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
	320	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to Robert Oswald
	321	*Copy of postcard from Oswald to Robert Oswald
	322	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to Robert Oswald
	323	*Copy of notebook by Robert Oswald
	324	*Copy of postcard from Oswald to Robert Oswald
	401	Photographs of item D78
	402	Photographs of item 330
	403	Diagram on sheet of lined paper
	404	*Copy of letter and envelope from Marina Oswald to Ruth Paine
	405	*Copy of letter in Russian language
	406	*Copy of letter in Russian language
	407	*Copy of letter in Russian language
	408	*Copy of letter in Russian language
	408a	*Copy of envelope with Russian language
	409	*Copy of letter in Russian language
	409a	*Copy of envelope from Marina Oswald to Ruth Paine
	409b	*Copy of letter in Russian language
	410	*Copy of letter in Russian language
	411	*Copy of letter in Russian language
	412	*Copy of letter in Russian language
	413	Photographs of item 364
	414	Translation of item 364
	415	*Copy of letter in Russian language
	416	*Copy of letter in Russian language
	417	Translation of item 364
	418	Photographs of item 364
	419	*Letter to Mrs. Paul Blanchard from Ruth Paine
	420	*Copy of envelope from Marina Oswald to Ruth Paine
	421	*Copy of letter in Russian language
	422	*Copy of letter in Russian language
	423	Photographs of item 359
	424	Translation of item 359
	425	*Copy of letter from Ruth Paine to her mother

CH NO.	COMMISSION'S EXHIBIT NO.	6/17/64 DESCRIPTION
450	426 (Comm. Ex. No. 112)	Application for Texas Driver's License
Oil	427	Employee Identification/Questionnaire
	429	Photograph of interior of Paine garage
	430	Plat and floor plan of Paine home
	431	Photograph of front view of Paine home
	432	Photograph of rearview of Paine home
	433	Photograph of eastside of Paine home
	434	Photograph of westside of Paine home
	435	Photograph of view from kitchen to garage in Paine home
	436	Photograph of door leading to backyard of Paine home
	437	Photograph of kitchen area in Paine home
	438	Photograph of view looking northeast, showing Paine home
	439 (Comm. Ex. No. 452)	Photograph of view looking west along West Fifth Street, to Paine home
	440	Street map - relative position of Paine and Randle homes, Irving, Texas
	441	Plat and floor plan of Randle home
	442	Photograph of corner view of Randle home
	443	Photograph of Mrs. Randle standing at sink
	444	Photograph of Mrs. Randle's field of view from kitchen window
	445	Photograph of Mrs. Randle looking into carport from kitchen door
	446	Photograph of inside of carport as stood by Mrs. Randle
	447	Photograph of westside of Randle home
	448	Photograph of view of Randle home looking east along West Fifth Street
	449	Drawing of curtain rods on lined paper
	450	Photograph of intersection
	451	Color photo of Curtis LaVerne Crafard
	452 (Comm. Ex. No. 439)	Photograph of view looking west along West Fifth Street to Paine home

6/17/64

COMMISSION'S EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
453	Color photo of Curtis LaVerne Crafard
454	Color photo of Curtis LaVerne Crafard
455	Color photo of Curtis LaVerne Crafard
456	Color photo of Curtis LaVerne Crafard
459	[illegible] letter from Ruth Paine to her mother
460	[illegible] typewritten statement of Ruth Paine
461	Copies of several letters from Ruth Paine to her mother in FBI, Cleveland report
469	Translation of a letter from Ruth Paine to Marina Oswald

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
NEW ORLEANS	DALLAS	6/22/64	6/3 - 19/64

TITLE OF CASE	REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
LEE HARVEY OSWALD	SA STEPHEN M. CALLENDER	dc, lyc dmk
	CHARACTER OF CASE: IS - R - CUBA	

XXXX
SYNOPSIS:

REFERENCES:

Report of SA STEPHEN M. CALLENDER 5/15/64 at New Orleans.

- P -

LEADS:

NEW ORLEANS DIVISION

AT NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

Will incorporate in report form information previously submitted to the Bureau by letterhead memorandum regarding investigation conducted at New Orleans, Louisiana.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

One copy of this report is being furnished to Miami for information purposes inasmuch as the Miami Office has previously conducted investigation based on a letter from the President's

APPROVED	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW
COPIES MADE: 3 6 JUL 2 1973		105 - 4093
10-Bureau (105-82555) (RM) (AM)		CORRECTED FIRST PAGE
3-Dallas (100-10461) (RM)		
1-Miami (105-8342) (RM) (Info)		
2-New Orleans (100-16601)		
3 6 JUL 2 1973		
105 - 64 5		

REC 34

2cc Secret Service
by Ltr 7/16/64. Rel: dcb

Copies Noted
FBI 12/11/76

105 - 13 a 46
re O.T.P.A. Rel

Commission which is the basis for the information set forth in this report.

On June 5, 1964, ORESTES PENA, owner, Habana Bar, 117 Decatur Street, was contacted at his place of business by SA WARREN C. DE BRUEYS and SA STEPHEN N. CALLENDER and advised that interviewing agents were willing to interview him in the presence of his attorney.

PENA then stated he wanted a letter directed to him setting forth the date, time and place of the proposed interview so that he could furnish this letter to his attorney. It was suggested to PENA that he set the date of interview to avoid the possibility of repeated contacts of him at his place of business to agree upon a date, time and place. However, he was insistent that interviewing agents, in the letter to him, state the date, time and place of interview. He had no suggestion to make as to the date, time and place. Inquiry was made of PENA as to the identity of his attorney whereupon he advised he had four attorneys and he declined to furnish the names of any of them. At this point the interview was terminated.

In response to the request of ORESTES PENA on June 5, 1964 a letter was directed to him at the Habana Bar, 117 Decatur Street, New Orleans, Louisiana on June 9, 1964 requesting that he appear at the New Orleans Office on June 9, 1964 at 10:00 A.M. for interview.

COVER PAGE

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: SA STEPHEN M. CALLENDER Office: NEW ORLEANS
Date: June 22, 1964

File Number: NO 100-16601 Bufile #105-82555

Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

Synopsis: ORESTES PENA, New Orleans, La., contacted on 6/3/64 for purpose of interview and declined to be interviewed without his attorney being present. On 6/4/64 CARLOS BRINGUIER, New Orleans, La., advised that first person he talked to connected with the Habana Bar, New Orleans, after assassination of President KENNEDY was ORESTES PENA, the owner. PENA told him that LEE HARVEY OSWALD had been in the Habana Bar with a Latin-appearing person prior to assassination. PENA told BRINGUIER that OSWALD ordered lemonade and argued about the price and afterwards became sick to stomach. BRINGUIER stated he was not sure but believed it was PENA who told him that OSWALD had been in the Habana Bar on approximately the same date that BRINGUIER had trouble with OSWALD on the street in New Orleans. BRINGUIER states it was his recollection that it was either PENA or EVARISTO RODRIGUEZ who had told him that the man who was with OSWALD in the bar had admitted being a Mexican. BRINGUIER states that after conversation with PENA, RODRIGUEZ furnished him the same information regarding OSWALD's visit to the Habana Bar. BRINGUIER advised he later talked with RUPERTO PENA about OSWALD having been in the bar. BRINGUIER related that he was told by RUPERTO that the man who accompanied OSWALD to the bar was identical with one of two men whom RUPERTO had seen passing in an automobile in front of the bar and about whom PENA had previously talked to BRINGUIER. BRINGUIER stated

Synopsis Continued:

that sometime between 8/15 and 8/30/63 RUPERTO had requested him to call the FBI. BRINGUIER states that at that time RUPERTO either said he had seen "Two Latins" or possibly "Two Mexicans" pass in a car in front of the Habana Bar and according to RUPERTO the FBI had asked RUPERTO to call the FBI if he ever saw these two persons again. BRINGUIER stated he had understood RUPERTO to say the FBI had been in the Habana Bar looking for these two people. However, it was possible he may have misunderstood RUPERTO in this regard. BRINGUIER stated in response to RUPERTO's request he did call the FBI and related what RUPERTO had told him. BRINGUIER states it was possible that the emotional excitement created by the assassination may have caused RUPERTO PENA to feel he had some knowledge of persons possibly involved and that unthinkingly RUPERTO had declared after the assassination that the man that was with OSWALD in the bar was identical with one of the two men regarding whom BRINGUIER had called the FBI at the request of RUPERTO PENA. BRINGUIER advised that he wanted to clarify at this time information he had given in his deposition to an Investigator of the Warren Commission. He said he meant to say in his deposition that the individual who served OSWALD the lemonade in the bar was EVARISTO RODRIGUEZ and not RUPERTO PENA. BRINGUIER also furnished copy of a letter he wrote to the Student Revolutionary Directorate, Miami, Florida on 11/27/63 which letter is set forth. On 6/9/64 OREST PENA, also known as ORESTES PENA, advised that sometime prior to the assassination of President KENNEDY, he was in his bar when the bartender told him a customer wanted some lemonade. PENA states he did not personally observe the person who ordered the lemonade and

Synopsis Continued:

therefore could not state if this person was identical to LEE HARVEY OSWALD. PENA states he never told anyone including CARLOS BRINGUIER that OSWALD had been in the Habana Bar and he had no information that the FBI was ever looking for a Mexican who had patronized his bar. PENA said he recalled that on one occasion which could have been in 1963, two Latin-appearing individuals were in his bar when he became involved in an argument with them over some bongo drums in the bar.

- P -

DETAILS:

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 6/4/64

1

ORESTES PENA, owner, Habana Bar, 117 Decatur, was contacted at his place of business and he was advised that at the request of the Warren Commission, he was being contacted to seek information he may have that may have a relationship to the investigation of the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY. Mr. PENA declined to answer any questions regarding any matter outside of the presence of his attorney. He explained that there were too many Government Agents calling on him from time to time in connection with various official investigations, which he did not further identify. At this point the interview was terminated.

On 6/3/64 at New Orleans, La. File # NO 100-16601

by SAs WARREN C. deBRUEYS and STEPHEN M. CALLENDER /dmm 4 Date dictated 6/3/64

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 6/4/64

1

In accordance with arrangements made on June 3, 1964, CARLOS BRINGUIER appeared at the New Orleans Office and furnished the following information in response to inquiry:

CARLOS BRINGUIER advised that he presently resides at 501 Adele Street, Apartment F, in New Orleans, La. BRINGUIER related that the first person connected with the Habana Bar, 117 Decatur Street, with whom he talked after the assassination of President KENNEDY was ORESTES PENA, the owner of the Habana Bar. According to BRINGUIER, his conversation with PENA took place on the day after the assassination of President KENNEDY or on some day prior to November 27, 1963. ORESTES PENA related to BRINGUIER that LEE HARVEY OSWALD had been in the Habana Bar prior to the assassination of President Kennedy. BRINGUIER states that ORESTES PENA did not furnish either the exact date or the approximate date when OSWALD had been in the Habana Bar. PENA related to BRINGUIER that OSWALD was with another person who "looked" Latin. PENA mentioned to BRINGUIER that OSWALD had ordered a lemonade from EVARISTO RODRIGUEZ, the bartender at the Habana Bar, and that OSWALD argued about the price of the lemonade with EVARISTO RODRIGUEZ. It was BRINGUIER's recollection that ORESTES PENA had stated that OSWALD said the owner of the bar had been a "Cuban capitalistic." BRINGUIER said that PENA also mentioned that after OSWALD ordered the lemonade, he became sick and began vomiting, then went outside on the sidewalk, where he continued to vomit. W.N.Orleans, La.

BRINGUIER stated that he was not sure but believed it was ORESTES PENA who told him that OSWALD had been in the Habana Bar approximately on the same date when BRINGUIER had trouble with OSWALD on the street in New Orleans. BRINGUIER specifically stated that the date on which he had an altercation with OSWALD on Canal Street was August 9, 1963.

According to BRINGUIER, his recollection is that it was either ORESTES PENA or EVARISTO RODRIGUEZ who had told him that the man who was with OSWALD in the Habana

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On 6/4/64 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 100-16601

by SAs STEPHEN M. CALLENDER and WARREN C. deBRUEYS /lyc Date dictated 6/4/64

Bar had admitted to being a Mexican.

According to BRINGUIER, he, BRINGUIER, had occasion, shortly after his conversation with ORESTES, to talk to EVARISTO RODRIGUEZ and EVARISTO RODRIGUEZ furnished him the same information regarding OSWALD's alleged visit to the Habana Bar as did ORESTES PENA.

Either on the same date or on the day following his conversation with EVARISTO RODRIGUEZ, RUPERTO PENA, brother of ORESTES PENA, came into CARLOS BRINGUIER's store located at 107 Decatur Street in New Orleans. BRINGUIER states the conversation eventually had to do with the assassination of President KENNEDY and the question of LEE HARVEY OSWALD having previously been in the Habana Bar. BRINGUIER related that RUPERTO said that the man who accompanied OSWALD to the Habana Bar in the past, or possibly he could have said that the Mexican who was with OSWALD in the Habana Bar, was identical with one of the two men whom RUPERTO PENA had seen pass in an automobile in front of the Habana Bar and about both of whom RUPERTO PENA had previously talked to BRINGUIER. According to BRINGUIER, these two men were the persons who had been in the Habana Bar previously and whom PENA said were either pro-communist or pro-CASTRO.

BRINGUIER stated that as an explanation for this last statement attributed to RUPERTO PENA, he should mention that sometime between August 15 and August 30, 1963, RUPERTO PENA came to his store and asked him to call the FBI. BRINGUIER recalls that at that time RUPERTO either said he had seen "two Latins," or possibly had said "two Mexicans," pass in a car in front of the Habana Bar. It was BRINGUIER's statement that RUPERTO had explained that the FBI had asked RUPERTO to call the FBI if he saw those two persons again. BRINGUIER said he had understood RUPERTO PENA to say that the FBI had been in the Habana Bar previously looking for these two people. However, BRINGUIER admitted it is possible he may have misunderstood RUPERTO PENA in that regard.

In response to RUPERTO PENA's request, BRINGUIER said he called the FBI by telephone and spoke to someone at the FBI office.

BRINGUIER said that the party who answered the telephone was informed that the caller was calling on behalf of the owner of the Habana Bar on Decatur Street. BRINGUIER also explained in this telephone call that the person who had asked him to call did not speak English but that this person had said the FBI should be contacted if the two men in question were seen again. BRINGUIER said he related to the party who answered the telephone at the FBI that RUPERTO PENA had just told him he had seen the same two men pass in a car in front of the Habana Bar. BRINGUIER recalls he explained that he had no idea what the matter was all about, but did relate that RUPERTO PENA had said these two men were either pro-CASTRO or pro-communist.

By way of explanation, CARLOS BRINGUIER remarked it was entirely possible that the emotional excitement created by President KENNEDY's assassination may have caused RUPERTO PENA to feel he had some knowledge of the persons possibly involved and may have declared unthinkingly that the man who was with OSWALD in the Habana Bar was identical with one of the two men concerning whom BRINGUIER called the FBI at RUPERTO PENA's request between August 15 and 30, 1963. BRINGUIER admitted he did not know why RUPERTO PENA had made such a statement but persists that RUPERTO PENA did make such a statement to him after the assassination of President KENNEDY and prior to November 27, 1963.

BRINGUIER said he knows it was sometime between August 15 and 30, 1963, when RUPERTO PENA asked him to call the FBI about the two men he had seen in front of the bar because RUPERTO told him after the assassination of President KENNEDY that it was between those dates that he had asked BRINGUIER to call the FBI. RUPERTO allegedly told BRINGUIER after the assassination that he knew the dates were correct because RUPERTO recalled he was in charge of the Habana Bar while his brother, ORESTES PENA, was on vacation and that this incident occurred during such period. BRINGUIER said that ORESTES PENA allegedly was out of the United States and was believed to have been in Brazil during the period August 15 through August 30, 1963.

FOUNDATION
courtesy THE AARC

BRINGUIER advised that in his deposition to an investigator of the Warren Commission, he gave the name of the brother of the owner of the Habana Bar as RUPERTO PENA. He stated that that statement was correct. However, he did want to clarify that RUPERTO PENA was not the one who had said he saw OSWALD in the Habana Bar. BRINGUIER said he meant to say that the person who saw OSWALD in the Habana Bar and the person who served OSWALD lemonade was EVARISTO RODRIGUEZ, the bartender in the Habana Bar.

BRINGUIER said he also wished to clarify another point. He explained that after the assassination of President KENNEDY, he did not call the FBI office to advise them that OSWALD allegedly had been in the Habana Bar prior to the assassination but did furnish this information to the U. S. Secret Service office in New Orleans.

Y FERI

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 6/4/64

1

CARLOS BRINGUIER furnished a copy of a letter written in the Spanish language, a translation of which is set forth below. He mentioned that this is the letter he referred to on April 8, 1964 at New Orleans, Louisiana, in a deposition to Mr. WESLEY LIEBLER of the President's Commission on the Assassinatiop of President JOHN F. KENNEDY. In his deposition, he mentioned that he had reported to the Secret Service in New Orleans that OSWALD had been in the Habana Bar, 117 Decatur Street, sometime prior to the assassination of President KENNEDY. While giving his deposition, he referred to the below-quoted letter as a reminder of the fact that he had given such information to Secret Service regarding a man who had worked at Pap's Supermarket.

The following is a translation of a copy of BRINGUIER's letter by SA WARREN C. deBRUEYS of the New Orleans Office:

"New Orleans, November 27, 1963

"Mr. Jose Antonio Lanuza
American Matters
Student Revolutionary Directorate
Miami, Florida

"Dear Jose Antonio:

"I am enclosing a page of the Times Picayune newspaper in which there is a picture of the 'Guidebook for Marines.' I am also attaching a photostat of part of a printed matter that I delivered on the night of August 21 instant to the Times Picayune, New Orleans States-Item, UPI, WDSU-Radio, WWL-TV, who unfortunately did not publish same at that time and I tell you, unfortunately, because you will observe that this Delegate requested at that time that American citizens write their Congressmen in order that a complete investigation be opened on Lee H. Oswald, a confessed Marxist; perhaps if that had been published, John F. Kennedy would still be alive today.

On 6/4/64 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 100-16601

by SAs WARREN C. deBRUEYS AND STEPHEN M. CALLENDER /lyc 9 Date dictated 6/4/64

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"Up to the present time I have not been able to obtain a photostat of the pamphlet bearing the name 'A. J. Hidell' but I will continue trying to acquire one.

"Here are some loose things I have heard mentioned: The police here were looking for a certain 'Clay Bertrand' who is a pervert. They say Ruby also is a pervert. One of these individuals that was distributing handbills with Oswald has a face that appears to me to indicate that he is also a pervert. (If we follow that logic we would also have to think that Raul is the one that is behind all this 'joke'.) I advised Secret Service that one of those who was distributing handbills with Oswald was working in Pap's Supermarket located on Mirabeau Avenue and who, last year, had attended Delgado Trade School. He mentioned that his name might possibly be Charles and that he regularly got out of the bus at Paris Avenue and Filmore Street. I am given to understand that this was correct but I have learned nothing more. I have given them other information, for example, that Oswald was, on one occasion after his difficulty with me, in the Habana Bar, which is just two doors from my store. Oswald asked for a lemonade and when they collected for it he said that surely the owner had to be a Cuban capitalist. On that occasion Oswald was accompanied by a Mexican. After that the Mexican returned with another Mexican to the Habana Bar. The FBI was making inquiries for them and left word that if they saw them again, to call there. A few days later the brother of the owner of the Habana Bar appeared and asked me to call the FBI because he had seen the two Mexicans in an automobile and he had noted the license number but not the state. I called the FBI on that occasion and gave them the information by telephone. This occurred between August 15 and August 30, 1963 approximately. A certain person surmises (but this is just a presumption) that the tourist delegate of the Mexican Government here should know something, pointing out that this individual is a Mexican and the one who had been in the Habana Bar was a Mexican; also the delegate travels to Mexico and from there to Havana (the motive is not known) and added to all this the delegate is a pervert. Speculating on these things one learns that the delegate is a friend of a Cuban (also a pervert) who is called Luis E. Jimenez. This

Jimenez is also a friend of another Cuban known as Leonardo Silva. This Silva was chief of something in the Zapata Swamp under the orders of Che (Translator's note - Che is undoubtedly Che Guevara of the Cuban Regime) until after the Bay of Pigs (Invasion). He speaks some Russian and some weeks ago told me he had been thinking about taking a trip to Mexico. As you will note, the majority of these things are suppositions and speculations.

"Well, Jose Antonio give my regards to all and receive an embrace from your friend,

"Carlos Bringuier
New Orleans"

Mr. BRINGUIER related that he made available contents of the above-translated letter with the provision that sections of the letter referring to individuals that he has suspected as being "perverts" would not be divulged to any public sources and that that section be limited for the use of the Warren Commission and the FBI only. He explained further that he did not want any of his speculative statements to be revealed publicly but had no objection to the contents of the first two paragraphs and the part regarding the person referred to as CHARLES being revealed to public sources.

Mr. BRINGUIER was able to describe the Mexican tourist delegate in New Orleans as a white male, in his late 30's, approximately 5'9" tall, 164 pounds, with light-colored hair, who dresses neatly. BRINGUIER explained he has talked to the Mexican tourist delegate in New Orleans on various occasions during the last four months or so and states that on one occasion, the Mexican tourist delegate mentioned that he had been to Cuba. He does not know whether the Mexican tourist delegate told him this a month or four months ago nor does he know when the Mexican tourist delegate was in Cuba, that is to say, whether it was recently or quite some time ago.

BRINGUIER did recall that in one of his conversations with the Mexican tourist delegate, the latter did

say that he could go to Mexico inasmuch as Mexico and Cuba maintain friendly relations, one with the other. BRINGUIER also recalls the Mexican tourist delegate mentioned on one occasion that he could get people out of Cuba. BRINGUIER then recalled there was a rumor that LEONARDO SILVA, referred to in the above-translated letter, was allegedly planning to go with the Mexican tourist delegate to Mexico some time ago so that the Mexican tourist delegate could go to Cuba to get LEONARDO SILVA's sister out of Cuba. BRINGUIER does not know if there was any truth to the rumor but states he does know that LEONARDO SILVA and the Mexican tourist delegate are back in New Orleans from an alleged trip to Mexico and LEONARDO SILVA's sister is still in Cuba.

BRINGUIER remarked that ORLANDO PIEDRA, who was formerly head of the Federal Police in Cuba under the Regime of FULGENCIO BATISTA, has told BRINGUIER that he feels quite certain that the Mexican tourist delegate is "OK". BRINGUIER states this meant that in ORLANDO PIEDRA's opinion, the Mexican tourist delegate is not pro-CASTRO.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-21-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date June 12, 1964

1

ORESTES PENA, owner, Habana Bar, 117 Decatur Street, was contacted at his place of business and advised that interviewing agents were willing to interview him in the presence of his attorney.

PENA then stated he wanted a letter directed to him setting forth the date, time and place of the proposed interview so that he could furnish this letter to his attorney. It was suggested to PENA that he set the date of interview to avoid the possibility of repeated contacts of him at his place of business to agree upon a date, time and place. However, he was insistent that interviewing agents, in the letter to him, state the date, time and place of interview. He had no suggestion to make as to the date, time and place. Inquiry was made of PENA as to the identity of his attorney, whereupon he advised he had four attorneys and he declined to furnish the names of any of them. At this point the interview was terminated.

On 6/5/64 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 100-16601

by SAs WARREN C. deBRUEYS and STEPHEN M. CALLENDER /lyc Date dictated 6/9/64

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 6/9/64

Mr. OREST PENA, owner of the Habana Bar, 117 Decatur Street, New Orleans, appeared at the New Orleans Office with his attorney, JOHN D. TAMBERELLA, whose address is 219 Carondelet, Suite 408, New Orleans, La. Mr. OREST PENA, through his attorney, stated he would be happy to respond to questions put to him.

Mr. PENA advised that sometime prior to the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY, perhaps five or six months prior thereto, or possibly as few as two or three months prior thereto, when he was at his bar, his bartender, EVARISTO RODRIGUEZ, came to where he was seated and spoke to him. As best PENA could recall, EVARISTO RODRIGUEZ told him that a customer wanted a lemonade, which PENA claims they do not normally serve at the Habana Bar. PENA claims he told EVARISTO to fix the lemonade with water, lemon, ice and sugar and to charge the customer 25¢.

In response to inquiry, PENA said he did not personally observe the person who ordered the lemonade or the person or persons who had accompanied the individual who had ordered the lemonade. He did believe that the person who ordered the lemonade and the person or person accompanying him were either at the bar or at a table near the bar. Hence, he could not at this time or at any time say whether or not the person who ordered the lemonade or the person or persons accompanying the latter were identical with LEE HARVEY OSWALD. OREST PENA then explained he does not recall exactly where he was in the bar at the time EVARISTO RODRIGUEZ came to him to inquire about the lemonade. He does recall, however, that after EVARISTO RODRIGUEZ had prepared and delivered the lemonade that he heard either the party who had ordered it or the person or persons with that party complain that the price was too much. He does not now recall whether the complaint was in regard to the lemonade or possibly a tequila that was allegedly ordered by the same customers. He did state, however, that he thinks EVARISTO RODRIGUEZ came to him and told him these persons were complaining about the price.

OREST PENA then stated that he has no other personal knowledge about this incident and he reiterated that he would not be able to recall the person who ordered

On 6/9/64 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # 100-16601

by SA's WARREN C. DE BRUEYS and /dmk Date dictated 6/9/64
ERNEST C. WALL, JR.

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the lemonade or the person or persons who accompanied the latter if he were ever to see them again.

OREST PENA specifically stated he never told anyone, including CARLOS BRINGUIER, that OSWALD had been in the Habana Bar with a Mexican prior to the assassination of President KENNEDY. He also said he never heard his brother, RUPERTO PENA, say that OSWALD had been in the bar with a Mexican. He also stated he had no information that the FBI was ever looking for a Mexican who had patronized his bar. He stated the only thing he did recall regarding a Mexican was that on one occasion two Latins who were in his bar, had asked him why his bongo drums were chained to a post in the bar. PENA claimed he told them that if he did not chain them someone would steal them. PENA claims that these two men made comments to the effect they were surprised that in a democratic country such as this it was necessary to chain the bongos. PENA said he then inquired where they came from and they allegedly said they were from Mexico. PENA said he then became angry and told them that a person could not even leave his car and get a drink in Mexico without someone stealing the four wheels from the car. PENA claims the Mexicans got angry and left. He stated, however, that this incident had no connection with the individuals who were in his bar, ordered lemonade and had later complained about the price they were charged.

PENA does not recall specifically when it was that these two persons who claimed they were from Mexico were in his bar. He said it could have been sometime last year (1963). He said that several days after these two persons were in the bar, his brother, RUPERTO PENA, had come to him and said that the same two men who had given OREST PENA some trouble had come back to the bar on another occasion. PENA explained, however, that here again there was no connection between these two persons and the person or persons who had ordered a lemonade, as previously described. He also said that his bartender, EVARISTO RODRIGUEZ, was not in the bar when these two

persons who were from Mexico were there. Also he never mentioned to anyone that the FBI was interested or inquiring about either one or both of these two persons nor had he made any such statement to anyone.

OREST PENA then remarked he wished to state that his brother, RUPERTO PENA, was not present in the Habana Bar when the party ordered the lemonade as previously set forth.

OREST PENA was then shown a photograph depicting LEE HARVEY OSWALD distributing handbills in front of the International Trade Mart in New Orleans which photograph reflects other persons standing in the same area. OREST PENA studied this photograph and advised that the only person whom he recognized in the photograph was LEE HARVEY OSWALD. He then stated the only reason he was able to recognize OSWALD was because he had seen OSWALD's picture in the news media so often after the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY.

Inquiry was made of OREST PENA concerning the dates that he was out of the country in 1963 and he advised that while he did not recall the dates he did recall that he was in Puerto Rico and the Dominican Republic on vacation in 1963 and that he would check his passport for the exact dates. Cuba

In response to inquiry PENA furnished the following background and descriptive data of himself:

Name — OREST PENA, also known as Orestes Farnicio Pena-Alfonso (PENA explained that when he was naturalized his name was legally changed from Orestes Farnicio Pena-Alfonso to Orest Pena)

Race	White
Sex	Male
Height	5'8"
Weight	140 pounds
Citizenship	Naturalized in New York City approximately in 1954 or 1955
Date of Birth	8/15/23
Place of Birth	Colon, Matanzas, Cuba
Marital Status	Single, twice married and divorced. First wife was from the Dominican Republic and they were married in New York. Second wife MERCEDES PAEZ a Nicaraguan National, whom he divorced in Mexico and who he believes is still living in New Orleans.
Brothers	RUPERTO PENA, 117 Decatur Street, New Orleans, Louisiana ANDRES PENA, who owns the Las Americas Bar, 407 Decatur Street, where he resides. He is allegedly a U. S. citizen.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 6/9/64

Mr. JOHN D. TAMBERELLA, 219 Carondelet, Suite 408 (telephone number JA 2-4148), attorney for OREST PENA, owner of the Habana Bar, 117 Decatur Street, New Orleans, advised by telephone as follows:

He stated OREST PENA had just informed him that PENA had departed the USA for Puerto Rico on August 8, 1963 and had returned to this country from the Dominican Republic on August 23, 1963.

On 6/9/64 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # 100-16601

by SA WARREN C. DE BRUEYS /dmk Date dictated 6/9/64

FD-302 (Rev. 3-1-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date June 18, 1964

1 Mr. JOHN D. TAMBERELLA, 219 Carondelet, Suite 408, (telephone number JAckson 2-4148), Attorney for OREST PENA, Owner of the Habana Bar, 117 Decatur Street, New Orleans, was contacted by telephone at approximately 6:45 PM. Mr. TAMBERELLA was advised that there were some points in OREST PENA's interview of June 9, 1964 which needed to be clarified. Mr. TAMBERELLA was advised that Mr. PENA had made a statement on December 5, 1963 to FBI Agents at New Orleans which appeared to be contradictory to his statement made to FBI Agents on June 9, 1964. Mr. TAMBERELLA was also advised that the interviewing Agent would like to review Mr. PENA's passport for possible confirmation of dates on which PENA departed the United States in August, 1963, as well as the date of his return to the United States of America in August, 1963.

Mr. TAMBERELLA advised that he did not think it would be possible to arrange for an interview of Mr. PENA by FBI Agents in his presence prior to June 19, 1964. He explained that he would be in court every day until June 19, 1964.

Mr. TAMBERELLA was advised that it would be convenient for FBI Agents to interview him at any time during any day, morning, afternoon, or evening, at the convenience of Mr. TAMBERELLA and Mr. PENA.

Mr. TAMBERELLA advised that he would attempt to contact Mr. PENA on the evening of June 16, 1964 and if he were unsuccessful he would attempt to contact Mr. PENA on June 17 and would advise SA WARREN C. DE BRUEYS of the results of his contact with Mr. PENA.

On 6/16/64 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 100-16601

by SA WARREN C. DE BRUEYS :jas Date dictated 6/18/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date June 18, 1964

1 As no call was received from Mr. JOHN D. TAMBERELLA, Attorney for OREST PENA, on this date, a call was placed to Mr. TAMBERELLA's home by telephone at approximately 8:30 PM, June 17, 1964. The party who answered the telephone advised that Mr. TAMBERELLA had left a message to the effect that he had been unable to reach Mr. PENA during the day of June 17, 1964 and would attempt to contact Mr. PENA on June 18, 1964.

On 6/17/64 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 100-16601

by SA WARREN C. DE BRUEYS :jas Date dictated 6/18/64

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NO 100-16601
SMC:lyc

In an effort to verify CARLOS BRINGUIER's alleged telephone call to the New Orleans Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation between August 15-30, 1963, all pertinent files were reviewed, however, no record of any such call could be located.

In addition, all references contained in the New Orleans files of the FBI relating to CARLOS BRINGUIER, the Habana Bar, ORESTES PENA and EVARISTO RODRIGUEZ were reviewed, however, no record of any such call could be located.

The records of the New Orleans Office of the FBI contained no information identifiable with RUPERTO PENA.

FD-302 (Rev. 1 25-39)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date June 18, 1964

1 Mr. JOHN D. TAMBERELLA, 219 Carondelet, Suite 408, (telephone number JAckson 2-4148), Attorney for OREST PENA, Owner of the Habana Bar, 117 Decatur Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, was contacted by telephone at his office at approximately 1:08 PM, June 18, 1964.

Mr. TAMBERELLA advised that he had contacted Mr. OREST PENA, his client, and had advised Mr. PENA of the desires of FBI Agents to reinterview him concerning apparent conflict between information furnished by PENA June 9, 1964 and that which he had furnished to Agents on December 5, 1963. Mr. TAMBERELLA advised that Mr. PENA told him that he did not care to engage in any additional interviews with the Agents of any Government agencies, and that the only way he would be willing to be interviewed would be in response to a subpoena from the Warren Commission. Mr. TAMBERELLA explained that Mr. PENA said he was tired of being interviewed by numerous Government agencies.

It was pointed out to Mr. TAMBERELLA that there were only two points that needed to be clarified by Mr. PENA. It was explained to him that OREST PENA had told FBI Agents DONALD C. STEINMEYER and ROBERT E. LOGAN on December 5, 1963 that LEE HARVEY OSWALD and another man, either Mexican or Cuban, came into his bar sometime during the summer of 1963. Mr. TAMBERELLA also was reminded that on June 9, 1964, in the presence of Mr. TAMBERELLA, Mr. PENA had said specifically that he never told anyone, including CARLOS BRINGUIER, that OSWALD had been in the Habana Bar with a Mexican prior to the assassination of President KENNEDY. Mr. TAMBERELLA stated that he did not feel that this latter statement was contradictory to the former in that it was TAMBERELLA's appreciation that PENA meant that he had not told any "lay people" (that is other than a law enforcement officer such as the FBI) that OSWALD had been in the Habana Bar with a Mexican prior to the assassination of President KENNEDY. Mr. TAMBERELLA stated that it was his appreciation that Mr. PENA had explained all details regarding the alleged visit to the Habana Bar of OSWALD when PENA was interviewed on June 9, 1964.

Mr. TAMBERELLA was asked if he would be willing, nevertheless, to recontact PENA and ascertain if he were

On 6/18/64 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 100-16601

by SA WARREN C. DE BRUEYS :jas Date dictated 6/18/64

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willing to clarify the apparent discrepancy between his statement made on December 5, 1963 to FBI Agents, namely: ".:. that LEE HARVEY OSWALD and another man, either Mexican or Cuban, came into his bar sometime during the summer of 1963." and the statement made by him on June 9, 1964 to FBI Agents in the presence of Attorney TAMBERELLA, namely, "... he never told anyone, including CARLOS BRINGUIER, that OSWALD had been in the Habana Bar with a Mexican prior to the assassination of President KENNEDY."

Mr. TAMBERELLA stated that he would endeavor to contact PENA on June 18, 1964 or June 19, 1964, and determine if PENA is willing to at least clarify the above apparent discrepancy.

It was suggested to Mr. TAMBERELLA that perhaps FBI Agents could put this question to Mr. PENA directly. Mr. TAMBERELLA stated that Mr. PENA said he did not want to speak to FBI Agents and that he, TAMBERELLA, would object to attempts being made by FBI Agents to contact PENA directly.

Mr. TAMBERELLA was requested to ask Mr. PENA again to make available his passport for perusal by FBI Agents in order that the dates of his foreign travel may be determined as those dates, particularly travel in August, 1963, are pertinent to the investigation concerning the time when the party believed to be OSWALD was allegedly in the Habana Bar. Mr. TAMBERELLA stated that there would be no point in his recontacting PENA regarding this, as PENA was very firm in his statement that when he, PENA, was traveling abroad, his passport was reviewed by Immigration and Naturalization Service both at the time of his departure and at the time of his return to the United States from abroad, at which times his passport was found to be in order. He stated that PENA was unwilling to make his passport available for review by FBI Agents whatever the reason may be.

Mr. TAMBERELLA then stated that he would contact Mr. PENA on June 18 or June 19 as stated previously, and that he would advise SA WARREN C. DE BRUEYS of the results of his request made to Mr. PENA at the latest by June 19, 1964.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date June 19, 1964

1 Mr. JOHN D. TAMBERELLA, 219 Carondelet, Suite 408, (telephone number JAckson 2-4148), Attorney for OREST PENA, Owner of the Habana Bar, 117 Decatur Street, New Orleans, was contacted by telephone at approximately 3:00 PM on June 19, 1964. Mr. TAMBERELLA related that he had contacted Mr. PENA and had asked him if he would be willing to clarify apparent contradictions in PENA's statements made on December 5, 1963 and June 9, 1964 to FBI Agents. TAMBERELLA said that PENA declined to discuss the matter any further with FBI Agents.

On 6/19/64 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 100-16601

by SA WARREN C. DE BRUEYS :jas Date dictated 6/19/64

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0-43 (Rev. 2-14-61)

105-82555

Invoice of Contents from
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Date 6/17/64

Case References

Consigned to: SAC, Dallas (100-10461)

716377

List of Contents 6/17/64

Items 353, 371, 372, 374 through 379, B-Cyp B-17 and B-18

Registered Mail

Document
Electronics
Physics-Chemistry
LFPS

JUN 18 1964 COMM-FBI

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS: Mail Room, place date of shipment and registry number; Shipping Room, show date of shipment, bill of lading number and initial this invoice; then return it to section checked in column at right. After this checked section has been initialed, invoice should be placed in administrative file.

4 JUN 19 1964

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555) DATE: 5/19/64
ATTN: FBI LABORATORY (#D-4381191)

FROM : LEGAT, MEXICO CITY (105-3702) (P)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

ENCLOSURE:

One pad of forms numbered 11851 through 11900 with carbon copies of various passenger reservations and ticket sales lists of the Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, office of the "Servicios Unidos Autobuses Blancos Flecha Roja, S. A. de C. V." (The Unified Services of White Autobuses Red Arrow, Incorporated), commonly referred to as the Flecha Roja bus line, recording names of passengers who were scheduled to board various Flecha Roja buses at Monterrey. Included in this pad of forms under No. 11889 is a carbon copy of the passenger list or manifest for Flecha Roja bus No. 516, which departed Monterrey at 7:30 PM, 9/26/63, which records the names of passengers who were scheduled to board that bus at Monterrey.

REFERENCES:

Mexico City letter and letterhead memorandum dated 5/5/64.

Bureau cable No. 87 dated 5/13/64, requesting Mexico City locate all passenger lists of Flecha Roja bus No. 516, which traveled from Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, Mexico, to Mexico City 9/26-27/63.

BACKGROUND DATA:

Investigation has revealed that LEE HARVEY OSWALD, upon entry to Mexico at Nuevo Laredo, 9/26/63, traveled on

REC 8
RECORDED
2 MAY 22 1964

7 - Bureau (Enc. - 1)
(1 - Liaison Section)
(2 - Dallas, 100-10461)
(1 - San Antonio, 105-2909) (Info)
- 1 - Mexico City
HJP:eim
(8)

MC 105-3702

Flecha Roja bus No. 516, which departed Nuevo Laredo at 2:00 PM, 9/26/63, with stops scheduled en route to Mexico City at Sabinas Hidalgo, Nuevo Leon and Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, arriving in Mexico City about 10:00 AM, 9/27/63. Co-drivers of this bus were determined to be ROBERTO MORALES and ERNESTO HERNANDEZ. HERNANDEZ worked as a co-driver on this trip, replacing ALFREDO GARCIA CERVANTES, who normally travels as MORALES' co-driver.

Investigation has revealed that the complete passenger list or manifest for the above-mentioned bus trip actually is made up of three lists as follows:

(1) Passenger and reservations manifest listing persons scheduled to board the bus at Nuevo Laredo.

(2) List of persons scheduled to board the bus at Sabinas Hidalgo.

(3) List of persons scheduled to board the bus at Monterrey.

Inquiry has disclosed that the originals of each of the above-described passenger manifests were carried by the bus driver to the Mexico City terminal of the Flecha Roja line in accordance with the established procedure of the company and the duplicate or carbon copies of the manifests remained in the files of the issuing office.

Efforts to obtain the original passenger manifests in question have been unsuccessful, to date, as the manifests apparently were taken from the Flecha Roja bus terminal in Mexico City by investigators of the Mexican government shortly after the assassination of President KENNEDY. Efforts are continuing to locate those lists.

In this connection, on 5/6/64, [redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, obtained from TESIFONTE LAZCANO, Manager of the Flecha Roja bus line, Colon 314 Pte., Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, the pad of forms which is the enclosure to this communication. Included in this pad of forms, which was furnished by [redacted] to SA JOSEPH S. LEO, is a carbon copy of the passenger list for bus No. 516, which

departed Monterrey at 7:30 PM on 9/26/63 bound for Mexico City. The carbon copy of this list bears No. 11889 in the enclosure. This list covers only passengers scheduled to board at Monterrey. [redacted] advised that LAZCANO requested the pad be returned to him after it has been reviewed and analyzed.

The pertinent information recorded on the above-mentioned carbon copy of the passenger list for bus No. 516 is handwritten, the names are not complete, and portions of it are not legible. The following constitutes an effort to reproduce as closely as possible the information on this list:

Ticket No.	Seat No.	Name of Passenger	Destination	Cost
791	8		Mexico (meaning Mexico, D. F.)	Appears to be 57.70 pesos
0740	13	(Appears to be)	Mexico	57.70
0743	14	JESUS RODRIGUEZ	"	57.70
0701	15	(Appears to be)	Mexico	57.70
0246	16	TERESA MEJIA	"	29.75
0256	17	Sra. SANCHEZ	Mexico	29.75
0261	18	"	"	29.75
0718	19	"	"	57.70
0714	20	(Appears to be) PETRA ACOSTA	Mexico	57.70
3465	21	Illegible	Mexico	57.70
3466	22	Illegible	Mexico	
0776	23	MIGUEL GLSARE (?)	Mexico	57.70
0773	24	JUAN, last name appears to be MONTEMAYOR or MANDRAGON	Mexico	57.70

MC 105-3702

Ticket No.	Seat No.	Name of Passenger	Destination	Cost
0765	25	Appears to be MIGUEL, last name illegible	Mexico	57.70
0781	26	Name is illegible		57.70
Illegible	27	Name is illegible	Mexico	
	28	BRISENO	Mexico	
Illegible	29	BRISENO	Mexico	
	30	BRISENO	Mexico	
0787	31	Illegible	Mexico	57.70
0775	32	Appears to be VIRGINIA GUTIERREZ	Mexico	57.70
0794	33	LIDRA (?)		
0795	34	LIDRA (?)		
0780	35	Illegible	Mexico	57.70
0783	36	Possibly SANCHEZ	Mexico	57.70
0779	37	Possibley EPIGMANIO, last name illegible	Mexico	57.70
0784 0785	38 39	(Appears to be) ISABEL DE, last name illegible	Mexico "	57.70 57.70
0788 0780	40 40	(Appears to be) JUAN OVALLE	Mexico "	57.70

At the bottom, printed in Spanish, are the following pertinent cations. The underlined portions are blanks which had been completed by handwriting:

MC 105-3702

Illegible (Apparently signature of bus operator)	(Signature apparently of ROSALINDA HERNANDEZ)	
Received Operator	Dispatcher	Cashier

It is noted that seats No. 1 through No. 7 and seats No. 9 through No. 12 on the above-described passenger manifest are blank.

At the top, right-hand corner of the manifest appears the Number 11889. Also printed at the top in Spanish appears the name of the bus line, "The Unified Services of White Autobuses, Red Arrow" ---- "Monterrey Office" ---- "Ticket Sales."

The following headings are printed in Spanish at the top of the manifest, the underlined portions being blanks which had been completed in handwriting:

Arrival _____ Hrs. Departure 19:30 Hrs.

For Bus 516 Date 9/26

Operators	
Roberto Morales	(Probably) Ernesto Hdz. Alfredo Garcia *

* The name ALFREDO GARCIA has a line drawn through it as indicated and the name ERNESTO HDZ. is inserted above it as indicated.

Ticket Book from No. 3146 To No. 3200

The above described passenger list is not being submitted in a letterhead memorandum at this time, pending receipt of results of the requested examination of the enclosure to this communication.

COPIES:

An extra copy of this communication is being designated for the information of the San Antonio Office, which

has conducted extensive investigation in the past related to material contained in this communication.

REQUEST OF THE BUREAU:

It is requested that the Laboratory examine the carbon copy of the passenger list which bears No. 11889 in the enclosure in an effort to more clearly establish the context of the handwriting appearing thereon, particularly with regard to the names of the passengers, furnishing a report of the results to the Mexico City Office.

It is also requested that the enclosure to this communication be returned to the Mexico City Office following the requested examination in order that it can be returned to TESIFONTE LAZCANO, Manager of the Flecha Roja bus line at Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, in accordance with his request that it be returned to him..

L E A D:

MEXICO CITY

At Mexico, D. F.

Will continue to vigorously and immediately handle all investigation growing out of leads in this case and report results promptly.

SENSTUDY 75

NOTATIONS HEREIN ACCOUNT FOR ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY OF THIS DOCUMENT TO SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE (SSC) AND/OR HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE (HSC) ON INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES.

IMPORTANT NOTE: FORM IN WHICH ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY WAS MADE MAY BE DIFFERENT THAN AS REPRESENTED BY THIS DOCUMENT IN THAT CERTAIN EXCISIONS MAY HAVE BEEN MADE. FOR ACCESS/DELIVERY FORM, SEE BUFILE (S) 62-116395 (SSC), 62-116464 (HSC).

SSC 62-116395-1380 HSC

ACC.		DATE	ACC		DATE
DEL.	/	DATE 1/30/76	DEL.		DATE

MISC.: DOCUMENTS FURNISHED TO SSC RE MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., WERE ALSO FURNISHED TO ESTATE OF KING THROUGH THE DEPT. AS INDICATED BELOW FOR INSTANT DOCUMENT, DATE DENOTING DELIVERY TO DEPT. SEE BUFILE 100-106670 FOR FORM IN WHICH FURNISHED.

_____ TO DEPT.

7-44 (Rev. 2-18-63)

SAC, Legat, Mexico City (105-3702)

REC 83 4096

Director, FBI (105-82555)

EX-103

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

May 28, 1964

REGISTERED MAIL

Attached is the translation which you requested by letter dated 5/19/64.

The contents thereof, where pertinent, must be reported under appropriate captions and afforded whatever investigative attention is necessary.

Disposition of the foreign language material submitted in this connection is set forth below:

The foreign language material is being retained in bufiles.

1 - Dallas (100-10461) w/ Enclosure
1 - San Antonio (105-2000) w/ Enclosure
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Attn.: Mr. Branigan, sent direct with enclosure)
1 - Foreign Liaison Unit, sent direct without enclosure (route through for review)

Enc. (2)

RAV:amm
(8)

ENCLOSURE
JUN 3 0 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

JUN 1 - 1964
NAILED
COMM-FBI

TRANSLATION FROM SPANISH

(In addition to a translation, the following is an effort to reconstruct the original text by using the submitted information as well as the best suggested choice by Bureau Translators. In order not to clutter the text, no entries have been "designated questionable" even though some are extremely doubtful because of the nature of the foreign language material and the unexecuted portions thereof.)

"White Buses"
Unified Services
Red Arrow

Monterrey Office
to Mexico
Ticket Sales

No. 11889

Arrival .... hrs.
For Car 516

Departure 15:30 hrs.
Date 9/26

Operators

Roberto Morales

Ernesto Hdz.
Alfredo-Garcia

Ticket book from No. 3146 to No. 3200

Ticket No.	Seat No.	Name	Destination	Amount
	1			
	2			
	3			
	4			
	5			
	6			
	7			
791	8		Mexico	17.20
	9			
	10			
	11			
	12			
0740	13	Jesus	Mexico	57.70
0743	14	Rodriguez	-	57.70
0701	15	Teresa	Mexico	57.70
0246	16	Mejia	-	29.75

TRANSLATED BY:
RAFFAELE A. VACCARI: amm
May 26, 1964

0256	17s	Mrs. Sanchez	- %	29.75
0261	18s	- -	- 5%	29.75
0718	19s	- -	-	57.70
0714	20s	* Petra Acosta	-	57.70
3465	21	B/lle	Mexico	57.70
3466	22	Mario	-	
0776	23	Miguel Alvarez	-	57.70
0773	24	Juan Mondragon	-	57.70
0765	25	Enrique Amado	Mexico	57.70
0781	26	Dr. Nelson Sanchez	-	57.70
	27	Alfredo	Mexico	
Laredo	28	Briseño	-	
	29	-	-	
Laredo	30	-	-	
0787	31s	Proximo	-	57.70
0775	32	Virginia Gutierrez	Mexico	57.70
0794	33	Lidia		
0795	34	-		
0780	35	Mrs. Ruisora	Mexico	57.70
0783	36	Sanchez	-	57.70
779	37	Epifanio.Debitor	Mexico	57.70
0784	38	Isabel J.	-	57.70
785	39	De Nosos	-	57.70
0788	40		-	57.70
780		Juan Ovalle	Mexico	57.70
			Total	

Ernesto Hernandez — Received, Operator

Rosalinda Hernandez — Dispatcher

Cashier

The coupons of the conductor ticket are to be stapled to the reverse side.

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Cadigan

Legat, Mexico City (105-3702) June 15, 1964

Director, FBI (105-82555)

Lee Harvey Oswald, aka
IS - R - CUBA

Relet 5/19/64, from Legat, Mexico City, concerning one pad of forms numbered 11,851 through 11,900 with carbon copies of various passenger reservations and ticket sales lists of the Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, office of the "Servicios Unidos Autobuses Blancos Flecha Roja, S. A. de C. V." (The Unified Services of White Autobuses Red Arrow, Incorporated), commonly referred to as the Flecha Roja bus line.

Bulet to Legat, Mexico City, dated 5/28/64, transmitted the translation of the evidence submitted with Legat letter of 5/19/64.

The material submitted with Legat letter of 5/19/64, has been designated as exhibit D-218. Four photographs of D-218 are transmitted herewith to the Dallas Office to be handled in accordance with previous instructions regarding D number photographs.

The original evidence designated as D-218 is transmitted herewith to the Legat, Mexico City.

MAILED 2
JUN 16 1964
COMM-FBI

EX-103

Enclosure

REC 83 105-82555-4047

2 - Dallas (100-10461) Enclosures (4)

1 - Mr. Belmont (sent direct)

1 - Mr. Rosen (sent direct)

11 JUN 17 1964

2 - Mr. Sullivan (Mr. Stokes, Rm. 645 RB) (sent direct)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room

JCC:GFM (12)

Note: "D" number assigned and four photographs sent to Dallas per request Supervisor Stokes.

JCC:mb

AIRTEL

To: Director. FBI (105-82555) Date: 6/11/64

From: Legat, Mexico (105-3702) (P)

Subject: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

ENCLOSURES

Enclosed herewith are twelve (12) copies of a letterhead memorandum, dated and captioned as above.

REFERENCES

Mexico City letter and letterhead memorandum dated 5/21/64, and Mexico City cable dated 5/27/64.

ADMINISTRATIVE

The enclosed letterhead memorandum is being submitted to provide the results of investigation in Mexico to date in a form suitable for dissemination of the efforts to identify, locate and interview persons who were registered at the Hotel Del Comercio, Mexico City, at the same time as LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

The information furnished in referenced cable will be submitted in letterhead memorandum form immediately upon receipt of the written report from the informant who obtained the information in Chihuahua, Mexico.

6 - Bureau (Encs. 12)
(1 - Liaison Section)
(2 - Dallas, 100-10461)
1 - Mexico City
MDC:jhk
(7)

REC 8 105-82555-C4078

8 JUN 16 1964

4 JUN 25 1964

ENCLOSURE

SOVIET SECTION

It is noted that considerable negative investigation is being conducted in an effort to locate the individuals who were registered at the Hotel Del Comercio during the pertinent period. This negative investigation will not be reported unless it is deemed pertinent.

SOURCES

The first confidential source abroad, which provided the predication for the enclosed letterhead memorandum, is [redacted] legat, Mexico file 105-3702.

The second confidential source abroad is [redacted]

The third confidential source abroad is [redacted]

CLASSIFICATION

The enclosed letterhead memorandum has been classified "CONFIDENTIAL" in order to protect the Bureau's operations in a foreign country in connection with this case.

LEADS

MEXICO CITY OFFICE

At Mexico, D. F., Mexico

Will continue to vigorously and immediately handle all investigation growing out of leads in this case and will report results promptly.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. [redacted]

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

June 11, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

BASIS FOR INQUIRY

Information has been received from a confidential source abroad to the effect that LEE HARVEY OSWALD registered at the Hotel Del Comercio, Calle Bernardino de Sahagun No. 19, Mexico, D. F., Mexico, on September 27, 1963, and continued to reside at that hotel until the morning of October 2, 1963.

According to source, continued investigation in Mexico has been conducted in an effort to identify, locate, and interview individuals who were guests at the Hotel Del Comercio during the same period as OSWALD, and, although additional persons have been located, none has been able to provide any information concerning OSWALD's contacts and activities in Mexico City.

At Mexico, D. F., Mexico

A second confidential source abroad furnished the following information on May 28, 1964:

FIDENCIO GARCIA VALDEZ, an employee of the Mexican National Railway, with residence at Calle Tres Guerras No. 29-A, Irapuato, Guanajuato, Mexico, advised on May 28, 1964, that he is a member of the crew of trains No. 7 and No. 8, which run between Mexico, D. F., Mexico, and Torreon, Coahuila, Mexico, and that he had occupied room No. 13 at the Hotel Del Comercio, Calle Bernardino de Sahagun No. 19, Mexico, D. F., Mexico, on September 28, 1963. GARCIA, after examining various photographs of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, advised that he did not observe OSWALD at the Hotel Del Comercio or in that vicinity on the occasion of the visit of GARCIA to Mexico, D. F., Mexico, on September 28, 1963.

DECLASSIFIED
7/2/77 EFTC

COPIES DESTROYED
36 [illegible] 63

[redacted]

A third confidential source abroad furnished the following information on June 2, 1964:

JUAN FRANCISCO ROCHA CARRASCO, whose home address is Santiago Papasquiaro No. 87, Colonia Hipodromo, Durango, Durango, Mexico, was interviewed at the Hotel Del Comercio, Mexico, D. F., Mexico, on June 2, 1964. ROCHA advised that he is a former teacher but is now self-employed, promoting a development in Durango. He stated that he can be contacted in Durango through his brother-in-law, who is the head of the Secret Service in Durango and resides at Gabino Barreda No. 45 Poniente, Durango, Durango, Mexico.

ROCHA stated that he travels to Mexico, D. F., Mexico, in connection with his business every eight to fifteen days and always stays at the Hotel Del Comercio. As a result, he could not specifically recall that he was a guest at the Hotel Del Comercio on September 27, 1963, but stated that if the hotel register contains his name on that date, it was undoubtedly correct.

ROCHA stated that he was unfamiliar with LEE HARVEY OSWALD by name, photographs, or description.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

[redacted]

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

June 11, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

BASIS FOR INQUIRY

Information has been received from a confidential source abroad to the effect that LEE HARVEY OSWALD registered at the Hotel Del Comercio, Calle Bernardino de Sahagun No. 19, Mexico, D. F., Mexico, on September 27, 1963, and continued to reside at that hotel until the morning of October 2, 1963.

According to source, continued investigation in Mexico has been conducted in an effort to identify, locate, and interview individuals who were guests at the Hotel Del Comercio during the same period as OSWALD, and, although additional persons have been located, none havebeen able to provide any information concerning OSWALD's contacts and activities in Mexico City.

At Mexico, D. F., Mexico

A second confidential source abroad furnished the following information on May 28, 1964:

FIDENCIO GARCIA VALDEZ, an employee of the Mexican National Railway, with residence at Calle Tres Guerras No. 29-A, Irapuato, Guanajuato, Mexico, advised on May 28, 1964, that he is a member of the crew of trains No. 7 and No. 8, which run between Mexico, D. F., Mexico, and Torreon, Coahuila, Mexico, and that he had occupied room No. 13 at the Hotel Del Comercio, Calle Bernardino de Sahagun No. 19, Mexico, D. F., Mexico, on September 28, 1963. GARCIA, after examining various photographs of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, advised that he did not observe OSWALD at the Hotel Del Comercio or in that vicinity on the occasion of the visit of GARCIA to Mexico, D. F., Mexico, on September 28, 1963.

[redacted]

Group I
Excluded from Automatic
Downgrading and Declassification

Corrected copy [illegible]

AIRTEL

To: Director, FBI (105-82555) Date: 6/11/64

From: Legat, Mexico (105-3702) (P)

Subject: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

ENCLOSURES

Enclosed herewith are fourteen (14) copies of a letterhead memorandum, dated and captioned as above.

REFERENCE

Mexico City letter and letterhead memorandum dated 5/25/64.

ADMINISTRATIVE

The enclosed letterhead memorandum is being submitted in order to provide, in a form suitable for dissemination, the results of investigation in Mexico to date of the efforts to identify and locate still unidentified passengers who traveled on Transportes del Norte bus No. 332 and bus No. 373 on October 2-3, 1963.

SOURCES

The confidential source abroad is Legat, Mexico file 105-3702.

8 Bureau (Encs. 14)
(1 - Liaison Section)
(2 - Dallas, 100-10461)
(2 - San Antonio, 105-2909)
1 - Mexico City
MDC:jnk
(9)

REC 87

18 JUN 16 1964

SOVIET EXPANSION

2 JUN 20 1964

The confidential source is [redacted] who furnished the information to SA NATHAN L. FERRIS.

CLASSIFICATION

The enclosed letterhead memorandum has been classified "CONFIDENTIAL" in order to protect the Bureau's operations in a foreign country in connection with this case.

LEADS

MEXICO CITY OFFICE

At Mexico, D. F., Mexico

Will continue to vigorously and immediately handle all investigation growing out of leads in this case and will report results promptly.

COPIES

Two information copies of this communication are designated for the San Antonio office in view of its continuing interest in the phase of this investigation covered by the enclosed letterhead memorandum.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

June 11, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

BASIS FOR INQUIRY

A confidential source abroad advised as follows:

LEE HARVEY OSWALD is believed to have traveled under the name of H. O. LEE from Mexico, D. F., Mexico, to Laredo, Texas, via buses of the "Autobuses Transportes del Norte" bus line (hereinafter referred to as Transportes del Norte). According to available records, H. O. LEE departed from Mexico, D. F., at 8:30 a.m., October 2, 1963, on Transportes del Norte bus No. 332 and transferred at Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, Mexico, to Transportes del Norte bus No. 373, which arrived at Laredo, Texas, at approximately 2:00 a.m. on October 3, 1963. He was assigned seat No. 12 on bus No. 332, a window seat located four rows from the front on the driver's side. Having purchased bus transportation to Dallas, it is believed he departed from Laredo at 3:00 a.m., October 3, 1963, on a Greyhound bus en route to Dallas, Texas, via San Antonio, Texas.

EFFORTS TO IDENTIFY BUS PASSENGERS ON TRANSPORTES DEL NORTE BUSES NO. 332 AND NO. 373 FOR THE TRIP OF OCTOBER 2-3, 1963

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF Dallas
DATE 7/10/77
EPG/TCC

At Mexico, D. F., Mexico

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished the following information on May 25, 1964:

GUADALUPE COSIO HINOJOSA, Calle Cuernavaca No. 9, Colonia Condesa, Mexico, D. F., Mexico, advised on May 25, 1964, that she is not identical with the "Miss COSIO" who

[redacted]

traveled on a Transportes del Norte bus between Mexico, D. F., Mexico, and Laredo, Texas, on October 2-3, 1963, and that no member of her family had performed such travel.

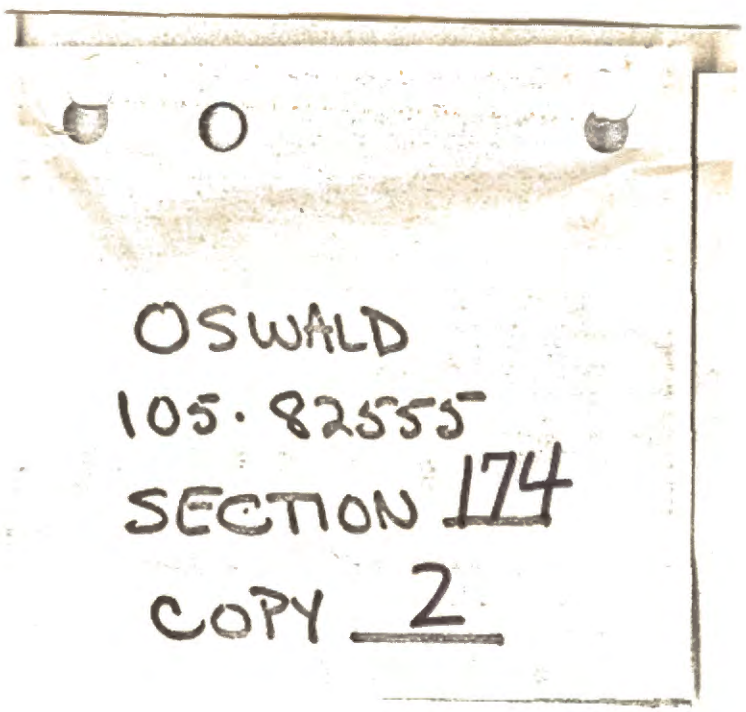
The confidential source referred to above furnished the following information on June 1, 1964:

Mrs. SOLEDAD GONZALEZ DE PALACIOS, Calle 65 Oriente No. 300, Mexico, D. F., Mexico, advised on June 1, 1964, that ROBERTO PALACIOS GONZALEZ is her son and, for the past two years, he has been touring Europe as a circus performer. Mrs. PALACIOS stated that her son, who is traveling with a daughter of Mrs. PALACIOS, departed Mexico in late 1962 and was not in Mexico during 1963. Mrs. PALACIOS stated that her son could not be identical with the ROBERTO P. GONZALEZ who was listed as a passenger on Transportes del Norte bus No. 332 between Mexico, D. F., Mexico, and Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, Mexico, on October 2, 1963.

The confidential source mentioned above furnished the following information on June 2, 1964:

JOSEFA COSSIO COSSIO resides at Calle Carmen No. 78, Mexico, D. F., Mexico, but as of June 2, 1964 was on an extended visit to Europe. She travels frequently to various countries outside of Mexico but always travels by airline and has never been known to travel anywhere outside of Mexico by bus.

It was ascertained through inquiries at Calle Alvaro Obregon No. 230-10, Mexico, D. F., Mexico, that Mrs. CELIA RODRIGUEZ COSSIO and her daughter, CELIA PATRICIA COSSIO, had not lived at that address for more than five years. The confidential source reported that he had been unable to determine whether CELIA PATRICIA COSSIO had traveled on Transportes del Norte bus No. 332 which departed Mexico, D. F., Mexico, at 8:30 a.m. on October 2, 1963.


OSWALD
105-82555
SECTION 174
COPY 2

U S DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 12 1964

TELETYPE

GOOD MORNING

FBI NEW YORK

10--16 PM URGENT 6-12-64 DAE

TO DIRECTOR -10- 105-82555

FROM NEW YORK 105-38431

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS- R- CUBA.

REBUTEL TO NY, SIX ELEVEN.

RETEL REQUESTED NYO TO CONTACT INDIVIDUALS IN TOUCH WITH OSWALD ON SIX THIRTEEN SIXTY TWO WHILE IN NYC IN VIEW OF ALLEGATION IN BOOK "THE RED ROSES OF DALLAS".

AGENCIES AND INDIVIDUALS IN CONTACT WITH OSWALD ON SIX THIRTEEN SIXTY TWO PREVIOUSLY CONTACTED AND RESULTS SET FORTH AS FOLLOW.....

NYO REPORT OF SA JOHN JAMES O-FLAHERTY, TWELVE ONE SIXTY THREE, PAGES ELEVEN AND TWELVE, NYO REPORT OF SA JOHN JAMES O-FLAHERTY TWELVE THIRTEEN SIXTY THREE, PAGES EIEHGTEEN- TWENTY FOUR., NYO REPORT OF SA JOHN JAMES O-FLAHERTY, PAGES FOUR AND FIVE., NYO REPORT OF SA JOHN JAMES O-FLAHERTY, FOUR NINE SIXTY FOUR, PAGE EIGHT., NYO REPORT OF SA JOHN JAMES O-FLAHERTY, FIVE EIGHT SIXTY FOUR, PAGES TWO AND THREE.

IN ADDITION, CINCINNATI AIRTEL TO SAC DALLAS, ELEVEN TWENTY SEVEN SIXTY THREE CAPTIONED " ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, ELEVEN TWENTY TWO SIXTY THREE, DALLAS, TEXAS, AFO", CONTAINS FD THREE ZERO TWO ENCLOSURES REFLECTING INTERVIEW OF SPAS THEODORE RAIKIN, FORMERLY EMPLOYED BY TRAVELERS AID SOCIETY, NYC, WHO INTERVIEWED OSWALD UPON HIS ARRIVAL SIX THIRTEEN SIXTY TWO.

IN VIEW OF THE ABVE, NO FURTHER ACTION CONTEMPLATED BY NYO.

END AND PLS HOLD.....

79 JUN 19 1964

JUN 17 1964

RFC 14/ 4100

6/16/64

PLAIN TEXT

TELETYPE URGENT

1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan
1 - Goble

TO SAC NEW ORLEANS (100-16601)
2 - WFO (105-37111)

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS - R - CUBA.

RE REP JUNE TWELVE LAST.

ON PAGE ONE FOUR PENA STATED ON JUNE NINE LAST TO SPECIAL AGENTS DE BRUEYS AND WALL THAT HE NEVER TOLD ANYONE THAT OSWALD HAD BEEN IN THE HABANA BAR WITH A MEXICAN. ON PAGE FOUR THREE OF REPORT RE OSWALD DATED DECEMBER SIX LAST, PENA STATED TO SAS STEINMEYER AND LOGAN ON DECEMBER FIVE LAST THAT OSWALD AND ANOTHER MAN, EITHER MEXICAN OR CUBAN, CAME INTO HIS BAR SOMETIME DURING THE SUMMER OF ONE NINE SIX THREE. PENA'S STATEMENTS ARE CONTRADICTORY. REINTERVIEW HIM IMMEDIATELY TO RESOLVE CONTRADICTION. CONFRONT HIM WITH FACT HE TOLD FBI IN DECEMBER LAST THAT OSWALD HAD BEEN IN HIS BAR. REFERENCED REPORT NOT BEING DISSEMINATED UNTIL CONTRADICTION RESOLVED. SUBMIT AMENDED PAGES CONTAINING RESULTS OF REINTERVIEW WITH PENA.

EX 105

REC 14 105-82555-4101

ON PAGE B OF REFERENCED REPORT YOU SET OUT DIFFICULTY IN INTERVIEWING PENA. IN VIEW OF COMMISSION'S INTEREST IN THE INCIDENT

NO JUN 17 1964

1 - DALLAS (100-10461)

COPIES DESTROYED

TNG:pah (9)

36 MAR 2 1973

1 - 105-130460 (Pena)

(SEE NOTE PAGE 3)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 16 1964

TELETYPE

79 JUN 19 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

Tolson
Belmont
Sullivan
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

OF OSWALD AND ANOTHER INDIVIDUAL IN THE HABANA BAR, THE DEGREE OF COOPERATIVENESS OF PENA IS NOT ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION AND SHOULD BE SET OUT IN DETAILS OF REPORT. SUBMIT AMENDED PAGES.

YOUR MEMORANDUM OF MAY ONE LAST CAPTIONED QUOTE ORESTES PENA, IS - CUBA UNQUOTE INCLUDED INFORMATION THAT PENA WAS GOING TO MOSCOW IN MAY LAST. IN REINTERVIEW WITH PENA EXAMINE HIS PASSPORT TO SEE WHETHER HE DID VISIT MOSCOW. IF SO, QUESTION HIM ABOUT PURPOSE OF HIS TRIP. ALSO VERIFY THAT HE DEPARTED THE U. S. FOR PUERTO RICO ON AUGUST EIGHT LAST AND RETURNED FROM DOMINICAN REPUBLIC ON AUGUST TWENTY-THREE LAST FROM EXAMINATION OF HIS PASSPORT, IF POSSIBLE. IT IS NOTED THAT PENA'S ATTORNEY FURNISHED THESE DATES AS REPORTED ON PAGE ONE SEVEN OF REFERENCED REPORT.

ON PAGE ELEVEN OF YOUR REPORT CONCERNING OSWALD DATED MAY ONE FIVE LAST YOU SET OUT THAT EVARISTO RODRIGUEZ INDICATED THAT PENA WAS WITH HIM ON AUGUST NINE LAST, WHEN HE SAW CARLOS BRINGUIER AND OSWALD IN ALTERCATION ON CANAL STREET, NEW ORLEANS. IF PENA'S PASSPORT SHOWS HE LEFT THE U. S. ON AUGUST EIGHT LAST, THEN RODRIGUEZ IS INCORRECT IN HIS STATEMENT THAT PENA WAS WITH HIM ON AUGUST NINE LAST. IF THIS IS SO, REINTERVIEW RODRIGUEZ ABOUT THIS.

ON PAGE C OF YOUR REPORT CONCERNING OSWALD DATED MAY ONE FIVE LAST YOU SET FORTH YOUR EFFORTS TO VERIFY BRINGUIER'S STATEMENT THAT HE TELEPHONED YOUR OFFICE IN AUGUST LAST, AND THE FACT THAT

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JUN 16 1964
TELETYPE

TELETYPE TO NEW ORLEANS
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
105-82555

NO RECORD OF ANY SUCH CALL WAS LOCATED. THIS IS NOT ADMINISTRATIVE DATA SINCE BRINGUIER STATES IN REFERENCED REPORT THAT HE DID TELEPHONE THE FBI. SUBSTANCE OF THIS INFORMATION SHOULD BE SET OUT ON AMENDED PAGE TO REFERENCED REPORT.

THIS MATTER MUST BE HANDLED IMMEDIATELY SINCE THE COMMISSION IS FOLLOWING THIS CLOSELY.

WFO WAS REQUESTED BY NEW ORLEANS AIRTEL DATED MAY ONE LAST CAPTIONED QUOTE ORESTES PENA, IS - CUBA UNQUOTE TO REVIEW IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE RECORDS REGARDING PENA. WFO ALSO REVIEW STATE DEPARTMENT PASSPORT, VISA AND SECURITY RECORDS AND RECORDS OF CIA REGARDING PENA. SUBMIT RESULTS IN PENA CASE WITH COPY FOR OSWALD FILE. DALLAS BEING ADVISED BY MAIL.

NOTE: The President's Commission requested reinterview of Orestes Pena, a New Orleans tavern owner, regarding the allegation received by it in testimony of Carlos Bringuier that Oswald and an unidentified Mexican were at Pena's bar in Summer of 1963. Pena's contradictory statements to us must be challenged and, hence, he must be talked to again. New Orleans experienced difficulty in getting him to consent to interview and this is pertinent information to the Commission and should be in the details of the report in the event the Commission wants to take Pena's testimony. In view of allegation Pena was going to Moscow in 5-64, this should be explored when he is reinterviewed. Also the dates of his travels abroad during the Summer of 1963 should be verified from his passport, if possible, as a check whether he could have been with Rodriguez on 8-9-63 as Rodriguez says. Rodriguez, the bartender in Pena's bar, as of now, is the only one who says he saw Oswald there. Bringuier has told the Commission he telephoned the New Orleans Office in 8-63; yet there is no record of this at the office. This should be in the details of the report and go to the Commission also. Passport records on Pena should be checked by WFO in view of his alleged travel to Moscow. Also, Pena made application for Passport in New Orleans on 6-24-63 which is the same day Oswald made passport application in New Orleans.

- 3 -

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JUN 16 1964
TELETYPE

FD-36 (Rev. 10-29-63)

FBI

Date: 6/15/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, WFO (105-37111)(P)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA
(OO:DL)

OXON Hill, Md

RE: MRS. KATHRYN N. SHERWOOD

Enclosed for the Baltimore Office are self-explanatory copies of Buairtel to WFO 6/10/64, and its enclosure, a copy of a letter from CIA, WDC, dated 6/8/64, captioned "KATHRYN N. SHERWOOD," and classified "Secret."

The Sunday Star, a WDC newspaper, in its May 17, 1964 edition, contained an article entitled "36 Candidates Vie for 11 Party Seats." It describes various slates of candidates running in Prince Georges County, Md., for the position of delegate to the State Convention. One slate is described as an independent, grass roots group campaigning

3- Bureau
2- Baltimore (Enc. 2)(RM)
1- WFO

JFM/jgm
(6)

T-112 REC 14 4102

17

AIRTEL

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

79 JUN 19 1964

under the United Republican Organization; that although a majority of its members favor Senator GOLDWATER, it was an uncommitted slate. One of the candidates of the United Republican Organization slate is:

Mrs. KATHRYN N. SHERWOOD
Oxon Hill, (Maryland)

As checked by IC RICHARD A. MARCUS on 6/15/64, the records of the Credit Bureau, Inc., WDC, contained only an inquiry dated 5/21/64 concerning a KATHRYN N. SHERWOOD, husband, Russell, 6022 Trowbridge Rd., Rosecroft, Maryland. No record was otherwise indicated.

Baltimore is requested to identify Mrs. SHERWOOD, and comply with instructions set forth in Buairtel 6/10/64. Check Prince Georges County Board of Elections records probably located at Upper Marlboro, Md., to completely identify Mrs. SHERWOOD, if necessary.

WFO indices negative re her.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Sullivan
1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan
1 - Cadigan

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 6-15-64

FROM : D. E. Moore

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

With regard to Dallas letter 6-5-64, which stated that Marina Oswald had admitted signing the Fair Play for Cuba membership card of subject using the name "A. J. Hidell," ASAC Clark, Dallas, was telephonically requested to advise further details concerning this signature. Clark was asked as to what explanation Mrs. Oswald gave concerning it, when was it done, what explanation subject gave her as he asked her to sign it and what she knew about it.

ASAC Clark called back and advised that an FD-302 containing the complete results of the interview with Mrs. Oswald had been prepared and was being submitted to the Bureau. He advised this FD-302 read as follows:

"June 3, 1964, Richardson, Texas, Marina Oswald was interviewed at her home, 629 Belt Line Road. She was exhibited a photographic copy of a card bearing the name "Fair Play for Cuba Committee," New Orleans Chapter, in the name of "L. H. Oswald," signed by what appears to be "A. J. Hidell." This card is designated as Item B-1 (8).

"Marina Oswald said the signature "A. J. Hidell" is in her handwriting. She explained Oswald had requested that she sign this card and she did. She asked him what the card was for and he told her that it was none of her business.

"Marina Oswald said her Latin handwriting was very poor now and had been extremely poor at the time she had written the signature.

"Marina Oswald furnished handwriting specimens in which she had written in Latin handwriting the signature "A. J. Hidell."

Mrs. Oswald stated that she signed this membership card during the time they were residing in New Orleans.

ACTION: For record purposes.

DEM:mhw (6)

REC 14

4103

6 JUN 17 1964

FD-36 (Rev. 10-29-63)

FBI

Date: 6/12/64

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (105-38431)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Re Bureau airtel to New York, dated 6/5/64 and New York airtel to the Bureau, dated 6/11/64.

On 6/12/64, VLADIMIR PETROV, Stoney Creek, New Haven, Connecticut, telephonically contacted the New York Office and advised that he is the source referred to in the "Capital Bulletin" column appearing in the 6/9/64 issue of the "National Review Bulletin". He stated that he is associated with Yale University but may be contacted at his residence in Stoney Creek.

New Haven is requested to contact PETROV and interview him as instructed in re Bureau airtel a copy of which is enclosed for New Haven. Also enclosed for New Haven is one copy of "Capital Bulletin" column containing information apparently attributed to PETROV.

3- Bureau
1- Dallas (100-10461) (RM)
2- New Haven (ENCLS. 2) (RM)
1- Washington Field (105437111) (RM)
1- New York

COPIES DESTROYED
36 MAR 2 1972

JJO:cjg
(9)

REC 14 105-[illegible] 4104

17 JUN 13 1964

EX 105

cc Gable
cc Wick

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 6-9-64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

REC 10

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC SAN FRANCISCO (89-58) (P)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA
OO: DL

Re Bureau airtel dated 5-27-64, which instructed San Francisco to obtain the results of the debriefing of Captains Ben W. Stutts and Carlton William Voltz concerning comments made to them by the North Korean Communists regarding the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

Enclosed for the Bureau are ten copies and for Dallas two copies of a letterhead memorandum setting forth the results of the questioning of these captains with reference to the aforementioned point.

The enclosed letterhead memorandum has been classified confidential since the reports covering the questioning of Captains Stutts and Volts, which were furnished to this office, were so classified.

Data set forth in the enclosed letterhead memorandum will be incorporated into an investigative report by San Francisco.

10 ENCLOSURE

REC 10

EX-114

2 JUN 17 1964

(3) Bureau (Enc. 10) (RM)
3-Dallas (100-10461) (Info) (Enc. 2) (RM)
2-San Francisco

JPM:cj
(8)

Approved _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

53 JUN 22 1964

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

San Francisco, California
June 9, 1964

CONFIDENTIAL

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

On June 9, 1964, the Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff, Intelligence, Headquarters, Sixth Army, Presidio of San Francisco, furnished the San Francisco Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation with the results of interviews of Captain Ben Weakley Stutts and Captain Carlton William Voltz.

These officers, according to the data furnished, were captured by North Korean forces on May 16, 1963, and were returned to U. S. Army control May 16, 1964. Captain Voltz was interviewed on June 4, 1964, and Captain Stutts was interviewed on June 5, 1964, both of these interviews taking place at Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco. They were questioned relative to the circumstances surrounding their receipt of information regarding the death of President Kennedy while being detained in the North Korean People's Republic. They furnished the information set forth below concerning this matter.

Captain Voltz related that he was first told of President Kennedy's assassination by his political indoctrinator, whom he referred to as "Pig Face." This took place in the Pyongyang area of North Korea on November 26, 1963, a date Captain Voltz made a note to remember as initially he did not believe the news.

The news of the President's assassination was related to Captain Voltz by "Pig Face" through a North Korean interpreter, one Major Chi, who advised that President Kennedy had been killed by a loyal Communist Party member in the United States while riding in a motor vehicle in Dallas, Texas.

CONFIDENTIAL

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

COPIES DESTROYED
36 MAR 2 1973

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Captain Voltz was also initially informed that they thought the Vice President had been shot, but later they told him that this was not the case.

Neither "Pig Face" nor Major Chi ever mentioned Lee Harvey Oswald by name, nor was the assassin's alleged Communist Party membership or background ever later discussed by them or anyone else during the time that he, Captain Voltz, was held in North Korea.

Captain Stutts advised that he initially learned of President Kennedy's assassination when he was preparing a statement at the direction of his captors entitled "How Bad the U. S. Government War Preparations Were and How I Followed Them."

In the preparation of this statement on December 7, 1963, reference had been made to the Kennedy administration and what this administration was doing in Viet-Nam and Taiwan.

Captain Stutts stated that he was told by the interpreter that Kennedy had been murdered. The interpreter, who was talking to him about the statement, noted that the statement should be redone since Kennedy was dead and the wording of the statement should read "U. S. Government" rather than "Kennedy administration."

Captain Stutts asked his captors how they felt about the death of President Kennedy, indicating that he, personally, was quite emotional over it, and they advised that they had no feelings at all concerning it and it did not bother them one way or the other.

Captain Stutts recalled asking one of his captors who had assassinated President Kennedy and received the reply, "I don't know, my comrade told me about it."

Captain Stutts further advised that the only other time he heard the matter of the President's assassination discussed while a prisoner in North Korea was shortly prior to his release in May, 1964, when an interpreter told him that the person who had murdered President Kennedy had in turn been killed. The interpreter added that the man who killed the assassin had tried to kill himself by bashing his head on a wall. Other than this, no further comments were made regarding the assassination, according to Captain Stutts.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

San Francisco, California
June 9, 1964

CONFIDENTIAL

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

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CONFIDENTIAL
GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

CONFIDENTIAL

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

The news of the president's assassination was related to Captain Voltz by "Pig Face" through a North Korean interpreter, one Major Chi, who advised that President Kennedy had been killed by a loyal Communist Party member in the United States while riding in a motor vehicle in Dallas, Texas.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

CONFIDENTIAL

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Captain Stutts recalled asking one of his captors who had assassinated President Kennedy and received the reply, "I don't know, my comrade told me about it."

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The interpreter added that [illegible]

CONFIDENTIAL

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: JUNE 8, 1964

Transmit the following in CONFIDENTIAL
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: Director, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: Legat, Ottawa (163-364)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Classified by 2040
Exempt from GDS, Category I
Date of Declassification Indefinite

ReBuairtel 5/26/64, requesting interviw of WOLODYMYR NEMYLIWSKYJ.

[redacted] (C)

[redacted] (C)

Extra copies of this airtel are furnished for the Dallas office (100-10461).

[redacted] (C)

INNES

Encs. 9 ENCLOSURE
6 - Bureau (2 - Dallas - advised of class. REC 10 62-109713)
1 - Liaison direct)
1 - Ottawa
MLI:MEG
(7)

4 JUN 17 1964

cc WICK

SOVIET SECTION

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - DeLoach
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
June 16, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Lenihan
1 - Goble

REC 10 105-82555-1111

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

This Bureau has received a copy of a book entitled "The Sinners" written by Walter Nemyliwsky, aka; who also spells his name Wolodymyr Nemyliwskyj. The book is in the Ukrainian languagg. It was received in the mail and the envelope bore the return address Wolodymyr Nemyliwskyj, 71 Elm Grove Avenue, Toronto 3, Ontario, Canada.

Enclosed are two copies of a summary of the translation of the book and you will note that on pages two and three of this summary is a translation in detail of those portions of Chapter 7 where reference is made to Lee Harvey Oswald.

Enclosed also are two copies of a memorandum dated June 8, 1964, classified "Confidential." This memorandum contains information concerning Nemyliwskyj's background and sets out the belief of the confidential source abroad that an interview with Nemyliwskyj would prove fruitless and would only serve to provoke his mental disturbance.

TNG:pah
(12)

CONFIDENTIAL

1 - Dallas (100-10461) (Enclosure) (SEE NOTE FOR SAC, DL PAGE 2)
1 - Ottawa (163-364)

(SEE NOTE PAGE TWO)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes

JUN 22 1964

FBI
JUN 16 2 00 PM '64
REC'D-READING ROOM

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

CONFIDENTIAL

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

No further investigation is being made in this matter in the absence of a specific request from you. U

Upon removal of the classified enclosures, this transmittal letter becomes unclassified. U

Sincerely yours,

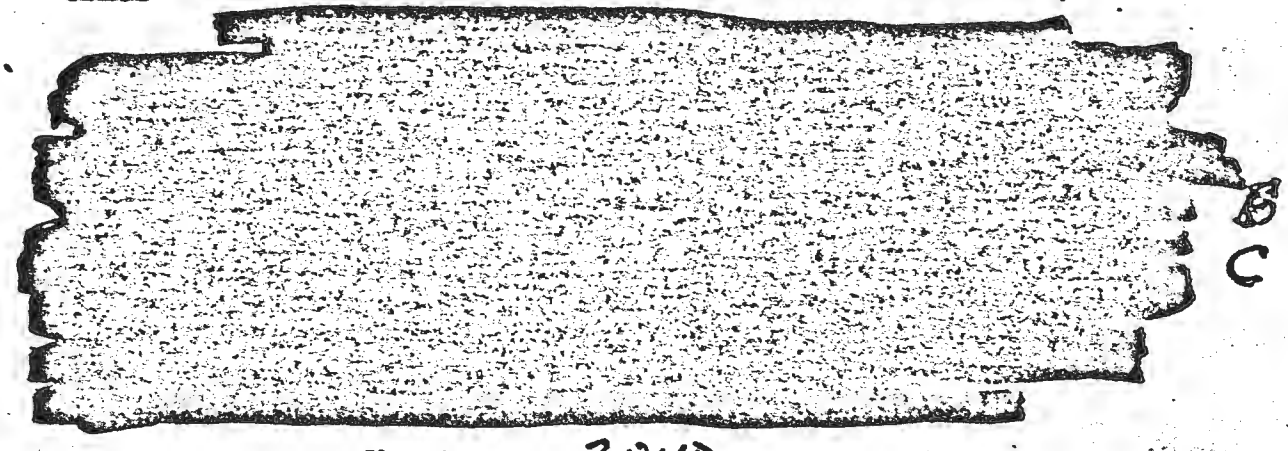
J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (4)

NOTE FOR SAC, DALLAS:

Enclosed for your information is one copy of referenced memorandum. U

NOTE:



B
C

Classified by 2040
Exempt from GDS, Category I
Date of Declassification Indefinite
BUA 7/14/77

CONFIDENTIAL

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-58)

FBI

Date: 6/10/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS-R-CUBA
OO: DL

ReBuairtel to Dallas, 5/25/64, enclosing President's Commission letter, dated 5/20/64, requesting additional investigation in connection with the attempted assassination of Major General EDWIN A. WALKER.

Enclosed are ten copies of a letterhead memorandum (LHM) reflecting the requested investigation.

Also enclosed are the following described photographs, which are mentioned in the contents of the LHM and which, it is believed, will assist in understanding the places described in the LHM:

One copy each of seven photographs taken 4/10/63, in or near the residence of Major General EDWIN A. WALKER, by Dallas Police Officer B. G. BROWN, which were made available by Lt. J. C. DAY, Dallas, Texas, Police Department, to SA ROBERT M. BARRETT, on 6/3/64. These photographs are identified as DL 51(1) through (7). Only one copy each of such photographs was available and, in the event the Bureau considers it feasible to transmit copies of same to the President's Commission with the enclosed LHM, appropriate copies should be made at the Bureau, and one copy of each returned to Dallas for its files.

3 - BUREAU (ENCS.-45)
2 - DALLAS
RPG:eah
(5)

REC-A
EX-117

Approved: _____ Sent _____
Special Agent in Charge

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date:

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via _____ _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

DL 100-10461

Three copies each of three photographs and the three negatives of photographs of the parking lot area of the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter Day Saints, taken by SA IVAN D. LEE, on 6/4/64. These photographs are identified as DL 53(1) (2) and (3).

One copy each of six aerial photographs of the area in and around the residence of Major General EDWIN A. WALKER, taken by SA IVAN D. LEE, from a Bell Aircraft Company helicopter on 6/3/64, together with the negatives of each of such photographs. The photographs are identified as DL 52(1) through (6). In the event the Bureau considers it feasible to enclose copies of these aerial photographs with the LHM, it is requested they make sufficient copies, in order that Dallas may be furnished one copy each for its files.

There are also enclosed herewith three copies of a Dallas Transit Company Map showing bus routes in Dallas, Texas, on each of which the location of the residence of Major General EDWIN A. WALKER has been marked.

In connection with the above-described photographs, numerous marks of identification are reflected on such photographs.

By teletype, dated 6/1/64, the Bureau advised that Item C-148 (WALKER bullet) had been received in the FBI Laboratory on 12/4/63, and delivered to the President's Commission, 3/21/64.

By airtel dated 6/2/64, the Bureau furnished Dallas the original of Photograph No. 1, of Item No. 70, with the request it be returned after it had served its purpose and it is enclosed herewith. This same Bureau airtel stated that Photograph

-2-

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-58)

FBI

Date:

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via _____ _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

DL 100-10461

No. 5, of Item No. 1, had been furnished to Mr. WESLEY J. LIEBELER, of the President's Commission.

It is pointed out the two automobiles and the two individuals described in the interviews with WALTER KIRK COLEMAN have not been identified. It appears only logical these two individuals are (1) either accomplices of the individual shooting at General WALKER; (2) are witnesses to the shooting who are reluctant to divulge their identity, or (3) they are associates of General WALKER. If further investigation is desired to identify these individuals and these automobiles, it would appear necessary to interview General WALKER who, it is pointed out, is a most controversial figure, who will, undoubtedly, immediately alert the press or call a press conference and publicize the inquiry.

Investigation was conducted by SA'S ROBERT M. BARRETT and IVAN D. LEE.

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

1 - Belmont
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley

REC 1 4107

June 16, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of May 20, 1964, requesting this Bureau to conduct certain investigation regarding the attempted assassination of Major General Edwin A. Walker.

This will confirm delivery to Mr. Wesley J. Liebeler of your staff on June 16, 1964, of the following data which are the results of our inquiries in this matter:

(1) Two copies of a memorandum dated June 10, 1964, at Dallas, Texas.

(2) Two copies of each of the following items which are described in the aforementioned memorandum on the pages indicated:

(a) Seven photographs identified as DL 51 (one through seven) taken April 10, 1963, in or near the residence of Major General Edwin A. Walker, Dallas, Texas (pages six and seven)

(b) Six aerial photographs identified as DL 52 (one through six) taken June 3, 1964, from a helicopter by Special Agent Ivan D. Lee of the area in and around the residence of Major General Edwin A. Walker, Dallas, Texas (pages 25 through 27).

REC'D-READING ROOM

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel

REL:pah
(8)

(SEE NOTE PAGE TWO)

(c) Three photographs identified as DL 53 (one through three) taken June 4, 1964, near the parking lot area of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, Dallas, Texas, by Special Agent Ivan D. Lee. Each photograph contains identifying data on its backside (pages 17 and 18).

(d) Transit map of the Dallas Transit Company, Dallas, Texas. The residence of Major General Edwin A. Walker is depicted with a large "X" on this map (pages 27 through 31).

Information on pages 31 and 32 of the aforementioned memorandum of June 10, 1964, which contains results of our interview with Marina Oswald on June 4, 1964, regarding the General Walker incident was orally furnished to Mr. Wesley J. Liebeler of your staff on June 11, 1964.

This concludes our inquiries in this particular matter.

Sincerely yours,

NOTE: J. Edgar Hoover

The President's Commission is taking testimony from an aide of General Walker at 10 a.m., June 16, 1964, and requested results of our investigation be furnished to Commission for its use. The data has been assembled and was dispatched to the President's Commission at 9 a.m., 6/16/64. Extensive inquiries in the residence of General Walker were conducted by us and we obtained the Dallas Police Department photographs of the Walker incident; however, our investigation did not establish whether Oswald did or did not make the attempt on General Walker's life. Our interview with Marina Oswald on 6/4/64 regarding any additional data she might possess on the incident was furnished Mr. Liebeler of the Commission by SA Robert E. Lenihan orally on the morning of 6/11/64 in order that Mr. Liebeler would have such data for his use in connection with Marina Oswald's appearance before the Commission that date.

AIRTEL

To: Director, FBI (105-82555) Date: 6/10/64

From: Legat, Mexico (105-3702) (P)

Subject: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

ENCLOSURES

There are enclosed herewith twelve (12) copies of a letterhead memorandum, dated and captioned as above.

REFERENCES

Bureau cable dated 6/4/64 and Mexico City cable dated 6/9/64.

SOURCES

The first confidential source is [redacted] who furnished the information to SA ROLAND E. TRENT.

The second confidential source is [redacted] who furnished the information to SA MATTHEW D. CRAWFORD, JR.

The confidential source abroad is [redacted]

CLASSIFICATION

The enclosed letterhead memorandum is classified "CONFIDENTIAL" to protect the Bureau's operations in a

6 Bureau (Encs. 12)
(1 - Liaison Section)
(2 - Dallas, 100-10461)
1 - Mexico City
MDC:jhk
(7)

REC 7 4108
EX-114 16 JUN 16 1964

8 JUN 22 1964
11 ENCLOSURE

foreign country.

LEAD

MEXICO CITY OFFICE

At Mexico, D. F., Mexico

Will continue to vigorously and immediately handle all investigation growing out of leads in this case and will report the results promptly.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

June 10, 1964

CONFIDENTIAL

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

BASIS FOR INQUIRY

The President's Commission has advised that it has evidence that on Friday or Saturday, September 27 or 28, 1963, LEE HARVEY OSWALD had his photograph taken for use on a visa application at the Cuban Embassy in Mexico City.

RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED AT PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIOS IN VICINITY OF HOTEL DEL COMERCIO, MEXICO CITY, CUBAN AND SOVIET EMBASSIES, MEXICO CITY, AND TRAVEL AGENCY, MEXICO CITY, AT WHICH OSWALD IS BELIEVED TO HAVE PURCHASED A BUS TICKET AS H. O. LEE

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished the following information on June 6, 1964:

A street-to-street canvass in the vicinity of the Hotel Del Comercio, Bernardino de Sahagun No. 19, Mexico City, failed to disclose the existence of any photographic studios in the area. The source pointed out that the area surrounding the Hotel Del Comercio is one in which many bus terminals and small business establishments are located and does not appear to be an area which would be conducive to the operation of a photographic studio.

A second confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished the following information on June 8, 1964:

The personnel at the photographic studios located in the vicinities of the Cuban and Soviet Embassies in Mexico City were interviewed concerning the possibility that a

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Declassified 10/30/84

CONFIDENTIAL

Group 1
Excluded from Automatic Downgrading and Declassification

photograph of OSWALD had been taken. The source also reviewed the negatives retained by these studios for photographs taken on September 27 and 28, 1963, but no negative was located which appeared to be the negative of a photograph of OSWALD. The studios contacted are listed below:

The photographic studio of Mrs. MARIA LUISA MALDONADO DE GUTIERREZ, located at Salamanca No. 21, Mexico City, and the branch office of this photographic studio located at the corner of Pachuca and Juan Escutia Streets, Mexico City.

The photographic studio, "Aviles," owned by Mr. JACINTO AVILES, located at Tamaulipas No. 202, Local 16, Mexico City.

The photographic studio at Tamaulipas No. 224-B, Mexico City, owned by Mrs. CELIA C. DE GOODMAN.

The photographic studio, "Alori," owned by Mrs. ANA MURILLO, located at Campeche No. 249, Mexico City.

The photographic studio, "Fatima," located at Campeche No. 382, Mexico City, owned by Mr. KHAN RASAK BEK KHADJIEFF.

The photographic studio, "Rosales," Calzada de Tacubaya No. 165-3, Mexico City, owned by Mrs. YOLANDA MENDOZA DE ROSALES.

The photographic studio, "Cameras," located at Benjamin Franklin No. 22, Mexico City, owned by Mr. OSMAR CAMERAS.

A confidential source abroad furnished the following information on June 8, 1964:

The personnel were interviewed and the negatives of photographs taken on September 27 and 28, 1963, were reviewed on June 8, 1964, at the following photographic studios which are located seven or eight blocks from the Hotel Del Comercio, mentioned above, and are also in the

immediate vicinity of the Agencia de Viajes, Transportes Chihuahuenses, S. A. de C. V. (Chihuahuenses Transportation Travel Agency, Inc.), with offices at Paseo de la Reforma No. 52, Room 5, where LEE HARVEY OSWALD, as H. O. LEE, is believed to have purchased a bus ticket for his return trip from Mexico City to the United States:

"Arte Fotografica," Lafragua No. 4, Mexico City.

"Danubio Studio," Avenida Reforma No. 12, Mexico City.

The photographic studio located at Calle Antonio Caso No. 31, Mexico City.

It is noted that investigation disclosed that the negatives are retained by these photographic studios by date only and the names of the persons photographed are not recorded.

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 105-82555

SERIAL NO. 4109

PAGE NO. 1-6

NO. OF PAGES 6

SECTION NO.

174

CIA

REFERRAL

FD-263 (Rev. 5-1-58)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
PITTSBURGH	DALLAS	6/5/64	5/11/64 - 5/22/64

TITLE OF CASE	REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka	CHARLES F. WATSON	jak

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - R - CUBA

REFERENCE: Dallas airtel to Bureau, 3/17/64.

- P -

LEAD:

PITTSBURGH

AT CLARKSBURG, W. VA. (HARRISON COUNTY)

Will interview DANA COGAR for any knowledge he may have concerning LEE HARVEY OSWALD or the assassination of President KENNEDY.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

On 5/11/64, Mr. ARTHUR HAMRICK, Conservation Officer, West Virginia Department of Natural Resources, Elkins, W. Va., advised SA LINNEY L. CONNOLLY, Jr., that GRANVILLE C. YEAGER,

APPROVED _____ SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

COPIES MADE:

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2 - Dallas (100-10461) (RM)

1 - Pittsburgh (105-5070)

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

1 | 4110 REC 1

JUN 11 1964

EX-114

Dissemination Record of Attached Report				
Agency				
Request Recd.				
Date Fwd.				
How Fwd.				
By				

Notations

SOVIET SECTION

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: CHARLES F. WATSON
Date: 6/5/64

Office: Pittsburgh, Pa.

Field Office File #: 105-5070

Bureau File #: 105-82555

Title:
LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character:
INTERNAL SECURITY - R - CUBA

Synopsis:

Mr. and Mrs. GRANVILLE C. YEAGER, Coalton, W. Va., advised that their daughter-in-law, Mrs. EUGENE (NINA) YEAGER, Clarksburg, W. Va., works with one DANA COGAR who has alleged he was in Dallas shortly before the assassination of President KENNEDY; and that he had "taken target practice there." Mrs. EUGENE YEAGER advised that in her opinion, COGAR is a "definite mental case;" that according to COGAR, OSWALD was in the State of West Virginia at one time and that she does not believe anything that COGAR says.

FD-263 (Rev. 5-1-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
PITTSBURGH	DALLAS	6/19/64	5/11/64 - 6/19/64

TITLE OF CASE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka

REPORT MADE BY: CHARLES F. WATSON — TYPED BY: emg

CHARACTER OF CASE: IS - R - CUBA

REFERENCE: Dallas airtel to Bureau, 3/17/64.

- P -

LEAD:

PITTSBURGH

AT CLARKSBURG, W. VA. (HARRISON COUNTY)

Will interview DANA COGAR for any knowledge he may have concerning LEE HARVEY OSWALD or the assassination of President KENNEDY.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

On 5/11/64, Mr. ARTHUR HAMRICK, Conservation Officer, West Virginia Department of Natural Resources, Elkins, W. Va., advised SA LINNEY L. CONNOLLY, JR., that GRANVILLE C. YEAGER

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2 - Dallas (100-10461) (RM)

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CORRECTED FIRST PAGE

ST-109

100-645013

Dissemination Record of Attached Report			
Agency	Rec Comm USSS		
Request Recd.	DCC		
Date Fwd.	7/14/64	7/14/64	
How Fwd.	Liaison	HSC-13	
By	REL/ith	REL/ith	

Notations

5/10

PG 105-5070

Route 1, Coalton, W. Va., desired to talk to a Bureau Agent relative to some information he believed might relate to the assassination of President KENNEDY. HAMRICK said that YEAGER is known to him to be a substantial highly regarded citizen of the Coalton area.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of:	CHARLES F. WATSON	Office:	Pittsburgh, Pa.
Date:	6/29/64		
Field Office File #:	105-5070	Bureau File #:	105-82555
Title:	LEE HARVEY OSWALD		

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - R - CUBA

Synopsis: Mr. and Mrs. GRANVILLE C. YEAGER, Coalton, W. Va., advised that their daughter-in-law, Mrs. EUGENE H. (NINA) YEAGER, Clarksburg, W. Va., works with one DANA COGAR who has alleged he was in Dallas shortly before the assassination of President KENNEDY and that he had engaged in target practice there. Mrs. NINA YEAGER advised that in her opinion COGAR is a "definite mental case"; that according to COGAR, OSWALD was in the State of West Virginia at one time and that she would not believe anything that COGAR said unless she actually saw it.

- P -

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On May 15, 1964, Mr. and Mrs. GRANVILLE C. YEAGER, Route 1, Coalton, W. Va., advised SA LINNEY L. CONNOLLY, Jr., that their daughter-in-law, Mrs. EUGENE H. (NINA) YEAGER, 139 Washington Avenue, Clarksburg, W. Va., is employed at Merrill's, Inc., a printing and engraving business in Clarksburg, W. Va. Also employed at that firm is one DANA COGAR, who lives in Clarksburg but who is from Webster Springs, W. Va. The YEAGERs advised that COGAR allegedly told NINA YEAGER that he was in Dallas, Texas, shortly before President KENNEDY's assassination and that he had "taken target practice there." COGAR also told her that OSWALD was actually in West Virginia at the time he was reported to have been. The YEAGERs did not know what he meant by that statement. NINA YEAGER has allegedly seen a rifle with what was described as a telescopic sight in COGAR's possession. NINA has also seen a sofa in COGAR's residence in Clarksburg which has a concealed compartment in which COGAR has a number of magazines about Russia and pictures of KHRUSHCHEV. Mr. and Mrs. YEAGER stated that they are not acquainted with COGAR and have never seen him but NINA has described him as a "blow hard."

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 6/1/64

Mrs. NINA YEAGER, 139 Washington Avenue, Clarksburg, W. Va., advised that DANA COGAR has worked for Merrill's, Inc., Clarksburg, as a printer since December 31, 1963, and she has known him since that time. She described COGAR as a "definite mental case" who makes such statements that he was born "one week after JOHN the Baptist; that he can predict the time, within a few minutes, that any given individual will die and that all adults have at the most, 15 years to live and at that time, they will die and the young children will be carried over into the new world."

She stated COGAR is the type of person who alleges he has been everywhere and done everything. She said that he has stated he is not a Christian and has offered a magazine, "The Plain Truth," whose editor was listed as HERBERT W. ARMSTRONG and which magazine is published at Pasadena, California, as more or less his bible. Mrs. YEAGER advised that she has seen a copy in COGAR's apartment of the magazine called "Unity" and stated it was in this magazine that she noted the life story of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and in this story, COGAR told her, it was written that OSWALD had spent some time in the State of West Virginia and COGAR told her he knew for a fact that OSWALD was in West Virginia at the time the article stated.

Mrs. YEAGER stated that COGAR exaggerates and she did not believe that he was in Dallas shortly before the assassination of President KENNEDY. She said that COGAR told her that after President KENNEDY's assassination, his sister, who is employed by the FBI, was flown to Dallas to "work on the case." She said that in view of such statements, she would not believe anything COGAR said happened unless she saw it happen.

Mrs. YEAGER described COGAR as a white male, age 25-28, 5'10", 125 pounds, very slender build, medium brown hair worn long, address Fifth and Clark Streets, Clarksburg, W. Va.

On 5/22/64 at Clarksburg, W. Va. File # Pittsburgh 105-5070

by SA CHARLES F. WATSON/jak Date dictated 5/25/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 Date 6/19/64

Mrs. NINA YEAGER, 139 Washington Avenue, Clarksburg, W. Va., further advised that the magazine, "Unity," which she had seen in the apartment of DANA COGAR had also contained the life stories of NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV and President JOHN F. KENNEDY. She said that these magazines were the only literature that she had noticed in COGAR's apartment and that he kept these magazines in a sofa which made into a double bed. She explained that she had never noticed any secret compartment in the sofa but rather COGAR kept the magazines under the pillows of the sofa. Mrs. YEAGER explained that COGAR kept a number of the above-named magazines in his apartment and while she had never seen any pictures of Russia or of NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV on the walls of COGAR's apartment she noted that the magazines, "The Plain Truth" and "Unity," did contain a number of pictures taken in Russia and also a picture or two of NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV.

Mrs. YEAGER said that COGAR formerly resided in an apartment behind and directly adjacent to the residence of herself and her husband and on occasions she has visited the apartment of COGAR. She said that at times when she visited COGAR, he had mentioned the fact that he had been interested in hunting when he was a young man and he also boasted concerning his proficiency with rifles. She recalled having seen COGAR work on a rifle which she believed had been equipped with a telescopic sight. She said that COGAR did a lot of wood carving and on one occasion that she visited his apartment COGAR was working on the stock of a rifle which had a sight resembling a tube along the barrel. Mrs. YEAGER said that on one occasion after President KENNEDY's assassination she overheard COGAR make the statement, while talking to a number of people, that he had been in Dallas, Texas shortly before the assassination of President KENNEDY. At this time, COGAR also mentioned the fact that while he was in Dallas he had engaged in target practice with his rifle. He said, "Anybody can take target practice in Dallas, Texas." She explained it was her opinion that in making the above statement COGAR was trying to impress the individuals in his company that he had actually been in Dallas; that it was the type of place where the authorities paid no attention to individuals engaging in target practice, as it was a common sight to see persons engaging in target practice in the area.

On 6/15/64 at Clarksburg, W. Va. File # Pittsburgh 105-5070

by SA CHARLES F. WATSON/cmj Date dictated 6/17/64

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Mrs. YEAGER stated that COGAR's exaggerations might be a sign of insecurity on his part; that he is probably harmless but tries to convince people that he is worldly wise. Mrs. YEAGER said that she knows very little about COGAR's background but did know that he came from Webster Springs, W. Va., and that he spent his early childhood there. She said that her only association with COGAR has been at work and on a very few visits to the COGAR apartment.

FD-263 (Rev. 5-1-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
LOS ANGELES	DALLAS	6/11/64	6/10 - 6/11/64

TITLE OF CASE

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka

REPORT MADE BY: HARRY H. WHIDBEE — TYPED BY: dmr

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - R - CUBA

REFERENCE: Houston airtel to Director FBI, dated 6/8/64.

- P -

ADMINISTRATIVE

Referenced airtel directed Los Angeles to locate and interview EULALIO RODRIGUEZ at 231 North Rowan Avenue, Los Angeles, California, and to check records of Immigration and Naturalization Service files A8 549 151 and A8 549 414, pertaining to RODRIGUEZ's daughter and wife.

Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) file A8 549 151 reviewed at Los Angeles, California, June 10, 1964, reflects MARIA DEL PILAR RODRIGUEZ-RIOS, daughter of EULALIO RODRIGUEZ, was last reported residing at 229 North Rowan Avenue, Los Angeles, as of January 24, 1964. Other INS records reflect no file or further information regarding EULALIO RODRIGUEZ.

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APPROVED — SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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(1 - Legat Mexico City, 105-3702 - Info)
4 - Dallas (100-10461) (RM)
1 - Houston (105-1291) (Info) (RM)
1 - San Antonio (105-2909) (Info) (RM)
1 - San Francisco (89-58) (Info) (RM)
2 - Los Angeles (105-15823)

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4111 REC 7

16 JUN 16 1964

EX-114

Dissemination Record of Attached Report			
Agency	Sec. Smith, Liaison	Liaison	
Request Recd.	6/12		
Date Fwd.	6/13/64	6/22/64	
How Fwd.	Liaison	C-7	
By	[illegible]	[illegible]	

Notations

NAT. INT. SEC. SOVIET SECTION

The following individuals were contacted with negative results on June 10, 1964, to locate EULALIO RODRIGUEZ CHAVEZ, who no longer resides at 231 North Rowan Avenue, Los Angeles, California, where Mrs. EUPHEMIA BENIDO presently resides:

ANTONIO ANDONEGUII CANOS, a friend of Mrs. EUPHEMIA BENIDO who assists Mrs. BENIDO in the operation of her newsstand at First and Rowan Streets, Los Angeles.

MARIA FONSECA, 229 North Rowan Street, Los Angeles.

EULALIO RODRIGUEZ CHAVEZ was located on June 11, 1964, at his residence, 3418½ E. Michigan Avenue, Los Angeles, after his 1958 Chevrolet white pickup truck bearing 1964 California License N 79464 was observed by SAs HARRY H. WHIDBEE and FREDERICK E. RODERICK parked in front of RODRIGUEZ's residence.

LEAD

LOS ANGELES

AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA: Will, if leads are received, handle immediately and submit reports promptly.

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: HARRY H. WHIDBEE
Date: 6/11/64

Office: Los Angeles, California

Field Office File #: 105-15823

Bureau File #: 105-82555

Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

Synopsis: EULALIO RODRIGUEZ-CHAVEZ, a Mexican citizen, located and interviewed at Los Angeles. RODRIGUEZ positively identified a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD as passenger on Transportes del Norte bus which traveled from Mexico City, Mexico, to Laredo, Texas, 10/2/63 and then by Greyhound bus from Laredo, Texas, during early morning hours of 10/3/63. RODRIGUEZ recalled OSWALD was one of two men passengers taken off this bus for further questioning regarding his documents by examining immigration officers at Mexican Immigration check station, located a few miles from the Mexican-United States border. RODRIGUEZ had no personal contacts or conversations with OSWALD.

- P -

DETAILS:

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EULALIO RODRIGUEZ CHAVEZ, a Mexican citizen, 62 years of age, presently unemployed and residing at 3418½ East Michigan Avenue, Los Angeles, California, advised the following in the Spanish language:

He recalled having made three trips to the United States by bus from Mexico City, Mexico, during the year of 1963. He refreshed his recollection from some personal letters and some documents, and determined that on October 2, 1963, he departed aboard a Transportes del Norte bus at Mexico City about 8:00 a.m. en route to Houston, Texas, via Monterrey, State of Nuevo Leon, Mexico, and Laredo and San Antonio, Texas. He had made reservations at the Transportes del Norte bus station located on Calle (street) Insurgentes in Mexico City about two days previous to his departure and remembered that he then received his bus ticket and was assigned a seat number. He could not recall the exact number of the latter. He departed from Mexico City en route to Houston, Texas, to engage in a dump truck business.

Previously, he had traveled to Dallas, Texas, because of the death of a friend, and subsequent to the above trip to Houston, Texas, he again traveled to Houston with his wife and daughter from Mexico City in the latter part of November, 1963.

He recalled that on the bus trip from Mexico City to Laredo, Texas, on October 2, 1963, he was assigned either seat number five or eight aboard the bus and he was certain that he sat about three rows back of the bus driver in an aisle seat. He was very certain about the latter because he does not like to ride in a bus sitting by a window. He kept the same seat on the bus during the trip from Mexico City to Laredo, Texas. He recalled that when he boarded the bus at Mexico City on the morning of October 2, 1963, he was late in arriving and had difficulty obtaining assistance in getting his large suitcase placed in the trunk carrier of the bus. He remembered that when he boarded the bus, most of the other passengers already were seated.

He remembered clearly that he sat next to a young woman who sat on his left next to the window and he could not recall

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whether a man or a woman sat next to him across the aisle. He spoke to the young woman, who was seated in the bus when he boarded, and he described her as being of Mexican descent, about eighteen or nineteen years of age, thin build, good looking, and spoke Spanish fluently. The young woman advised him that she had been vacationing in Mexico City, that she was married and was returning to her residence in Houston, Texas. He did not learn the young woman's name but she was supposed to have been met at the Greyhound bus station in Houston, Texas, by her husband.

After being processed by United States Immigration, Public Health, and Customs at Laredo, Texas, he boarded a Greyhound bus and proceeded to San Antonio, Texas, where he boarded another bus for Houston, Texas.

He recalled that the bus stopped at Monterrey and all passengers alighted, but he did not recall if it was the same or a different bus which they boarded when they departed from Monterrey. He remembered that there were several rest stops while en route to Laredo, Texas, from Mexico City, which allowed the passengers to drink a soda or eat a sandwich but these stops were short.

The bus was full and he did not have any conversation with anyone else except the young woman who sat next to him. He could not recall specifically if any additional passengers boarded the bus at Monterrey but he was certain that he kept his same seat all the way from Mexico City to Laredo, Texas. He remembered that the arrival at Monterrey was at about 9:00 or 10:00 p.m. and that it was then dark.

A few miles before reaching the border at Nuevo Laredo, State of Tamaulipas, Mexico, the bus stopped and the lights in the bus were turned on to allow a Mexican Immigration official to examine the travel documents of all the passengers aboard the bus. He remembered that at this Mexican Immigration check station there were two men taken from the bus for questioning, apparently about their travel documents. He saw these two men who left the bus and considered that they were not Mexicans because there was some sort of problem with regard to their travel documents. He remembered that one of these men had sat across the aisle from him either to the rear or just ahead, and that the other man was sitting to the rear of him on his side of the bus.

He could recall that only one Mexican Immigration official boarded the bus, but when the men were taken off the bus they were taken to talk with another Mexican Immigration official whom he assumed was higher in rank with the Mexican Immigration Service and whom he stated probably was "a Sergeant".

The two men were allowed to return to the bus and the stop at this check station delayed the bus about fifteen to twenty minutes. He believed that this stop was made at about 1:00 or 1:30 a.m. on the morning of October 3, 1963.

He described one of the men who was taken off the bus and who sat someplace across the aisle as "a foreigner to Mexico", about fifty some odd years old, black hair, graying, heavy set, and fair complexion. He could not recall the type of clothing this man wore.

He described the second man who sat behind him as "a foreigner to Mexico", a young man, shorter than the above described man, fair complexion, wore a jacket "coffee-colored tan" which was a gabardine type, and he tried to speak some Spanish to the Mexican Immigration official when approached at the check station for his travel documents but he was unable to communicate his Spanish properly. This man did not get off at the rest stops with the other passengers and once he was observed eating a banana which he had taken from a paper bag he carried. This individual was observed once talking with a middle aged woman, a passenger whose description he could not recall, and their conversation and the language used could not be recalled as well as exactly when this took place aboard the bus.

He recalled that after departure from the Mexican Immigration check station, the bus proceeded to Nuevo Laredo where again a Mexican Immigration official boarded the bus to hurriedly check the travel documents of the passengers. Then the bus traveled on the bridge across the Rio Grande River to Laredo, Texas, where all passengers alighted from the bus and were processed first by the United States Immigration Service, then by the United States Department of Public Health for a small pox vaccination, and then their luggage was examined by United States Customs. Following this, RODRIGUEZ CHAVEZ boarded a Greyhound bus at about 2:00 or 2:30 a.m. on October 3, 1963, for San Antonio, Texas. Here he boarded another Greyhound bus for Houston, Texas, where he arrived at about 6:00 or 7:00 a.m. on the same day.

At this point he could not recall anything specific about any of the other passengers with regard to their identities, their descriptions and their purpose for travel because he did not engage in conversation with any of them except the young woman who sat next to him and who traveled to Houston, Texas.

A photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD taken on August 9, 1963, at New Orleans, Louisiana, which consists of a side and front view and a full length front view of him standing, was exhibited for identification and RODRIGUEZ CHAVEZ immediately recognized OSWALD as the second man described above, who sat to his rear, who tried to speak to the Mexican Immigration official in Spanish, and who was taken off the bus at the Mexican Immigration check station before arrival at the Mexican-United States border. He was positive about this because he explained that this photograph was that of the man who kept an overhead reading light on, in the bus, after about 10:00 p.m. on October 2, 1963, which disturbed RODRIGUEZ CHAVEZ from sleeping on the bus. He remembered that the man in the photograph shown him was reading either a book, a magazine, or a newspaper and this bothered him because the man was so inconsiderate to leave the light on when he, as well as others, were trying to sleep. He remembered that the man was reading because RODRIGUEZ CHAVEZ turned to look at him.

He could not be certain as to the exact seat the man in the photograph sat but he was certain that the man sat to his rear and to his left.

He was asked if he knew the man in the photograph shown him and he stated that he did not. He was told that the photograph was that of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and he stated that OSWALD was a "desgraciado" (disgraceful person). He then expressed a deep emotional feeling for President JOHN F. KENNEDY, losing his composure and crying at length. After composing himself, he advised the following additional information:

He remembered that OSWALD not only did not turn off the reading light when others were trying to sleep, but he was "a loner" because he did not get off the bus with the other passengers at various rest stops en route and always appeared to be "alone", not associating with other passengers.

He recalled having seen OSWALD last when the passengers alighted from the Greyhound bus at San Antonio, Texas, and he did not recall that OSWALD boarded the Greyhound bus with him en route from San Antonio, Texas, to Houston, Texas.

He did see the young woman who sat next to him on the bus, at the Greyhound bus station in Houston, Texas, when her husband failed to appear and she stated that she was taking a taxi to her residence in Houston.

He could not recall having seen OSWALD at the bus station in Mexico City or having been aware of his presence on the bus at the time it departed from Mexico City. The bus was crowded and during the first hour or two of the trip, he got accustomed to his seat and conversed with the unknown young woman sitting next to him. He said he was not aware of OSWALD until possibly the second rest stop when he observed that OSWALD did not get off the bus with the others but remained in his seat.

He was asked to furnish any other specific knowledge he might have regarding OSWALD. He said that he did not recall observing any activities of OSWALD at the time the bus stopped at Monterrey, Mexico. He definitely recalled that OSWALD was on the bus when it crossed the border into the United States and stopped for processing. He said, however, that he was most concerned with his own papers and the United States Customs check of his belongings, and he was not alert to the activities of the other passengers. He did not remember observing OSWALD being processed by the United States authorities. He did recall seeing OSWALD board the same Greyhound bus with him at Laredo, Texas, when the bus proceeded to San Antonio, Texas. He could not recall where OSWALD sat on this bus. He stated that during the entire trip he had no personal contact or conversation with OSWALD.

He was asked specifically whether he could recall any information regarding other passengers on the busses. He stated that except for the young woman who sat next to him, who was returning to her residence in Houston, Texas, he remembered only one other who was a student. The citizenship and origin of this student were unknown to him, but he did remember that this young man had a "long string of tickets" and he was traveling from Mexico City to San Antonio, Texas, en route to Chicago, Illinois, and then some other "far away place." He did not sit next to or across from any male passenger whom he could recall, and he

could not remember where the student sat on the busses. He could not recall a description of the student.

He was asked specifically if he had realized, prior to this interview, that OSWALD, who allegedly assassinated President JOHN F. KENNEDY, was identical with the passenger whom he had seen on the bus during the trip. He stated that he had not. He advised that he cannot read or speak English; that he does not own a television set; and had not seen OSWALD on television or in magazines. He said that he saw OSWALD's photograph once in a newspaper. He admitted that he had not recognized the photograph in the newspaper of OSWALD as that of the passenger on the bus. He said that apparently it was not a good likeness. On the other hand, when shown the photograph of OSWALD reflecting three poses, he immediately recognized the photograph as identical with the passenger on the bus because he stated the photograph was "so lifelike".

He could not think of any other information regarding the activities of OSWALD while a passenger on the busses between Mexico City and San Antonio, Texas. He stated that he had never met OSWALD previously and had no contacts with or knowledge of OSWALD after the trip on October 2 - 3, 1963.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (44-24016) DATE: 6/13/64

FROM : SAC, INDIANAPOLIS (44-358)

SUBJECT: JACK L. RUBY, aka;
LEE HARVEY OSWALD,
aka - VICTIM
(DECEASED)
CR

Enclosed to the Bureau are ten copies of LHM and ten copies of FD-302s reflecting investigation conducted by this office concerning the commission's letter to the Director dated 6/8/64, as per request of Dallas teletype dated 6/10/64.

Enclosed for Dallas are 15 copies of FD-302s and one copy of LHM.

Let sent to Pres. Commission 6/16/64 (will/jk

ENCLOSURE

NOT RECORDED

ORIGINAL FILE IN

ENCLOSURE

(2)- Bureau (Enc. 30)
1 - Dallas (44-1639)(Enc. 31)
1 - Indianapolis

PJF:rme
(4)

JUN 15 1964

79 JUL 8- 1964

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Indianapolis, Indiana
June 13, 1964

Re: Jack L. Ruby;
Lee Harvey Oswald -
Victim (Deceased)

The President's Commission by letter to the Director dated June 8, 1964, requested an interview with Mr. David Hoy, Radio Station WIKY, Evansville, Indiana.

The letter further requested to ascertain the circumstances surrounding a call made by Mr. Hoy to Martin Anderson, Associated Press, Indianapolis, Indiana. There are set forth as follows the results of interviews with Mr. Martin Anderson and Mr. Dale Burgess and the results of checks of telephone records at Evansville, Indiana, relating to David Edwin Hoy.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date June 13, 1964

MARTIN ANDERSON, Associated Press, Indianapolis, Indiana, advised that he had never talked to DAVID HOY on November 24, 1963. He stated that he knew that HOY was a newscaster with WIKY in Evansville, Indiana.

Mr. ANDERSON believed that in all probability DALE BURGESS took the original call from HOY and that in all probability, the call was collect as this is standard procedure among those in the news media to do so.

ANDERSON stated that whatever information HOY had made available to BURGESS was released by the Associated Press in Indianapolis and in all probability had been used in an Associated Press release originating from Dallas, Texas.

On 6/11/64 at Indianapolis, Indiana File # IP 44-358

by SA PATRICK J. FLETCHER, JR. :rm Date dictated 6/12/64

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 Date June 13, 1964

DALE BURGESS, Associated Press, Indianapolis, Indiana, advised that he recalled receiving a telephone call from DAVID HOY, Radio Station WIKY, Evansville, Indiana, on November 24, 1963. He recalled that he was working from noon until 8:00 p.m. that Sunday and that the call came to his attention shortly after 12:00 noon on this date. He stated the call was probably collect, as 99 per cent of the calls received by Associated Press are collect. BURGESS recalled that HOY indicated that he had some information from an individual by the name of DEMAR who had called him concerning OSWALD's arrest. He believed the gist of the matter was that DEMAR believed that OSWALD participated in a memory act which had been conducted by DEMAR at the Carousel. BURGESS recalls that HOY indicated that the Carousel Club at Dallas, Texas was owned by JACK RUBY.

BURGESS stated that he released the information on the Associated Press Wire and that he believes it was subsequently used in an Associated Press story which was released from Dallas shortly thereafter.

Mr. BURGESS advised he had no further information in his possession concerning this matter.

On 6/11/64 at Indianapolis, Indiana File # IP 44-358

by SA PATRICK J. FLETCHER :rme Date dictated 6/12/64

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date June 11, 1964

1

Records, Indiana Bell Telephone Company, Evansville, Indiana, reflect the following calls made on November 24, 1963 from telephone number GReenleaf 6-7760, which was issued to DAVID E. HOY, 1400 Adams Avenue, Evansville. Calls were to be billed to telephone number HArrison 4-8284, which was issued to radio station WIKY, 1162 Mt. Auburn Road, Evansville, Indiana.

Call from Evansville by DAVE HOY to Dallas, Texas, telephone number RI 7-0065 at 11:45 AM for 47 seconds.

Call from same party to same number at 11:46 AM for one minute.

Call at 11:55 AM from same party to same number for sixty minutes.

Call at 1:50 PM for two minutes, fourteen seconds.

Call at 7:12 PM, person-to-person, from same number and billed to same number for BILL DE MAR, Dallas telephone RI 7-0065. (Notation by operator, "Line busy again. Customer requests take line. Emergency call."). Call for period of two minutes, fortythree seconds.

Call at 8:12 PM to BILL DE MAR, name crossed out and call changed to Police Department, Homicide, telephone number RI 8-9711, Dallas, Texas, for a total of four minutes.

On November 23, 1963, two calls, station-to-station, were made from radio station WIKY, telephone number HArrison 4-8284, to KBOX News, Dallas, Texas, telephone DI 8-6350 at 2:30 PM, and 3:00 PM for a total of 28 seconds and one minute respectively.

The above records are available only by issuance of a subpoena duces tecum to JOHN STREET, Manager, Indiana Bell Telephone Company, 133 Northwest Fifth Street, Evansville, Indiana.

On 6/11/64 at Evansville, Indiana File # DL 44-1639 IP 44-358

by SA JAMES ROBERT DUVALL :kam Date dictated 6/11/64

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FD-36 (Rev. 10-29-63)

FBI

Date: 6/16/64

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (44-24016)

FROM: SAC, BOSTON (44-337)

SUBJECT: JACK L. RUBY aka;
LEE HARVEY OSWALD - VICTIM, DECEASED
CIVIL RIGHTS

(OO: DALLAS)

Re Indianapolis teletype to Boston 6/11/64 and Bureau airtel 6/9/64.

President's Commission by letter dated 6/8/64, refers to testimony of WILLIAM D. CROWE, aka BILL DE MAR, former entertainer at Ruby's Carousel Club, Dallas, Texas, before the Commission. A portion of Commission's request for investigation in this regard reads as follows:

> "an interview with Mr. David Hoy, Radio Station WIKY to determine whether De Mar mentioned seeing Oswald in Hoy's first conversation with De Mar on 11/24/63; when Hoy received this information and what he did thereafter".

Attached are ten copies of a letterhead memorandum which includes interview of Hoy on 6/12/64 at Boston, Mass. for Bureau and one copy for Dallas.

On this date by separate airtel 15 copies of FD-302 reflecting interview of DAVID EDWIN HOY on 6/12/64 were sent to Dallas Office for inclusion in their report.

(3) - Bureau (44-24016) (Encls. 10)
2 - Dallas (44-1639) (Enc. 1)
1 - Boston (44-337)

JJS/arb
(6)

NOT RECORDED
159 JUL 6 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

8 - 1964

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Boston, Massachusetts

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

June 16, 1964

JACK L. RUBY;
LEE HARVEY OSWALD - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS

President's Commission by letter dated June 8, 1964, refers to testimony of William Crowe, also known as Bill De Mar, former entertainer at Ruby's Carousel Club, Dallas, Texas, before the Commission. The Commission requested an interview with David Hoy, formerly with Radio Station WIKY, Evansville, Indiana, to determine whether or not in Hoy's conversation with De Mar on November 24, 1963, De Mar mentioned seeing Oswald and if so what he did thereafter.

On June 12, 1964, David Edwin Hoy was located and interviewed at Hotel Braemore, Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 6/[illegible]/63

1.

DAVID EDWIN NOT, age 33, married, stated that his wife, SHIRLEY, and his three children reside at 1420 Adams Avenue, Evansville, Indiana. This is his permanent address and he is presently employed in the entertainment field doing a "mind reading act" at Paul's Mall, 730 Boylston Street, Boston, Massachusetts. He arrived in Boston, June 1, and will leave on June 10 for New York City. He said he never knew JACK L. RUBY or LEE HARVEY OSWALD, and the only time he was in Texas was September or October of 1963 in connection with the Texas Association of Magicians. He was at Fort Worth, Texas and Dallas.

NOT stated that he can recall making a prediction at that time that the city of Dallas would soon make some news. He said he was vaguely referring to a controversy regarding an airport then going on between Dallas and Fort Worth. He stated that he knows WILLIAM CROUN also known as BILLY BELL, who is presently in the entertainment field doing a "ventriloquist act." He has known BELL since they attended high school at Evansville, Indiana and has been in touch with him off and on through the years. BELL, to his knowledge, has been married and divorced, but his parents are still living in Evansville, Indiana.

NOT is a graduate of Bob Jones University, Greenville, North Carolina, and studied for the Baptist Ministry. In 1961, he was news director for WIKY which is an AM and FM radio station in Evansville, Indiana. He was also engaged as a "stringer" for the Associated Press which means he would call any story that came to his attention that had more than local news value.

On 6/[illegible]/63 at Boston, Massachusetts File # BS 62-[illegible]

by [illegible] Date dictated 6/[illegible]/63

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

HOY stated that on Sunday, November 24, 1963, following the assassination of President KENNEDY, he was constantly on the air and spent most of the day at his home, and recalls seeing on television OSWALD having been shot by an unidentified man who was subsequently identified as JACK RUBY of the Carousel Club. He stated that his telephone number at his home is GReenleaf (GR 6-7760) and that his business telephone for the radio station that employed him is HA 4-8824.

It is his recollection that BILLY DEMAR who was then playing at the Carousel Club at Dallas, Texas shortly thereafter, called him on the telephone as he knew he would be interested in the news story because he could describe what RUBY was like. He stated he recalls getting a brief description of RUBY from DEMAR in which DEMAR was very generous toward RUBY and thought he was a nice sort of person with an odd patriotic sense of values. He stated that he immediately telephoned his report that he received from DEMAR to the Associated Press in Indianapolis. He stated that he then recalled seeing DEMAR on television in which DEMAR alleged that he believed OSWALD was in the Carousel Club about eight days before. HOY stated he was shocked to hear this and his immediate reaction was that he could not understand why DEMAR had not told him this when he had a short time previously described RUBY. He stated he cannot understand DEMAR knowing that HOY was working for a radio station and being greatly interested in this type of news and still not telling him about it.

HOY stated that he thinks that BILLY DEMAR is the type of person who can be described as a "hard luck guy" and is perhaps extremely naive. He stated he then called the Associated Press who requested that he follow through with DEMAR and that if the story of OSWALD being at the Carousel Club was true, it would be a great development.

HOY stated he kept close to the telephone throughout November 24, 1963, and made a great many calls from his home and received many calls at his home during the afternoon and evening of November, 24, 1963. He said he could not recall exactly who called him and who he called, but does know that he reached BILLY DEMAR about 1:00 p.m. and asked him if he really meant what he said about having seen OSWALD. His best recollection is that DEMAR replied, "DAVE, I think I saw him, I do not forget faces."

HOY stated he told DEMAR that he should go into hiding because he was in a dangerous position if, in fact, there was a compact between OSWALD and RUBY and other members of the underworld. He told DEMAR that he should immediately contact the Dallas Police Department and the Federal Bureau of Investigation or the Secret Service and give them full details and request their protection. He stated subsequently during the afternoon of November 24, 1963, he had other conversations with DEMAR. On more than one occasion he tried to reach DEMAR on the telephone, but was unsuccessful. He stated that sometimes he believes that this OSWALD's alleged appearance at the Carousel Club was the figment of DEMAR's imagination, and subsequently as a result has questioned DEMAR very closely regarding it. DEMAR, however, still believes he saw OSWALD. He stated that he understands that on June 9, DEMAR appeared before the Warren Committee and his version of the incident is that OSWALD held up or mentioned a strange object. HOY states he seriously questioned what DEMAR actually saw.

HOY stated that the Secret Service contacted him on the telephone on November 25, 1963, and he recalls telling them that DEMAR was in hiding in Dallas and that he did not know his actual whereabouts, but if DEMAR contacted him, he would advise the Secret Service where to reach him.

He believes that on the following day when he did hear from DEMAR, he called the local office of the Secret Service and furnished them with DEMAR's address. HOY stated that he himself is extremely interested in Extra Sensory Perception, but does not profess to have any ability at it and tells everyone, "I am a fake". He said apparently people do not believe him, and his act that he is performing now has met with good success. He stated that he has been in the entertainment field since January and intends to give show business a try.

HOY stated he has a background in magic, and has some ability as a Magician. He stated that he recalls that on Saturday, November 23, 1963, his boss insisted that he make a telephone call into Dallas and attempt to get a "Beaper" which he described as a telephone type of recording regarding anything of news value out of Dallas. He recalls that in this regard he made two telephone calls about 2:30p.m. to 3:00 p.m. in the afternoon of November 23, 1963 to KBOX, Dallas, Texas, and that he was unsuccessful in obtaining a "Beaper."

HOY believes that he called Dallas, Texas, on November 24 at about 11:45a.m. It was after DEMAR had first called him and prior to DEMAR's statement on television regarding OSWALD. He stated the subject matter of OSWALD had not come up at this time. He merely got more background on RUBY and DEMAR's observations of what it was like in Dallas on this sad occasion, He stated he cannot remember how many telephone calls he had with him after this or how long this call was, but doubts he talked at 11:55 a.m. for sixty minutes with BILL DEMAR. He stated that throughout the day he was calling New York City and Indianapolis. He stated that about 1:50 p.m. he was in a telephone conversation with DEMAR and that this he believes was after DEMAR's appearance on television at which time DEMAR mentioned OSWALD.

He believes that after 7:00 p.m., on November 24, 1963, he was talking with DEMAR as he was worried about his safety and during this time he obtained more information about RUBY and Dallas which he subsequently used in his news contacts. He stated that he recalls also that after 8:00 p.m. he talked to a Sergeant at the Dallas Police Station and suggested that possibly BILLY DEMAR needed police protection, but he does not know the Sergeant's name with whom he talked. He believes the officer was not interested in what he had to say. He stated that he was talking with MARTIN ANDERSON of the Associated Press of Indianapolis, Indiana on November 24, 1963, and talked to him on more than one occasion and furnished to him all of the information he was able to obtain from his source at Dallas, Texas, which was BILLY DEMAR.

HOY stated his mind always goes back to the first time that DEMAR talked to him on the telephone and he is unable to understand why DEMAR did not at that time tell him about OSWALD. He stated he questioned DEMAR about it very carefully and DEMAR stated, "I did not think it was very important."

HOY stated that he considers DEMAR a reliable person who would not invent a story merely for publicity. He also recalls a Dallas newspaper calling him November 24, and 25 and asking him questions about BILLY DEMAR, his real name, his background and where he was. He stated that he is quite certain that BILLY DEMAR took his advise and got in touch with the Secret Service who suggested to him he change his hotel location, but that DEMAR did not immediately abide by their suggestion.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach

W. C. Sullivan 6-19-64

W. R. Wannall

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - W. A. Branigan
1 - W. R. Wannall
1 - R. E. Lenihan
1 - V. H. Nasca

ANTI-FIDEL CASTRO ACTIVITIES
IN THE UNITED STATES
INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA

Lee Oswald

This memorandum recommends interview with Donald H. Janson, news correspondent, "New York Times," who may have pertinent information in captioned matter.

Recently representative of Braniff Airways, Newark, New Jersey, made available letter he had found while cleaning seat pocket of Braniff plane. Letter was dated 5-22-64 and is from one S. Martin to one Don Janson, neither of whom is further identified.

Letter indicates Martin had interviewed unidentified Texas reporter who, after prefacing his remarks with request FBI not be advised, reportedly made following comments:

In February, 1963, he and some prominent Texas men discussed possibility of doing away with Cheddi Jagan, Prime Minister of British Guiana, or Fidel Castro, Prime Minister of Cuba, or both. Castro was to be done away with during visit to Mexico. Venture, which was to be privately handled, failed to materialize but allegedly the Government, specifically CIA, which encouraged such things, knew about it. Reporter later heard that, when Lee Harvey Oswald was in Mexico, Oswald heard of these plans and this was why he killed President Kennedy.

CIA on 6-17-64 advised that the alleged plot to do away with Jagan and Castro were not CIA operations.

Don Janson may be identical with Donald H. Janson, "New York Times" news correspondent. Janson was interviewed in March, 1964, in connection with article he had prepared concerning Oswald. At that time

Enclosure
109-584
(1) - 105-82555 (Oswald)
VHN:cej
(10)

DUPLICATE YELLOW

NOT RECORDED
196

1964

he appeared to be cooperative. S. Martin is not identifiable in Bureau files on basis of available information.

ACTION:

If you approve, attached airtel will be sent Kansas City (where Donald H. Janson has his office) with copies to interested offices instructing that Donald H. Janson be interviewed for all pertinent information he may have in this matter and for the identities of S. Martin and the Texas reporter. If identified, leads will be set forth to have these individuals also interviewed.

FBI

Date: 5/29/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-409763)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-117844) (P)

SUBJECT: MARK LANE
SM - C
(OO:NY)

ReNYairtel, 5/22/64, concerning subject's contemplated travel to Europe.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are an original and 19 copies of a LHM dated and captioned as above regarding subject's foreign travel.

Two copies are enclosed for Dallas for information purposes in view of their interest in this matter.

The pretext on 6/17/64, was conducted telephonically by SA [redacted] under the guise of being an individual interested in the Citizen's Committee of Inquiry (CCI) and the work of MARK LANE. The pretext was made to an unidentified female at the office of the CCI, 156 5th Ave., NYC (telephone number YU 9-6850).

Investigation continuing at New York.

5-Bureau (Encls. 20) (RM)
(1-105-82555) (LEE HARVEY OSWALD)
(1-100) (CCI)
2-Dallas (Encls. 2) (Info) (RM AM)
(1-100-10461) (LEE HARVEY OSWALD)
(1-100-10970) (MARK LANE)
1-New York (105-38431) (LEE HARVEY OSWALD) (312)
1-New York (100-152725) (CCI) (45)
1-New York (100-117844)

NOT RECORDED
193 JUL 2 1964

BPM:jmk
(11)

1 ENCLOSURE

COPY

68 JUL 2 1964

100-409763-93

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. Bureau 100-409763
New York 100-117644

New York, New York
June 19, 1964

Re: Mark Lane
Security Matter - C

Reference is made to Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) memorandum dated May 22, 1964, concerning subject's planned travel to Europe on that date.

The June 13, 1964 issue of the "National Guardian", page 4, column 4, contained an article entitled "Oswald: Is the Commission in Doubt?" This article noted that subject was then on a lecture tour of Europe building support for his organization, Committee of Inquiry, which, according to this article, is concerned with the investigation of the murder of President John F. Kennedy. The article stated that in Paris Lane announced that "the Association of French Jurists will convene an international conference of lawyers after the US elections in November to hear evidence and arrive at its own conclusions about the 'murder of the century'".

On June 18, 1964, Mr. Daniel Strayer, Chief, Records and Information Section, Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), 20 West Broadway, New York City, furnished information which reflected that Mark Lane of 164 West 79th Street, New York City, passport number E067352, departed the United States on May 22, 1964, as a passenger on Scandinavian Airlines System, Flight #912, en route from New York to Copenhagen, Denmark.

On June 17, 1964, by means of a suitable pretext by a Special Agent of the FBI, it was determined subject was continuing his lecture tour in Europe and while his plans to return to the United States were somewhat indefinite, he was expected to return to New York during the first week in July, 1964.

The "National Guardian" is characterized in the appendix attached hereto.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Re: Mark Lane

1. APPENDIX

"NATIONAL GUARDIAN"

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the "National Guardian":

"National Guardian

"1. 'established by the American Labor Party in 1947 as a "progressive" weekly * * *. Although it denies having any affiliation with the Communist Party, it has manifested itself from the beginning as a virtual official propaganda arm of Soviet Russia.' (Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the ROSENBERGS and MORTON SOBELL, August 25, 1956, p. 12.)"

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 6/8/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (109-584)

FROM : SAC, NEWARK (105-7006)

SUBJECT: ANTI-FIDEL CASTRO ACTIVITIES
IN THE UNITED STATES
IS - CUBA

Enclosed herewith are 9 copies for the Bureau and 2 copies each for Dallas, Miami, New York, and Oklahoma City of a letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above.

The original letter referred to in letterhead memorandum was furnished during the evening of 6/6/64 by Mr. EARL MANCHESTER, Service Department, Braniff Airways, Newark Airport, Newark, N.J. He advised that this letter had been found in a seat pocket of a Braniff plane that same evening during the process of cleaning. It was possible that it had been placed there days before and on other than the plane's previous flight. The original of the letter, which was without envelope or other data to identify sender or receiver, is being maintained in the 1-A section of Newark file.

5 Bureau (Enc. 9) (RM)
(1 105-82555) (LEE HARVEY OSWALD)
(1 62-) (ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY)
2 Dallas (100-10461) (Enc. 2) (RM)
2 Miami (Enc. 2) (RM)
2 New York (Enc. 2) (RM)
2 Oklahoma City (Enc. 2) (RM)
3 Newark
(1 105-15291) (LEE HARVEY OSWALD)
(1 62-3060) (ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY)

MTB:mab
(16)

ENCLOSURE

NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 25 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

A clipping from the 11/6/63 issue of "The New York Times" was enclosed and briefly referred to in the letter as speaking for itself. This clipping was captioned "City Presbytery Nominates Negro" and refers to Rev. ELDER G. HAWKINS, Pastor of St. Augustine Church, Prospect Ave. and 165th St., New York City, being unanimously nominated by the Presbytery of New York City as its candidate for Moderator of the General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church. A statement in the article was circled in ink and underlined indicating that if Rev. HAWKINS "wins the election in Oklahoma City on May 21", he would be the first Negro to head the church body. This part is not referred to in letterhead memorandum as it appears to have no direct relation to the information reported therein.

Newark indices contain no information identical to S. MARTIN or DON JANSON. While the H. L. HUNT referred to is known as a backer of conservative activities in the Southwest, Newark does not possess sufficient information with which to characterize him in letterhead memorandum.

The Bureau and other offices are requested to check their indices for information which might identify S. MARTIN or DON JANSON, as well as the unknown Texas reporter who appears to be from Dallas whose comments are reported in letterhead memorandum.

Dallas, Oklahoma City, Miami and New York advise Bureau of possible pertinent information developed from their own search of indices.

Newark will attempt to develop further information regarding identity of the Braniff plane and location of passenger manifests reflecting names of passengers on the pertinent plane since 5/22/64.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Newark, New Jersey

June 8, 1964

ANTI-FIDEL CASTRO ACTIVITIES IN
THE UNITED STATES
INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA

On June 6, 1964, Mr. Earl Manchester, Service Department, Braniff Airways, Newark Airport, Newark, New Jersey, made available a letter which he had found that evening while cleaning the seat pockets of a Braniff plane.

The typewritten letter was dated May 22, 1964, and directed to one "Don Janson" from "S. Martin". It showed no address for sender or receiver and was without envelope. It was pointed out by Mr. Manchester that the letter could have been left in the plane on any of many previous flights.

The letter from S. Martin to Don Janson refers to in quotes comments of a "Texas reporter", who was described as "a proud and eager friend of that police force of the year in Dallas". It noted that "Vicki" took notes on the interview and that he, Martin, had five hours of recorded conversation with the reporter, whose comments were reported as follows:

> "For God's sake, don't tell the FBI, but back about February (1963) when I was working for H. L. Hunt, some very prominent Texas men, R. D. Matthews and I discussed the possibility of doing away with Cheddi Jagan or Castro or both. Not by the U.S. government, you understand, but on a private basis. Hunt said we could have all the cash we needed, the others were in it, too, on a cash basis. We were going to get Castro sometime when he (Castro) went to Mexico. Understand now, we dropped it. R.D. didn't go for it. I didn't go for it. Meanwhile, we understood there was a group in Florida with the same idea. Also, the government knew all about it."
>
> (Our question:) Which branch of the government knew all about it?

"The CIA. Not Kennedy. We were going to have men go down to Mexico and pose as oil agents. When Castro came in, we'd get him. The CIA encourages these things. I heard later that when Oswald was in Mexico he heard of our plans and that's why he killed Kennedy. But Kennedy didn't even know what was going on half the time."

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

6-22-64

105-[illegible]

Airtel

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - W. A. Branigan
1 - W. R. Wannall
1 - R. E. Lenihan
1 - V. H. Nasca

To: SAC, Kansas City (Enclosures - 2)

From: Director, FBI (109-584)

ANTI-FIDEL CASTRO ACTIVITIES
IN THE UNITED STATES
IS - CUBA

Attached for Kansas City is copy of Newark airtel 6-8-64 with enclosure. The Don Janson mentioned therein may be identical with the Donald H. Janson, news correspondent, "New York Times" who was interviewed by your office on 3-3-64. See report SA Marion C. Street, dated 3-16-64, at Kansas City concerning Lee Harvey Oswald, Kansas City file 105-1736.

Kansas City immediately interview Donald H. Janson in detail concerning the contents of the letter addressed to him by S. Martin. Particularly endeavor to determine the identities of S. Martin and the Texas reporter. If identified, set out leads to have them immediately interviewed for all pertinent information they may have in this matter. Results of interviews conducted should be submitted to Bureau in form for dissemination.

Any pertinent information developed concerning Lee Harvey Oswald should also be promptly submitted to the Bureau under the Oswald caption.

1 - Dallas (100-10461)
1 - Miami
1 - New York
1 - Newark (105-7006)
1 - Oklahoma City

DUPLICATE FILED

(1) - 105-82555 (Oswald)

VHN:cej
(17)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

JUN [illegible] 1964

Airtel to SAC, Kansas City
RE: ANTI-FIDEL CASTRO ACTIVITIES
IN THE UNITED STATES
109-584

NOTE:

See memo Wannall to Sullivan, dated 6-19-64, same caption, prepared by VHN:cej.

[redacted] CIA, on 6-17-64 advised SA S. J. Papich, Bureau, that the alleged plots to do away with Jagan and Castro mentioned in enclosure to NK airtel 6-8-64 were not CIA operations.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-18-58)

FBI

Date: 6/22/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Dalbach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (100-16601)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Re Bureau teletypes, 6/16, 6/22/64 and New Orleans teletype to Bureau, 6/19/64.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 10 copies each, for Dallas 3 copies each and for Miami 1 copy each of the following-described items for inclusion in the report of SA STEPHEN M. CALLENDER dated 6/12/64 at New Orleans in captioned matter:

1) An FD 302 setting forth interview with ORESTES PENA on 6/5/64;

2) An insert setting forth the attempts to verify CARLOS BRINGUIER's statement he telephoned the New Orleans Office of the FBI between 8/15-30/63;

3) 4 - FD 302's setting forth contacts with JOHN D. TAMBERELLA, ORESTES PENA's attorney, on 6/16, 6/17, 6/18 and 6/19/64.

4) An amended FD 204 setting forth corrected date of report.

Also enclosed for the Bureau are 2 copies, for Dallas 3 copies and for Miami 1 copy of an amended FD 263 setting forth the corrected date of report as well as the corrected investigative period.

82 ENCLOSURE

JUL 1 1964

(3-Bureau (Enc. 72) (AMSD - REGISTERED) (105-82555)
2-Dallas (Enc. 24) (AM - REGISTERED) (100-10461)
1-Miami (Enc. 8) (AM - REGISTERED) (105-8342)
2-New Orleans
SMC:lyc
8

Enclosures filed in 105-82555-4095

C.C. WICR NY/Cons.

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

79 JUL 7 1964

9:51 AM June 22, 1964

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON
MR. BELMONT
MR. ROSEN
MR. DE LOACH

Lee Oswald

Judge Edward A. Tamm called and advised that Ernest Cuneo had just left his office. Judge Tamm stated that Mr. Cuneo said he is going to try to see Assistant Director DeLoach today; that he has signed a contract with the Curtis Publishing Company to do 35,000 words, apparently in the book-of-the-week type of thing, on what Judge Tamm thought when Mr. Cuneo first started talking was the Warren Report about the assassination of the President. Judge Tamm stated that Mr. Cuneo is rather hard to understand and asked if I knew whether there is a Senate Committee making a similar investigation. I told the Judge there was not. Judge Tamm continued that Mr. Cuneo mentioned Senators Long and Russell and a couple of others were taking a very vigorous stand and it looked as though there was going to be a repudiation of Warren. Judge Tamm stated that Mr. Cuneo apparently has talked to Allen Dulles, who says the report is going to be a complete exoneration of the FBI for any responsibility because of the Secret Service's claim that the FBI should have notified them about Lee Harvey Oswald being there and of his background, et cetera. Judge Tamm stated he could not ask questions because he was not too sure of what Mr. Cuneo was talking about, but he thought he would tell me that Mr. Cuneo was going to ask to see Mr. DeLoach and he, Judge Tamm, was sure that Mr. DeLoach with his background could explore it with Cuneo. Judge Tamm stated Mr. Cuneo has interviewed a number of people, including as he had mentioned, Dulles, and he has substantial knowledge of what is going to be in the report which is to be released immediately after the Republican Convention.

I told Judge Tamm the Commission was aiming to get the report out on June 30th, that the Chief Justice had told me recently they were planning to have it released on June 30th, but I did not believe they would get it out because in talking with J. Lee Rankin I gathered there was still a great deal of spade work to be done plus the fact that all of the members of the Commission have not been in attendance at all times. Judge Tamm asked if Senator Russell was a member of the Commission, and I told him he was but he has been in attendance very seldom has also been at loggerheads with Justice Warren and even threatened to resign several times, but at the insistance of the President, remained on so there would be a public break in the midst of the report. Judge Tamm stated maybe explains Cuneo's statement about a repudiation of Justice Warren.

JCH:edm (2)

June 22, 1964

Memorandum for Messrs. Tolson, Belmont, Rosen, DeLoach

I stated in the first instance Russell did not want to go on the Commission and the original fight was over Warren Olney, as Justice Warren had wanted him made General Counsel of the Commission, but Senator Russell opposed vigorously, Dulles opposed it, and Congressman Ford opposed it and they all threatened to resign if Olney were appointed. I stated consequently they all started out with chips on their shoulders because Olney is a protege of Warren's. I stated that I thought indirectly they blame me for the attack on Olney although I did not raise a finger to it and it was done without my knowledge, but knowing Olney's hostility I have no doubt that Justice Warren was told of the opposition and both probably think I had my finger in it.

I told Judge Tamm I appeared before the Commission about three weeks ago and out of the clear sky the day before I appeared, Justice Warren invited me to have luncheon with him in his private dining room, and I was a little puzzled, but he could not have been nicer in his solicitude and interest. I stated he talked about the fact I was going so testify the next day and wanted me to offer any suggestions and try to think of anything that ought to be done to tighten up the security of the President. I stated the next day I did appear and that I was there about three hours; that Justice Warren was there but Senator Russell was not nor was John McCoy. I stated in addition to the Chief Justice, there were present Senator Cooper, Congressman Ford, Allen Dulles, J. Lee Rankin, of course, and one or two others, who were probably staff members. I stated the questioning was very cordial and friendly and the atmosphere was really too warm in a pleasant way, but I answered all the questions satisfactorily, I thought, and in any event Mr. Rankin told me the next day that my testimony had great effect on the Commission and he thought it did me a great deal of good. I told Judge Tamm that I got into the field of the extent one can go in the security of the President without violating the civil rights of the people, and I took the position that absolute security could not be furnished the President without violating the constitutional and civil rights of the citizens of the country, that there are a lot of crackpots and members of subversive organizations. I stated I cited a case that had happened a week or so before my appearance in that we had furnished the Secret Service with the names of suspects in Chicago where the President was going to appear and the Secret Service got the Chicago Police to hold these people in house arrest for the time the President was in Chicago, and there had been quite a commotion about it. Judge Tamm commented that this was illegal. I stated I had nothing to do with what the Secret Service does with the information after we furnish it to them, but we have to keep in mind that there has to be a balance between the security of the President, who is very difficult to secure, and the civil rights and constitutional rights of the citizens. I stated that I would say in New York City there possibly

June 22, 1964

Memorandum for Messrs. Tolson, Belmont, Rosen, DeLoach

are not less than 5,000 persons who would be on the suspect list and might be put under house arrest when the President visits that city and that would be a police state and I did not think it was the right procedure, but we are furnishing Secret Service with everything we have. I testified that in regard to Oswald, when they questioned whether he was on any suspect list, I stated he was not as he never gave any indication of being a person who might commit violence and we did not know and no one else knew that he had already tried to kill General Walker and this was not told us till after the President was killed and it was Oswald's wife who told us. I stated that Oswald had been playing around with communism, had defected to Russia, but there was no evidence of violence in his makeup, but we are now sending all names of this type of person to Secret Service. I said that will result in many persons being arrested or put under house arrest and I have great concern of the violation of the constitutional and civil rights of American citizens. Judge Tamm asked if my testimony was recorded and I stated it was.

Judge Tamm stated he did want to talk to me and let me know about Ernest Cuneo and that he was going to ask to see Mr. DeLoach. I told him I was glad he called and I would pass the word on to Mr. DeLoach. I called Mr. DeLoach and advised him.

Very truly yours,

J. E. H.

John Edgar Hoover
Director

SENT FROM D. O.
TIME 2:40 PM
DATE 6-22-64
BY GAP

DIRECTOR, FBI (157-1024) 6/22/64

SAC, CHICAGO (157-269) (RUC)

ATTN: LATENT FINGERPRINT
SECTION
IDENTIFICATION
DIVISION

LLOYD JOHN WILSON, aka.,
Dwight Allen Wilson,
Dwight Allen Long,
John A. Wilson
RM

Enclosed herewith are four cards bearing major case prints and palm prints of subject.

Subject alleges he paid $1000 to LEE HARVEY OSWALD to aid OSWALD's plan to assassinate President KENNEDY. Subject found legally sane and federal process dismissed on threat to President JOHNSON. Suggest prints be filed and maintained.

3 - Bureau (Encls. 4)
2 - Chicago
(1 - 62-6115)

DWS/vmm
(5)

ORIGINAL FILED IN

NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 29 1964

JUL 2 1964

FBI 1-1-581

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
MIAMI	DALLAS	6/10/64	6/2-8/64

TITLE OF CASE	REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
LEE HARVEY OSWALD	JAMES J. O'CONNOR	JMS

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - R - CUBA

REFERENCE: Tampa report of SA LIONEL E. BELANGER, 12/10/63.
Buairtel to Miami, 5/28/64.

- P -

ENCLOSURES: To Bureau (2) - 1 copy of Cuban Magazine BOHEMIA, dated January 7, 1962.
1 copy of photo made from picture on page 69 of BOHEMIA, issue of January 7, 1962.

COPIES DESTROYED 3 Bky Copies Noted & destroyed 2/B 12/17/76

3 6 MAR 5 1973

LEADS

APPROVED SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

REC 7 EX-116

REC 13

COPIES MADE:
10 - Bureau (105-82555)(RM) (Encls. 2)
2 - Dallas (100-10461)(RM)
3 - Miami (2-105-8342) (1 cc. cover page to 134-44)

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED 6 cc - Bureau

ICC-645

DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT

AGENCY				
REQUEST RECD.				
DATE FWD.				
HOW FWD.				
BY				

NOTATIONS

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—76336-1

MM 105-8342

MIAMI

At Miami, Florida

Will complete investigation as set out in Miami airtel to Bureau, May 21, 1964, pertaining to allegation that a Mexican named "DUGLAS" was associated with OSWALD in the assassination.

ADMINISTRATIVE

The enclosed issue of BOHEMIA is submitted in event the Bureau desires to furnish same to President's Commission. It is pointed out that no additional copy is available from any established source at Miami.

No translation is made of the article in BOHEMIA which accompanies the photo of the crowd and mock coffin on page 69 inasmuch as the article does not make any reference to the coffin incident.

INFORMANT

The confidential source referred to in the attached report is [redacted] He made available his collection of REVOLUCION for review and furnished the January 7, 1962 copy of BOHEMIA which is submitted herewith.

- B *
COVER PAGE

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: JAMES J. O'CONNOR
Date: June 10, 1964

Office: Miami, Florida

Field Office File #: 105-8342

Bureau File #: 105-82555

Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - R - CUBA

Synopsis: Cuban newspaper REVOLUCION reviewed for period 10/1/63 to 12/31/63 without locating cartoon of FIDEL CASTRO and President KENNEDY, which Dr. FERNANDO PENABAZ, Cuban exile attorney, had stated depicted the death of President KENNEDY about a week before the assassination. Dr. PENABAZ contacted on 6/5/64, and advised he had not actually seen such a cartoon, but had been told about it by Dr. JORGE GARCIA MONTES. On 6/7/64, Dr. GARCIA MONTES, former Prime Minister of Cuba, stated he had not seen any such cartoon as described by Dr. PENABAZ, but on the other hand had given Dr. PENABAZ a photograph of a crowd in Havana, Cuba, carrying a mock coffin of President KENNEDY. This photo appeared in the 1/7/62 issue of Cuban magazine BOHEMIA, and was taken during the celebration of the third anniversary of CASTRO's regime. Dr. GARCIA MONTES furnished a copy of a speech made by him on 4/25/64 in which he described influence of FIDEL CASTRO on LEE HARVEY OSWALD. An employee of U.S. Information Agency, Miami, and a confidential source close to Cuban situation, state they have no recollection of any cartoon such as that mentioned by Dr. PENABAZ.

105-82555-4112 - P -

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

MM 105-8342

DETAILS: Reference is made to the report of Special Agent LIONEL E. BELANGER, dated December 10, 1963 at Tampa, Florida. Page 4 of that report relates to a taped television interview of Dr. FERNANDO PENABAZ. In that interview, made on December 5, 1963 by Station WESH-TV, Orlando, Florida, Mr. PENABAZ described a cartoon which he alleged appeared in the Cuban newspaper REVOLUCION about a week before the assassination of President KENNEDY. The cartoon was said to depict "Uncle Sam" laughing at the damage which Hurricane Flora had wrought in Cuba, and in a second drawing, depicted the coffin of President KENNEDY with FIDEL CASTRO laughing. The cartoon was said to be captioned "He who laughs last, laughs best."

On June 2, 1964 a confidential source, who is a former Cuban police official, stated he did not recall having seen any cartoon such as that described by Dr. PENABAZ. The source stated he obtains and reviews for intelligence information the Cuban newspaper REVOLUCION and other Cuban publications. The source made available his collection of REVOLUCION, covering the period October 1, 1963 to December 15, 1963. All issues were available except those for November 23 and November 28.

The edition of October 5, 1963, reported Hurricane Flora had arrived in Eastern Cuba on October 4, 1963.

Review of REVOLUCION for this period (except issues for November 23 and 28, 1963) reflected no cartoon as described by Dr. PENABAZ.

On June 5, 1964 review of all issues of REVOLUCION for the period October 1, 1963 to December 31, 1963, was

UNI

made from the microfilm maintained at the office of the U.S. Information Agency (USIA), Miami, Florida. No cartoon such as that described by Dr. PENABAZ, was located. Mr. GEORGE VOLSKY, writer and researcher for USIA, stated he did not recall any cartoon such as that described by Dr. PENABAZ having appeared in any Cuban publication.

On June 5, 1964 Dr. FERNANDO PENABAZ, 15 Madeira, Coral Gables, Florida, Cuban exile attorney and writer, stated he had not actually seen the cartoon to which he referred in the taped television interview, but had been told about it by Dr. JORGE GARCIA MONTES, former Prime Minister of Cuba during the regime of FULGENCIO BATISTA. Mr. PENABAZ said he believed he had been told about the cartoon by still another person, but was unable to recall the identity of such person. He believed the cartoon appeared in REVOLUCION prior to the assassination of President KENNEDY.

On June 7, 1964, Dr. JORGE GARCIA MONTES, 520 Gerona Avenue, Coral Gables, Florida, advised that he first became a Congressman in Cuba in 1922. He had also served as legal counsel for several United States owned companies in Cuba, while continuing in Cuban politics. He said he served as Prime Minister in Cuba from February, 1955 to April, 1957, at which time he resigned and was appointed Minister of Education.

Dr. GARCIA stated he had no knowledge of a cartoon such as that described by FERNANDO PENABAZ. He believed PENABAZ had possibly confused the existence of such a cartoon with a photograph which he, Dr. GARCIA, had given Dr. PENABAZ about 6 or 7 months ago. He said

this photograph had appeared in the January 7, 1962 issue of the Cuban magazine BOHEMIA. The photograph depicted a huge crowd which had assembled in Havana on January 2, 1962 for a display of Cuban military might and a speech by FIDEL CASTRO on the occasion of the celebration of the third anniversary of CASTRO's regime. Dr. GARCIA displayed a copy of the BOHEMIA magazine in question.

He pointed out on page 69 thereof, a photograph depicting part of the large crowd gathered for the celebration. This part of the crowd was holding up a mock coffin on which was printed, in English, the words:

"Mr. KENNEDY lies here, Cuban revolution killed him."

A caption under the picture in the magazine, as translated from Spanish, reads:

"The popular repudiation of the aggressive policy of imperialism assumes a most picturesque form: KENNEDY (in the casket) lies here liquidated by the Cuban revolution."

Dr. GARCIA furnished a copy of the photograph in the magazine. He said he had made copies of this photograph available to the Cuban exile group, Unidad Revolucionaria (Revolutionary Unity), for its anti-CASTRO propaganda.

Dr. GARCIA also furnished a typewritten copy of a speech he said he made before the Louisiana Press Association at Shreveport, Louisiana, on April 25, 1964,

in which he set forth his observations on the influence of the FIDEL CASTRO regime on LEE HARVEY OSWALD. He pointed out that pages 11 to 16 of his speech copy (numbered in the upper right corners), deal with his views upon the assassination. The speech is as follows:

SPEECH DELIVERED
DR. MONTES GARCI
BEFORE THE LOUISIANA PRESS ASSOCIATION
APRIL 25, 1964

Members of the Louisiana Press Association:

I consider this opportunity to speak before your Convention a great honor. Ironically, after living five years in Florida, it is this Association that has given me the chance to speak about the tragedy of my country.

Honors are always appreciated, but more so in the circumstances in which I find myself: a political exile and a man without a country.

I have been a friend of the United States all my life. One reason is that I was born in this country. During the second war for independence, my family had to leave Cuba and I was born in the city of New York in 1897. But the main reason why I am a friend of the United States is that I learned it from my father, who was always grateful for the help and support that you gave Cuba to gain its independence from Spain.

Now, my friends, I am asking you, the members of the press that mould public opinion, to help us again recover our independence. The situation now is much worse than it was in 1898. Then we were fighting Spain which, after all, is the country of our ancestors and our culture is Spanish. The excesses and the crimes of the cruel Captain General Weyler were nothing

compared to what Cuba is suffering today. Thousands of people have been shot, practically without trial, 50,000 political prisoners suffer from hunger and all sorts of indignities in Cuban jails, and a foreign country, alien to all that is Cuban, rules my country through its Communist satrap, Fidel Castro, to whom Russia has given all the weapons necessary to keep the Cuban people in slavery, and a state police organization that Cubans cannot, by themselves, destroy.

You will forgive me, I am sure, for saying these words. I could not speak before the press of the State of Louisiana, so close to our struggles for independence, without asking for your help to free my country from the yoke of Communism. But although that is what is really in my heart, I have not come to tell you what Castro and Communism have done to Cuba and the Cubans. I am aware that I am addressing a segment of the American press, and that I should talk about what you are naturally interested in: the damages to the United States inflicted by Castro and Communism.

Whatever Castro has done, has been done by a Communistic government, and is therefore the result of having a Communistic regime in Cuba. So, it seems to me, and I hope to you too, that a few words about the nature of Communism and its aims are in order.

Many years ago Lenin said: "We will first take Eastern Europe; afterwards the masses of Asia. Then we will surround the United States, which will remain the last bastion of Capitalism. We will not have to attack; the United States will fall into our hands like an overripe fruit." 44 years have elapsed since Lenin said this. During these years Soviet Russia took Eastern Europe, thanks to the Yalta and Potsdam agreements; Asia turned to Communism due to the Chinese revolution, aided and abetted by the United States and by the Korea and Geneva armistices. Now the Communists are trying to surround the United States in its own continent. The tactic to be followed to achieve this objective was formulated by Major Sergei Yuvarov in an article in Red Start that was reprinted by the Cuban magazine Bohemia in March 17, 1957 issue.

In said article, Major Yuvarov mentioned three strategic zones: The Colombia-Panama zone which commands the Panama Canal; the zone of the Central American isthmus from which the canal can be easily attacked, and the third, that he called the Antillion belt. He pointed out the possibility of using Cuba as a base of operations, mind you, in the year 1957. Precisely the year in which Castro started his revolution in Cuba.

Could it be possible to fight the Communistic strategy of world dominion with the tactic of pacific co-existence? The [illegible] Soviet declaration of May 23, 1963, says: (Quote)

"The atmosphere of pacific coexistence contributes to the increase of the influence of the Communist parties and to widen the fighting front for Socialism." And it goes on to say: (Quote) "The practice of pacific coexistence does not mean at all the end or the weakening of the political or ideological struggle against Imperialism."

In 1931 Dimitri Manuilsky, the leader of the Communist International, said: (Quote) "The war between Communism and Capitalism is inevitable. Naturally, today we are not strong enough to attack. Our policy is to put bourgeois America to sleep, launching the most spectacular peace movement ever seen."

In the book, Basis of Marxist Philosophy, written by Konstantinov, published by the Academy of Science of Russia, which is a textbook in all Communist universities, including, of course, the University of Havana, he says: "The contradictions between Socialism and Capitalism are antogonic contradictions, impossible to reconcile and could only end with the elimination of one of them." This, my friends, is the enemy you are facing only 90 miles from the shores of Florida, in the island of Cuba, that cuts all the maritime communications between the United States and the south, and particularly those of the Gulf of Mexico and the State of Louisiana.

The first damage inflicted by Castro's regime on the United States is economic. It is, of course, the least important because

yours is a very rich country, but it is big enough to hurt.

We begin with properties of United States citizens in Cuba valued at Eight Hundred Million Dollars confiscated by Castro. Then losses of property of the United States Government valued at Twenty-Five Million Dollars.

This requires an explanation. The Nickaro plant, located in Oriente Province, was the property of the United States Government and was confiscated by Castro's regime. And let me add that Cuba holds the biggest nickel reserves in the world which are now lost to the United States Government and are being used by Soviet Russia. I do not have to tell you the strategic value of nickel today.

The third items is the loss in Cuban trade. Although you may have heard that Cuba was an underdeveloped country, the balance favored the United States at the rate of $125-Million a year for the ten years prior to 1959.

The next item is increase of the price of sugar paid by the citizens of the United States. The price of that commodity has gone way up due to the failure of the sugar crop in Cuba; it comes to around $600-Million in two years.

Add now the cost of the military mobilization of October 1962. I cannot quote any figure, but it must have run into the hundreds of millions of dollars.

-/6-

Then add the cost of the Bay of Pigs invasion. The figure generally mentioned by those in the know is $40-Million.

Add to this the cost of help given to Cuban refugees in the United States: $75-Million a year; and the ransom paid for the prisoners of the Bay of Pigs: $53-Million; and, finally, $200-Million of merchandise sold to Cuba during the first year of Castro's regime that has not been paid for.

You have probably heard that Cuba's cost to Russia is One Million Dollars a day. Those who say so do not remember that Russia bought Cuban sugar last year at 4.6 and 6 cents a pound and that the price was over 9¢ a pound for 1963 and is still over 7¢ a pound.

But even so, figure the losses suffered by the United States and they average over $900-Million a year... almost three times as much as Cuba is supposed to cost to Russia.

And if you wish, you may add the $10-Billion for the Alliance for Progress program. You may remember that it was Castro who, in Buenos Aires in 1959, asked for ten billions from the United States to help Latin America. Then we all laughed at Castro's boutade, until President Kennedy came out with precisely ten billions for the Alianza program. By the way, so much money down the drain as long as Castro's regime remains in Cuba.

But what we have been considering so far is only money, and I must remind you of what Iago said to Othello: "'Twas mine,

'twas his, and has been a slave to thousands."

But something more important has been lost to the United States due to the presence of Castro's regime in Cuba: prestige.

The attacks on the prestige of the United States by Fidel Castro began during his revolution in the Sierra Maestra. We must remember his constant tirades against Yankee imperialism and the kidnapping of American citizens, and worse, the kidnapping of U.S. sailors from the Guantanamo Base. Never before had anybody in America dared do such a thing.

When he reached Havana, after victory, Castro's first act was to expell the U.S. Military Mission which he called useless and incapable.

Then came the so-called agrarian reform that practically confiscated all the sugar mills including, of course, those owned by American citizens. Later, all American assets in Cuba were confiscated, including, as we have already seen, properties of the United States Government. This was followed by a cataract of insults to the United States and its Government. He called United States Senators "Drunkards," President Eisenhower, "an idiot," the United States, "the featherless and lousy eagle," and insolently dared face this country in his statement of August 24, 1960, in which he said: (Quote) "We are in the trenches against imperialism, rapacious and exploiter; against the bloody and voracious imperialism that has lost a few claws in Cuba."

The most violent speech ever delivered against the United States in the United Nations was Castro's speech of September 1960.

His aim was, of course, to destroy the prestige of this country in Latin America where he knew that nobody can understand how a powerful nation may keep quiet under such provocation, and where courage is admired.

His purpose was clearly reflected in the newspaper "Revolucion," the official organ of Castro's regime, in an editorial of January 2, 1960.

Now, for more than a century, the United States has been at work to keep European countries out of the American continent. It started with the Monroe Doctrine and was followed by the Pan-American conferences of Chapultapec, Mexico, in 1945; Rio de Janeiro in 1947; Bogotá in 1948 where the charter of the OAS was approved. The Communists staged the bloody "Bogotazo" with the object of making the conference fail, but to no avail. Incidentally, Castro was one of the Communist agitators there.

Finally, in 1954, facing the threat of Communism in Guatemala, the OAS approved the Declaration of Caracas. It states: (Quote) "The dominion or control of the political institutions of any American state by the international Communist movement represents a menace to the sovereignty and independence of the

American states that places in jeopardy the peace of America." Thus was Communism outlawed in America, and the sanctions had already been provided in Rio and Bogotá. And do not forget that armed intervention was one of them.

Then Russia landed troops in Cuba, and nothing happened, and the Monroe Doctrine was dead. When Castro landed troops in Panama, Nicaragua, Haiti, and Santo Domingo, and nothing happened, the Declaration of Caracas and the Treaties of Rio and Bogotá were also dead, and so was the Pan American system, to all practical purposes.

As a result, the leadership of the United States in the American continent slipped from its hands. Communism advanced and threatened to take over in Guatemala, Peru, Brazil, and Santo Domingo. Ironically, it was only due to military coups, so bitterly opposed by the State Department, that those countries were saved and Communism stopped.

When the rest of the world saw what was happening in America, at the very doorstep of the United States; when they saw that this country launched the Bay of Pigs invasion only to abandon the gallant fighters at the last minute, then two things happened simultaneously: friends of the United States - and France was an example - asked themselves: "If the United States does not get rid of Castro, 90 miles from its shores, for fear of war, will it come to our rescue if we are attacked?"

On the other hand, United States enemies and the so-called

neutralist nations, decided that the United States was an easy target for blackmail. Then there followed Laos, the Berlin Wall, confiscation of American properties in Argentina and Brazil, kidnapping of American citizens in Boliva, looting of the American Embassy in Cambodia, rioting against the United States in Panama, Zanzibar, Cyprus, and practically everywhere.

The lesson is crystal-clear: A great and powerful nation, a very rich nation, is never loved no matter what it does or what it gives away. Leaders must be respected. Turning the other cheek makes matters only worse.

I think you will agree with me that never has the prestige of the United States been so low. This process was started with Castro's revolution in Cuba, and this situation will not improve as long as he is in power.

This is the way Castro explained the situation in his own peculiar way of expression: "The imperialists have shaken their fingers, their hands, their feet, their heads, their bodies, and notwithstanding all their efforts, a revolutionary government does not fall down. It was not like old times when Uncle Sam shook a finger and a government would fall down."

And that was, my friends, exactly what everybody believed in Cuba before Castro, so great was then the prestige of the United States.

The third damage inflicted by Castro's regime on the United States was the danger of nuclear war in October 1962; at least, the United States Government thought there was such a danger and mobilized accordingly.

When Khruschev, emboldened by the weakness of the United States Government brought the missiles to Cuba, the Kennedy administration, with a gun pointed at the heart of America, finally reacted. It could have used the opportunity to remove the Russian troops from Cuba, but at least the missiles and the big bombers were removed, or so we are told, because the on-sight inspection was never allowed by Castro.

So, when you hear, as I have often heard, that Castro is a problem for the Cubans and that we must solve it, remember that the United States Government has said emphatically that there was an imminent danger of nuclear war in October 1962, and that was only possible because the Castro regime ruled Cuba. With a friendly government in Cuba, such as our government was, that would have been impossible.

And we come to the last damage inflicted on the United States by the Castro regime, and the most dramatic: the assassination of the President of the United States.

I want to emphasize that I do not mean to say that Castro actually ordered Oswald to murder President Kennedy. What I do say is that a man who was a devoted Fidelista and imbued with

his ideas was impelled to do it.

Even the hypothesis that Castro plotted the murder of President Kennedy is not absurd or impossible. For one thing, Castro is a murderer. He started in life at the University of Havana murdering Fernández Caral, a university policeman. He shot Leonel Gomez, a student, who escaped with his life miraculously, and he was one of the conspirators in the murder of a student leader, Manolo Castro.

Then, Castro was the one that could have profited by the crime. Certainly not Soviet Russia. Relations between this country and Russia never have been better since the Second World War. But Castro was alarmed at the rapprochement of the two countries and fearful that Russia might sacrifice him to better said relations.

On September 28, the Reuters Agency, reporting on Castro's speech of that day, said: (Quote) "Dr. Castro is believed to suspect that the Soviet Union may be prepared to settle Cuba's fate directly with the United States."

On September 12, Pravda published an article warning Castro: (Quote) "The establishment of normal relations between the United States and Cuba would be in the interest of both states, and would promote peace and international security."

Castro answered in his speech of September 28th. I quote: "While tensions are relaxing in other parts of the world, while

tensions decrease in other parts of the world, Yankee imperialists try to tighten the Cuban blockade."

And then he stresses the contrast between the policy of relaxation of Russia and his own: (Quote) "Cuba has its own line which corresponds to the concrete conditions in which the Cuban revolution comes forth, and to the specific conditions of the spot in the world where it comes forth, the vicinity to Yankee imperialism and the brotherhood with a continent exploited by imperialism."

This is a declaration of independence with respect to the Russian policy of peaceful coexistence.

And, finally, he adds: (Quote) "This is the time of the peoples... when the peoples all over the continent shake the yoke of the empires and dig the graves of the exploiters... we are veterans in this struggle and know how to handle them."

On September 7th, at the Embassy of Brazil in Havana, he said: (Quote) "The leaders of the United States should think that if they are aiding in terrorist plans to eliminate the Cuban leaders, they themselves cannot be safe."

In September, Oswald traveled to Mexico for the ostensible purpose of getting a transit visa from Cuba. He stayed a week in that city and had a very long conference with the Cuban ambassador.

And, of course, the advantage of the elimination of President Kennedy could have been to interrupt the rapprochement between Washington and Moscow.

But again I repeat: I do not say that Castro induced Oswald to murder President Kennedy. What I do say is that the peculiar brand of Castro's Communist ideology was responsible for the murder of the President of the United States.

Oswald was a confessed Communist. Even in handcuffs, he raises his fists in the Communist way. (Show the picture).

He was a devoted sympathizer of Castro. In April of 1963 he distributed Castro propaganda in New Orleans. In July he rented an office for the distribution of that propaganda; he tried to infiltrate the Cuban Revolutionary Directorate, an anti-Castro organization, by offering his services in New Orleans as a military instructor. The 9th of August he was distributing Castro propaganda in that city; a scuffle arose and he was fined $10.00. In the same city, the 17th, on the occasion of a radio interview with K. Stucky, he made statements in favor of the Castro regime. On the 21st, he took part in a 4-man panel at WDSV as a sympathizer of Castro.

So there is no doubt that Oswald was a devoted Fidelista and that he was serving Castro in every way he could.

What was Oswald hearing from Castro before November, 1963?

(Quote) "The behavior of President Kennedy was that of a pirate. In fact, never had a president of the United States degraded so much the dignity of the office." (January 3, 1963).

"The rulers of the United States have shown their souls of gangsters and pirates." (January 15, 1963).

On July 26, 1963, he says, "The imperialists are hypocrites and President Kennedy is a ruffian."

On June 4, 1963, he says, "What is needed is the cessation of the policy of subversion, of sabotage, of violation of the air space.

In October, 1963, he calls the policy of the United States towards Cuba "cynical and hypocritical."

On January 7, 1962, the Cuban magazine Bohemia printed this photograph. (Show photograph). For those who cannot read it from where they are sitting, the legend on the casket reads: "Here lies President Kennedy. The Cuban revolution killed him."

Oswald, as a fervid Castroite, must have known of Castro's speech of September 28 in which his fear of being sacrificed to a Russian-American rapprochement was clearly expressed. Oswald must have reached the conclusion that the President of the United States was the worst enemy of the Cuban revolution and the main danger to its survival and triumph. The next step was to murder the President.

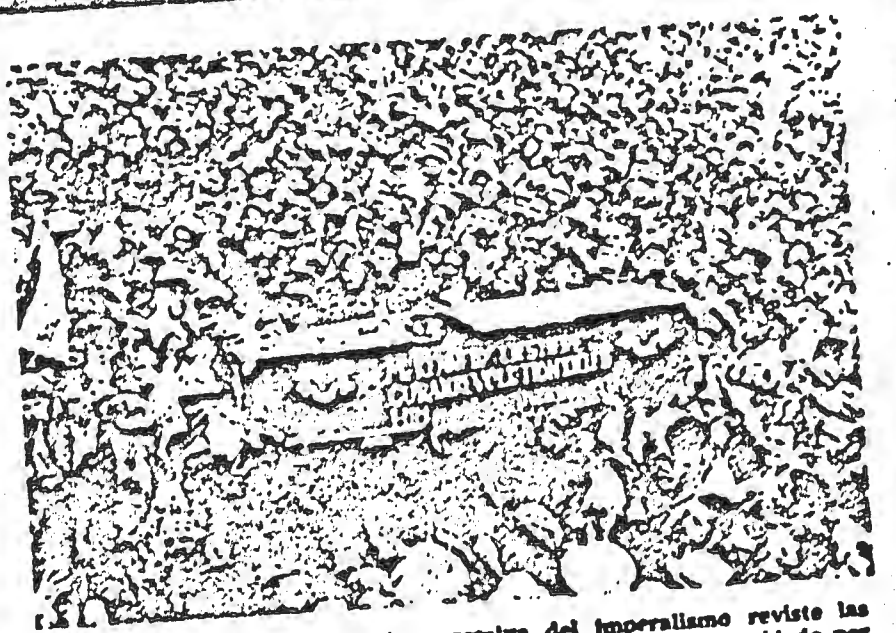
You may think that all this is only my personal opinion. But there is a fact we cannot get away from: President Kennedy was murdered by a devoted Fidelista, who was even willing to spy for him. If Castro had not been helped by the United States Government to win power, or if his regime had been suppressed at the Bay of Pigs, or before, the President of the United States would be alive today.

I hope you will agree with me that the presence of Castro and his Communistic regime in Cuba is a very serious threat for the United States. I hope you will agree with me that, for the preservation of this country, the cancer must be extirpated. In the past, the United States has faced grave dangers and has always found the wisdom and the courage to deal with them. Communism, my friends, presents the gravest danger you ever faced, but in its glorious past the United States of America will find, with the help of God, the strength to save itself and Christian civilization.

It is noted that former Ambassador to Cuba (1957-59) EARL E. T. SMITH, in his book "The Fourth Floor," states on page 180:

> "JORGE GARCIA MONTES held the office of Prime Minister longer than any other Prime Minister in Cuba. In the opinion of the Embassy, he was a man of integrity and reliability. His opinions and his information were later borne out to be correct and reliable.

On June 8, 1964 the same confidential source, former Cuban police official, previously mentioned, furnished a copy of the magazine BOHEMIA dated January 7, 1962. He stated the many photographs, including that of the crowd holding the mock coffin which appears on page 69, were all apparently taken at the anniversary celebration of the CASTRO revolution in Havana on January 2, 1962. He said the text of the article is the speech made by FIDEL CASTRO at this celebration and contains no reference to the group holding the coffin.



El repudio popular a la política agresiva del imperialismo reviste las formas más pintorescas: "Kennedy (en el ataúd) yace aquí liquidado por la revolución cubana".

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - DeLoach
1 - Rosen

June 22, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

REC 13 ST-112 105-82555-4112

1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - H. A. Stutz
Rm. 5722 Justice
1 - Lenihan
1 - Goble.

Honorable W. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to the telephone call of May 25, 1964, from Mr. Wesley James Liebeler to Mr. H. A. Schutz, Jr., of this Bureau, wherein Mr. Liebeler requested further investigation regarding a cartoon which allegedly appeared in a Cuban newspaper depicting a coffin containing President Kennedy.

There are enclosed two copies of the report of Special Agent James J. O'Connor dated June 10, 1964, at Miami, Florida. This report contains the results of the investigation conducted as a result of Mr. Liebeler's request.

There is also enclosed one copy of the January 7, 1962, issue of the Cuban magazine, "Bohemia." This contains a picture on page 69 which depicts a large crowd holding a mock coffin on which are the words, "Mr. Kennedy Lies Here, Cuban Revolution Killed Him."

This completes the investigation conducted at the request of Mr. Liebeler.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (3)

TNG:pah
(12)

(SEE NOTE PAGE TWO)

79 JUL 1 1964

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

REC'D-ANNEX ROOM
JUN 22 4 13 PM '64

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE:

The enclosed Miami report indicates that no cartoon such as was reported ever existed. The individual who advised of existence of such a cartoon received his information from another person who was referring not to the cartoon, but to the picture in the "Bohemia" magazine. The Miami report of 6/10/64 has been reviewed by Mr. Belmont and Mr. Malley ;and they have approved it for dissemination to the Commission.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. Conrad - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Griffith - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Shaneyfelt - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Jevons - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Frazier - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Neill - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Jepson - Enclosure

DATE: 6/12/64

TO : Mr. Conrad

FROM : Mr. Jevons

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS; 11/22/63

Reference memorandum dated February 26, 1964, from W. D. Griffith to Mr. Conrad concerning a continuing project wherein the Bureau has undertaken to furnish the Commission with photographs of all Commission exhibits.

On 6/10/64, Miss Mary Norton, Commission employee, telephoned Section Chief Roy H. Jevons, Physics and Chemistry Section, FBI Laboratory and made the request that a Bureau representative take custody of those exhibits listed on the attached enclosure. It was further requested that three copies be made of each exhibit and that these be furnished to the Commission.

As a matter of record, custody was taken of instant exhibits by SA Robert E. Neill on 6/10/64. At this time, Miss Norton also requested that SA Lyndal L. Shaneyfelt prepare three copies of Commission Exhibit No. 885 and it was further requested that Commission Exhibits 882 and 883 (which are presently in the Exhibits Section) be photographed and that three copies of these exhibits be furnished to the Commission.

This work will be handled by an Agent Examiner of the FBI Laboratory's Document Section.

ACTION: Exhibits will be photographed or otherwise reproduced as requested and three copies of each will be supplied to the Commission. SA Shaneyfelt will be responsible for the photography of Exhibit 885. Exhibits 882 and 883 will be obtained from the FBI Exhibits Section for photography. In accordance with existing instructions, all exhibits (designated by *) not originating from the Bureau will be returned to the Commission along with the copies. The remaining exhibits will be maintained in Bureau custody.

Enclosure
62-109060

53 JUN 24 1964

1 - Mr. Belmont - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Rosen - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Sullivan - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Malley - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Callahan (Attention - C. Q. Smith) - Enclosure

871 * Drawing of Presidential follow-up car (top down), showing measurements, dated March [illegible]64.

872 * Drawing of Presidential limousine (top down), showing measurements, dated November 22, 1963.

873 * Photograph of interior of rear section of Presidential limousine showing seating arrangement in car with jump seats in open position.

874 * Photograph of interior of Presidential limousine taken from rear showing relative position of jump seats in an open position as they relate to back seat of car.

875 * Album of photographs taken of the scene of the assassination from the sixth floor window of the Texas School Book Depository Building on December 5, 1963.

876 Aerial view of the site known as Dealey Plaza in Dallas, Texas, indicating large buildings surrounding area and Triple Underpass by numbers 1 through 11, and also indicating Main, Commerce, Elm and Houston Streets by names.

877 * Document stating historical background and physical description of Dealey Plaza, Dallas, Texas

878 Photograph of scale model of scene of assassination looking towards northeast with Texas School Book Depository Building in background and showing roadway, which is an extension of Elm Street, upon which appear miniature scale models of vehicles in motorcade.

879 Photograph of the scale model of scene of the assassination looking towards southeast, towards Triple Underpass, from the southeast corner window on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository Building.

880 Photograph of a scale dimension view of the sixth floor looking towards southeast corner of the Texas School Book Depository Building.

881 Photograph of 3-dimension scale model of Dallas Police Department Garage showing jail office and ramps leading down from Main and Commerce Streets and small models of armored van and two police squad cars positioned on ramps, together with miniature mock-ups of individuals in the area at the time Lee Harvey Oswald was led out from the elevator through the jail office into the basement ramp to be taken from the City jail to the County jail.

Commission Exhibit No.	Description
832	Tracing of survey made of scene of assassination on May 24, 1964, by Robert H. West, County Surveyor, Dallas, Texas.
833	Cardboard Reproduction of Commission Exhibit 832.
834	Copy of tabulation which appears on plat map containing positions marked according to frame numbers of movies indicating elevations, sight angles, degree of sight and distances.
835	Album of black and white photographs made of Zapruder film from frame 171 through frame 334.
836	Photographic Exhibit depicting Position A, which did not show on Zapruder film, but which was established as first point at which a person in the 6th floor window of the Texas School Book Depository Building could have gotten a shot at the President as his car rounded corner from Houston Street to Elm Street.
837	Photograph of FBI Special Agent, taken on May 24, 1964, at 6th floor window of Texas School Book Depository Building with purported assassination rifle mounted on tripod which was fixed at approximate height of bones used by assassin to position rifle at time of assassination, with Acroflex motion picture camera mounted on rifle.
838	Photographic Exhibit depicting three photographs as follows: (1) photograph of frame 161 from Zapruder film; (2) photograph of car taken during re-enactment on May 24, 1964, with photographer positioned same as Zapruder when he took frame 161; and (3) photograph taken through rifle scope from 6th floor window of Texas School Book Depository Building during re-enactment on May 24, 1964, of that car.
839	Photographic Exhibit depicting frame 166 from Zapruder film in same manner as Commission Exhibit 838.
840	Photographic Exhibit depicting frame 185 from Zapruder film in same manner as Commission Exhibit 838.
841	Photographic Exhibit depicting frame 186 from Zapruder film in same manner as Commission Exhibit 838.
842	Photographic Exhibit depicting frame 207 from Zapruder film in same manner as Commission Exhibit 838.
843	Photographic Exhibit depicting frame 210 from Zapruder film in same manner as Commission Exhibit 838.
844	Photographic Exhibit depicting frame 222 from Zapruder film in same manner as Commission Exhibit 838.
845	Photographic Exhibit depicting frame 225 from Zapruder film in same manner as Commission Exhibit 838.
846	Photographic Exhibit depicting frame 231 from Zapruder film in same manner as Commission Exhibit 838.
847	Photographic Exhibit depicting frame 235 from Zapruder film in same manner as Commission Exhibit 838.
848	Photographic Exhibit depicting frame 240 from Zapruder film in same manner as Commission Exhibit 838.

Commission Exhibit No.	Description
899	Photographic Exhibit depicting frame 249 from Zapruder film in same manner as Commission Exhibit 885.
900	Photographic Exhibit of photograph taken by AP photographer at time of assassination and photograph taken from same position of AP photographer at time of re-enactment.
901	Photographic Exhibit depicting frame 255 from Zapruder film in same manner as Commission Exhibit 885.
902	Photographic Exhibit depicting frame 313 from Zapruder film in same manner as Commission Exhibit 885, one frame from Nix film with re-enactment photograph, and one frame from Muchmore film with re-enactment photograph.
903	Photograph taken at garage, following re-enactment of assassination, on May 24, 1964, showing white string placed against wall by surveyor at 17 degrees, 43 minutes and 30 seconds which was same as probable angle of declination of shot passing through bodies of the President and Governor; with stand-ins for President Kennedy and Governor Connally positioned in same relative positions as shown in Zapruder film, a rod is being held by Commission Assistant Counsel Specter positioned at angle parallel to string and at points approximating entrance wound and exit wound on the President's stand-in and the entrance hole in the back of Governor Connally's coat being worn by stand-in for Governor Connally.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Delaach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

JUN 11 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Pennsylvania Ave. & 9th St. N W.
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Carl L. Maynard has claimed that he saw Lee Oswald dating a Mexican strip-tease dancer who worked at the Carousel and that further information in this regard could be obtained from Diana (LNU), an employee of Ruby. (Report November 27, 1963, p.335) Presumably, the Diana referred to is Diana Hunter.

Please advise us what further investigation has been made of this allegation. In addition, please provide an interview with Miss Hunter concerning her employment with Ruby and any personal observations of incidents where Ruby showed interest in President Kennedy. In addition, please ascertain any contact she had with Ruby, Ralph Paul, George Senator, Breck Wall or Ruby's other employees from November 22 through November 24 and any experiences she may have had with respect to Ruby's sensitivity to his position in Dallas as a person of Jewish background.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

EXECUTED
JUN 12 1964
35

NOT RECORDED
193 JUN 19 1964

15 JUN 12 1964

MAR ED

1 - Mr. Chapman

6/13/64

PLAIN TEXT

TELETYPE URGENT

TO SAC, DALLAS

FROM DIRECTOR, FBI

JACK L. RUBY; LEE HARVEY OSWALD - VICTIM; CIVIL RIGHTS.

THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY HAS ADVISED CARL L. SHEPARD WAS CLAIMED BY SAM OSWALD DATING MEXICAN STRIP-TEASE DANCER WHO WORKED AT CAROUSEL AND FURTHER INFORMATION RE THIS COULD BE OBTAINED FROM DIANA LIU, AN EMPLOYEE OF RUBY (REPORT NOVEMBER TWENTY SEVEN NINETEEN SIXTY THREE, PAGE THREE THREE FIVE), PRESUMABLY THE DIANA REFERRED TO IS DIANA MORRIS. ADVISE INVESTIGATION MADE OF THIS ALLEGATION. IN ADDITION, INTERVIEW MORRIS RE ENCLOSURE WITH RUBY AND ANY PERSONAL OBSERVATIONS OF INCIDENTS WHERE RUBY SHOWED INTEREST IN PRESIDENT KENNEDY. ALSO ASCERTAIN ANY CONTACTS SHE HAD WITH RUBY, RALPH PAUL, GEORGE SENATOR, ROSCOE WALL OR RUBY'S OTHER EMPLOYEES FROM NOVEMBER TWENTY TWO THROUGH NOVEMBER TWENTY FOUR, NINETEEN SIXTY THREE, AND ANY OBSERVATIONS SHE MAY HAVE HAD WITH RESPECT TO RUBY'S SENSITIVITY TO HIS POSITION IN DALLAS AS A PERSON OF JEWISH BACKGROUND. HANDLE PROPERLY AND SUBMIT RESULTS BY LHM SUITABLE FOR DISSEMINATION.

CDC:mcm

(6)

FBI DALLAS

JUN 12 10 38 AM 1964

TELETYPE

RECORDED 5

JUN 13 1964

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 13 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

FROM : R. H. Jevons

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS; 11/22/63

1 - Mr. Conrad - Enc.
1 - Office, Room 7133 - Enc.
1 - Mr. Jevons - Enc.
DATE: 6/17/64

1 - Mr. Frazier - Enc.
1 - Mr. Neill - Enc.
1 - Mr. Griffith - Enc.
1 - Mr. Kittel - Enc.

Reference memorandum dated February 26, 1964, from W. D. Griffith concerning a continuing project wherein the Bureau has undertaken to furnish the Commission with photographs of all Commission exhibits.

On June 15, 1964, Miss Mary A. Rowcotsky called SA Marion E. Williams of the Laboratory's Physics and Chemistry Section and requested that a Bureau representative take custody of the exhibits listed on the attached list. She further requested that the Commission be furnished with three copies of each exhibit not previously reproduced.

As a matter of record, custody was taken of instant exhibits by SA Robert A. Frazier on the date of the request.

This work will be handled by an Agent Examiner of the Laboratory's Document Section.

ACTION: Exhibits will be photographed or otherwise reproduced and three copies will be supplied to the Commission as requested. Those items originally supplied to the Commission by the Bureau will be kept in Bureau custody. Items not originating from the Bureau will be returned along with the photographs. (Designated by *)

Enclosure

62-109060

1 - Mr. Belmont - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Rosen - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Sullivan - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Malley - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Callahan (Attention - C. O. Smith) - Enclosure

RAF:bsm (13)

ENCLOSURE

64 JUN 23 1964

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
504	*Certification of Oswald's knowledge of Russian
521	*Photograph taken at corner of 10th and Patton Streets, Dallas, Texas
522	*Photograph of scene of Tippit murder showing left side of police automobile driven by Tippit
523	*Diagram of immediate area - Tippit killing site
524	*Copy of photograph depicting Markham standing at corner from which she saw Tippit killing
525	*Copy of photograph showing view of squad car from Markham's location
526	*Copy of photograph showing Markham standing at corner from which she saw Tippit killing
527	*Photograph taken at scene of Tippit murder showing front of automobile driven by Officer Tippit and bloodstains indicating the approximate position of Tippit's body
528	*Photograph taken at corner of 10th and Patton Streets, Dallas, Texas. Scene of murder of Officer Tippit. Tippit's automobile visible in far right center of photograph
529	*Photograph taken at scene of murder of Officer Tippit. Shows front of car driven by Officer Tippit and bloodstains indicating the place where Tippit fell after being shot by Oswald
530	*Copy of photograph showing view of shrub arrangement at 400 East 10th Street, showing Scoggins' cab
531	*Copy of photograph showing view of Scoggins' cab from Markham's position
532	*Copy of photograph showing Scoggins' view of Tippit's squad car
534	*Copy of photograph showing view from Tippit's squad car to Scoggins' cab.
537	*Diagram of area surrounding Tippit killing site
538	*Copy of photograph showing Callaway's location at time he heard shots
539	*Copy of photograph showing Ted Callaway in spot from which he observed Oswald
908	*Copy of Foreign Service Despatch, Embassy Moscow to the Department of State, Washington, dated November 2, 1959, concerning Oswald's application for

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
909	*Copies of two Department of State incoming telegrams from Tokyo to Secretary of State dated November 27, 1963, concerning two interviews with Oswald
910	*Copy of Department of State incoming telegram from Moscow to Secretary of State dated October 31, 1959, concerning appearance at embassy of Oswald to renounce his American citizenship
911	*Copy of memo dated Nov. 17, 1959, concerning Miss Priscilla Johnson
912	*Copy of letter dated Nov. 3, 1959, from Oswald to U. S. Embassy concerning Oswald's request to revoke his U. S. citizenship
913	*Copy of letter on stationery with Russian letterhead written by Oswald concerning his request to revoke his U. S. citizenship
914	*Copy of letter from American Embassy, Moscow, dated October 20, 1959, to Mr. Doster, written by Richard E. Snyder, American Consul
915	*Copy of letter from Department of State, Washington, dated December 10, 1959, concerning Oswald's request to revoke his U. S. citizenship
915	*Copy of communication from Department of State to Amembassy Moscow dated November 2, 1959, concerning Oswald's right to renounce his U. S. Citizenship
917	*Copy of communication from Navy Department dated November 3, 1959, concerning Oswald's intention to furnish Soviets with information on U. S. radar
918	*Copy of communication from Navy Department dated November 4, 1959, concerning Oswald's job description while serving in the Marine Corps
919	*Copy of letter dated November 6, 1959, to Oswald from Richard E. Snyder, American Consul, American Embassy, Moscow
920	*Copy of airgram from U. S. Embassy, Moscow, to Secretary of State dated November 7, 1959, advising Oswald desired to renounce U. S. citizenship
921	*Copy of airgram from U. S. Embassy, Moscow, to Department of State concerning Oswald's movements in Russia

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
923	*Copy of memorandum from U. S. Embassy, Moscow to Department of State which enclosed copies of correspondence between the Department and Representative Jim Wright concerning Oswald
923	*Copy of letter from Assistant Secretary of State to Mr. Wright dated 3/21/60, concerning Oswald
924	*Copy of letter from George H. Haselton (State Department) to Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, Ft. Worth, Texas, dated 3/23/60
925	*Copy of memorandum from U. S. Embassy, Moscow to Department of State, dated 6/22/60, concerning Oswald's whereabouts
926	*Copy of Memorandum from U. S. Embassy, Moscow to Department of State dated 7/6/60, concerning welfare and whereabouts of Oswald
927	*Copy of memorandum from U. S. Embassy, Moscow concerning welfare and whereabouts of Oswald dated 8/20/60
928	*Copy of memorandum to U. S. Embassy, Moscow concerning Oswald's citizenship and passport, dated 5/10/60
929	*Copy of memorandum to U. S. Embassy, Moscow concerning citizenship and passport of Oswald, dated 8/20/60
930	*Department of State instruction to U. S. Embassy, Moscow advising of Mrs. Marguerite Oswald's anxiety concerning Oswald since she had not heard from him since December, 1959 (copy)
931	*Copy of letter from Oswald to U. S. Embassy, Moscow, received 8/13/61, in which Oswald again asks for return of his passport
933	*Copy of letter to Oswald from U. S. Embasy, Moscow, requesting he appear for interview (dated 8/28/61)
934	*Copy of Department of State Instruction to U. S. Embassy, Moscow, dated 4/13/61, concerning Oswald's passport
935	*Copy of letter from U. S. Embassy, Moscow, to Department of State advising Oswald appeared in connection with his desire to return to the U. S. with his wife (dated 7/11/61)
936	*Copy of letter from U. S. Embassy, Moscow to Department of State dated 8/26/61, advising of receipt of undated letter from Oswald in which he asks guarantees he not

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
	be persecuted should he return to U.S. and enclosing copy of Oswald's letter to the Embassy advising he had married
937	*Copy of letter from the Department of State to the U. S. Embassy, Moscow, dated 7/11/61 concerning status of Oswald's citizenship
938	*Copy of Application of Renewal of Passport by Oswald
939	*Copy of letter from the Department of State to U. S. Embassy, Moscow, dated 8/18/61, instructing Oswald's passport be delivered on personal basis
940	*Copy of letter from U. S. Embassy, Moscow, to Department of State dated 8/24/61, which states Oswald was advised a personal interview would be required concerning his passport
941	*Copy of State Department memorandum to Mr. Thomas Ehrlich from Foreign Service Officer John A. McVickar regarding Oswald's visit to embassy in October, 1959, at which time he indicated he wanted to divest himself of his U. S. citizenship
942	*Copy of note dated 11/9/59, and signed "McV" advising he was unable to contact Oswald at Metropole Hotel
943	*Copy of memorandum by U. S. Embassy, Moscow dated 11/9/59, giving contents of telegram to Oswald from Sgt. John E. Pic, Tachikawa Airbase, Japan
944	*Copy of memorandum from U. S. Embassy, Moscow to Department of State, dated 8/28/61, concerning background of Marina Oswald
945	*Copy of handwritten note concerning Marina Oswald's background
946	Passport of Lee H. Oswald, number 1733242
947	*Copy of airgram from U. S. Embassy, Moscow to Department of State, transmitting two copies of Oswald's application for renewal of passport
948	*Original of letter from Abram Chayes, Legal Adviser, Department of State to J. Lee Rankin, President's Commission, furnishing answers to questions asked by the Commission concerning Oswald's State Department file

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
949	*Original letter from Abram Chayes, Department of State to J. Lee Rankin, President's Commission, transmitting list of all cases in which action was taken to deny passports between January, 1962, and March, 1964, and the reasons for such actions
950	*Copy of report of the Department of State regarding Lee Harvey Oswald
951	*Copy of State Department Passport Office Standard Operating Notice 2000
952	*Copy of teletype to Department of State from New Orleans State Department Office dated 6/25/63
953	*Original letter from Abram Chayes, Department of State to J. Lee Rankin, President's Commission, concerning Oswald's activities in Russia
954	*Original letter from Abram Chayes to J. Lee Rankin covering transmittal to Commission of State Department information concerning Oswald
956	*Copy of letter from Abram Chayes to J. Lee Rankin covering transmittal of copies of State Department records concerning Oswald to the Commission
957	*Copy of State Department Reference Slip dated 11/25/59, routing a copy of U. S. Embassy, Moscow letter dated 11/2/59 (Commission Exhibit No. 1011)
958	*Original memorandum from J. A. McVickar, American Consulate, Cochabamba, Bolivia, to Department of State dated 4/7/64, furnishing McVickar's personal recollections concerning his contacts with Oswald in Russia
959	*Copy of Petition to Classify Status of Alien for Issuance of Immigrant Visa dated 7/11/61, and signed by Oswald
960	*Copy of letter from Abram Chayes, Department of State, to J. Lee Rankin, President's Commission, covering transmittal to the Commission of answers to Commission's questions concerning State Department policies involved in handling of Oswald's case

COMMISSION EXHIBITS NO.	DESCRIPTION
961	*Copy of note to U. S. Embassy, Moscow, dated 11/2/59, instructing that embassy cannot withhold right of U. S. citizen to renounce citizenship (attached to Commission Exhibit No.957)
962	*Copy of State Department "Refusal" dated 3/25/60, concerning Oswald's passport matters
963	*Copy of memorandum to U. S. Embassy, Moscow from Department of State dated 3/30/60, advising of placement of notice in "look-out card section" of Passport Office
964	*Copy of note advising copy of Operations Memorandum of 3/30/60, from Embassy at Moscow and copy of Operations Memorandum of 5/10/60, to the Embassy were being furnished as attachments to Mr. George Haselton. Reference slip attached but Operations Memoranda not attached
965	*Copy of handwritten notes dated [illegible], recording action taken concerning letters and memoranda
966	*Copy of letter to Jim Wright, House of Representatives, from Frances G. Knight Passport Office, dated 7/26/60, concerning correspondence between State Department and Mrs. Marguerite Oswald
967	*Copy of "Foreign Service Despatch" from U. S. Embassy, Moscow, dated 3/24/61, to Department of State, advising Oswald was informed personal interview necessary concerning his passport
968	*Copy of handwritten note dated 3/27/61, signed "E.F"
969	*Copy of State Department Instruction dated 3/27/61, concerning Oswald's return to U. S. this instruction marked "not sent"
970	*Copy of memorandum from John C. White to Edward J. Hickey dated 3/31/61, recommending State Department should facilitate Oswald's entry into the U. S.
971	*Copy of Department of State Instruction to U. S. Embassy, Moscow, dated 4/13/61, advising Oswald's passport could be delivered on personal basis only with reference slip attached

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
972	*Copy of "Reference Slip" attached to Commission Exhibit No. 971 dated 10/5/61, and used for routing purposes
973	*Copy of "Foreign Service Despatch" from U. S. Embassy, Moscow, advising of Oswald's desire that he not be persecuted for any act pertaining to his case with copy of Oswald's letter dated May, 1961
974	*Copy of "Reference Slip" (routing) dated 6/29/61
975	*Copy of instruction to U. S. Embassy, Moscow, concerning method of handling Oswald's "protection" as citizen of U. S.
976	*Copy of "File Request Form" dated 11/17/61, concerning Oswald with extra copy attached
977	*Copy of "Foreign Service Despatch" from U. S. Embassy, Moscow, dated 7/11/61, recommending Oswald's passport be renewed
978	*Copy of "Reference Slip" concerning administrative matters in Oswald's case
979	*Copy of "Operations Memorandum" to U. S. Embassy, Moscow, dated 8/10/61, advising Oswald's passport renewal authorized
980	*Copy of memorandum and routing slip concerned with the attached report of John W. Pain, FBI, Dallas, dated 7/3/61, dealing with Oswald's background
981	*Copy of note from Frances G. Knight to Mr. Robert F. Hale, State Department, dated 12/20/61, advising Department had determined Oswald had not expatriated himself under the pertinent laws of the U. S.
982	*Copy of "Operations Memorandum" to U. S. Embassy, Moscow, dated 12/20/61, approving manner of handling of Oswald's passport matter
983	*Copy of "File Request Form" for Oswald's file dated 4/11/63
984	*Copy of letter from Chief Justice Earl Warren to Dana Rusk dated 3/11/64, requesting employee background data on Oswald
985	*Original letter from Dean Chayes to J. Lee Rankin enclosing a copy, with translation, of the 3/5/64, diplomatic note from Ambassador Dobrynin (USSR) to the Secretary of State with documents

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
	concerning sojourn and employment of Oswald in the Soviet Union, documents pertaining to departure of Oswald and wife from the USSR and medical documents concerning Lee Harvey Oswald and Marina Oswald
989	*Copy of memorandum from Frances G. Knight to William O. Boswell dated 12/28/61, advising Oswald retained as a citizen of the U.S. and did not expatriate himself, with extra, unmarked copy of this memorandum

FD-263 (Rev. 5-1-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
NEW YORK	DALLAS	6/17/64	6/9 - 6/12/64

TITLE OF CASE	REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
LEE HARVEY OSWALD	JOHN JAMES O'FLAHERTY	aog

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - R - CUBA

REFERENCE

Report of SA JOHN JAMES O'FLAHERTY at NY 5/8/64.

- P -

ADMINISTRATIVE

On 6/9/64, ARLENE CROCE, Editorial Assistant, "National Review", 150 East 35th Street, NYC, was contacted concerning information appearing in the "Capital Bulletin" column of the 6/9/64 issue of the "National Review Bulletin", wherein it was indicated that "a former Russian national" made statements regarding OSWALD. Miss CROCE advised that the "Capital Bulletin" column is usually written by RALPH DE TOLEDANO in Washington, D. C. under the pen name "QUINCY"; however, she advised that the "Capital Bulletin" column appearing in the 6/9/64 issue was written by several different authors, none of whom were DE TOLEDANO.

COPIES DESTROYED

APPROVED: SAC

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

4113

c. 53

EX-103

17

JUL 13 1964

COPIES MADE:

10 - Bureau (105-82555) (RM)
2 - Dallas (100-10461) (RM)
1 - New Haven (Info) (RM)
1 - Washington Field (105-37111) (Info) (RM)
1 - New York (105-38431)

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency	[illegible]			
Request Recd.	3CC			
Date Fwd.	6/23/64			
How Fwd.	Airmail			
By	[illegible]			

Notations

SOVIET SECTION

ADMINISTRATIVE CONT'D

Miss CROCE stated that she did not know the identity of the author of that portion of the column pertaining to "a former Russian national" and she was unable to furnish any information concerning the possible identity or location of the "former Russian national" referred to in the column. She remarked that WILLIAM F. BUCKLEY, JR., Editor of "National Review", was unavailable for interview, but she stated that she would contact him and advise him of the information requested by the FBI.

On 6/10/64, Miss CROCE was recontacted and stated that she had spoken to Mr. BUCKLEY but that he was unable, at this time, to furnish the identity of the author of that portion of the column relating to "a former Russian national". She advised that their office is attempting "to get a message through to the author" of this information and that once he is contacted he will in turn contact the FBI. Miss CROCE stated she was unable to furnish any additional information concerning the identity of the author.

On 6/12/64, VLADIMIR PETROV, Stony Creek, New Haven, Connecticut, telephonically contacted the NYO and advised that he is the source referred to in the "Capital Bulletin" column appearing in the 6/9/64 issue of the "National Review Bulletin". He stated that he is associated with Yale University but may be contacted at his residence in Stony Creek.

Above information not set forth in details of this report since it does not reflect results of interview with the "former Russian national" but only efforts to locate him.

Information copies furnished to New Haven and Washington Field in view of their investigation concerning above information.

SAM ALTMAN, NYC taxicab driver, upon initial contact, stated that he did not wish to be interviewed by the FBI because he had previously contacted and related his information to the FBI at the time the incident occurred.

Mr. ALTMAN was informed that the NYO has no record of any such contact.

LEAD

NEW YORK

At New York, New York

Will continue to conduct investigation regarding subject based on information received from Bureau, Office of Origin Dallas, and other offices.

FO

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: JOHN JAMES O'FLAHERTY Office: New York, New York
Date:

Field Office File #: 105-38431 Bureau File #: 105-82555

Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
6/17/64

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - R - CUBA

Synopsis:

SAM ALTMAN, NYC taxicab driver, advised that approximately two or three months prior to assassination of President KENNEDY he picked up passenger at Idlewild Airport, Queens, NY, and while en route to Gotham Hotel, NYC, passenger allegedly stated "I am here to kill the President". ALTMAN stated he noted passenger's name on his taxi trip ticket. Records at ALTMAN's place of employment indicate he was not working 4/22/63 - 10/10/63 due to a broken arm. ALTMAN recontacted and stated that his memory is very poor concerning dates and that he is confused re approximate time the incident occurred. ALTMAN viewed photo of OSWALD but advised not identical with his passenger. Records at Hotel Gotham negative re OSWALD.

- P -

DETAILS

By letter dated May 15, 1964, Mr. JOHN B. DRURY, a Trial Attorney for the Civil Aeronautics Board, advised the Warren Commission that on May 11, 1964, while he was in New York City on business, he and two associates had a conversation with one SAM ALTMAN, a New York City taxicab driver. Mr. DRURY's letter contained the following information as related to Mr. DRURY by ALTMAN:

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

"About two or three months prior to the assassination of the late President Kennedy, he picked up a male passenger at Eastern Air Lines, and drove him to his destination, which was the Hotel Gotham. The passenger had a large footlocker, upon which his name was stencilled. During the drive, the passenger told Altman that he was a former Marine, and that he intended to kill President Kennedy. Altman noted the name on the footlocker, and wrote it on his trip-ticket for the day, which he turned in to the company from which he rents the cab. Although not positive, Altman believes that the name was Oswald, and as he recalls this passenger, he looked like the photographs of Lee Harvey Oswald."

The following investigation was conducted concerning the above information:

On June 9, 1964, inquiry at the residence of Mr. ALTMAN determined that he was unavailable for interview.

On June 10, 1964, ALTMAN telephonically contacted the New York Office of the FBI and was advised that the FBI was interested in speaking to him concerning an incident which, according to the contents of a letter written to the Warren Commission by an attorney on behalf of Mr. ALTMAN, took place in New York City about two or three months prior to the assassination of President KENNEDY and which involved a taxi passenger who, according to the letter, ALTMAN believed might have been identical with LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

Initially, ALTMAN stated that he did not wish to speak to the FBI but would relate his story to the Warren Commission if so requested. Although still reluctant to be interviewed, ALTMAN generally advised that approximately two or three months prior to the assassination, he picked up a fare at Idlewild Airport, Queens, New York, and while en route to the Hotel Gotham, Fifth Avenue and 55th Street,

New York City, the passenger stated that he "was in New York City to kill the President". He stated he noted the passenger's name on his taxi trip ticket and this ticket is presently located in the files of his employer, 629 West 57th Street, New York City.

On June 10, 1964, ARTHUR LEVINE, Office Manager, 57th Street Management Corporation, 629 West 57th Street, New York City, advised that office records indicate that from April 22, 1963, to October 10, 1963, ALTMAN did not work due to a broken arm. ALTMAN's taxi trip tickets from April 1, 1963, to April 22, 1963, were located and reviewed concerning possible notation of passenger's name, but with negative results. No further review of taxi trip tickets was conducted in view of the fact that it appeared ALTMAN had been in error concerning the approximate date of this incident, and it was decided to recontact him regarding this discrepancy.

On June 10, 1964, Miss HOMEYER, Clerk, Reservations Office, Hotel Gotham, Fifth Avenue and 55th Street, New York City, made available the hotel records for 1963, but a review of same failed to reflect any information identifiable with the subject, LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

On June 10, 1964, attempts to recontact SAM ALTMAN met with negative results.

On June 11, 1964, ALTMAN was telephonically re-contacted and informed that, according to his employer's records, he was not working two or three months prior to the assassination. He agreed to a personal interview so that full details concerning the incident could be obtained.

On June 11, 1964, SAM ALTMAN, age 49, 364 Madison Street, New York City, stated that he has resided at the above address for 20 years and has been a taxi driver for approximately the past six years. He stated that he thought

the incident took place approximately two or three months prior to the assassination but remarked that if he was not working at that time, it must have taken place some other time. He was unable to state whether the incident took place prior or subsequent to his broken arm; was unable to state with any degree of certainty that it could not have taken place in the year 1962 and was unable to advise of the approximate season of the year that the incident occurred. He repeated several times that his memory is very poor concerning dates and that he was confused regarding the approximate time the incident occurred.

ALTMAN related the following information:

He was operating his cab one night and at about 9:00 p.m. he picked up a white male passenger in front of the Eastern Airlines Terminal, Idlewild Airport, Queens, New York. He described this individual as about in his early 20's; 5'7"; very thin "but solid" build; light colored, full head of hair; and wearing blue dungarees with matching waist length jacket. He stated this passenger instructed him to drive to the Hotel Gotham, Fifth Avenue and 55th Street, New York City, and that his luggage consisted of one footlocker. ALTMAN stated that while en route to the hotel, the passenger remarked that he had been in a particular branch of the service, ALTMAN could not recall whether he said Army or Marines, and that while in the service he had "something to do with weapons". The passenger further stated, according to ALTMAN, that "I am here for one reason"; ALTMAN asked him what the reason was, and he replied "I am here to kill the President". ALTMAN asked him how he was going to do that with "all those FBI guys around". Passenger answered "I am going to use something that I made up and no one will know that I killed him".

ALTMAN stated he could not recall the remainder of the conversation with the passenger. He advised that when they arrived in front of the Gotham Hotel, he heard

the doorman call to the passenger by name and then ALTMAN noticed a name stencilled on the footlocker and thought possibly the doorman saw the name on the locker when the passenger was alighting from the cab and that was the reason why he called to him by name. He stated that he does not recall the passenger's name but did write it on his trip ticket and now believes that it may have been OSWALD.

ALTMAN remarked that he is "99 per cent sure" that the passenger said he was from Texas. ALTMAN advised that he is "99 per cent sure" that he could identify this individual if he saw him again. A photograph of OSWALD, taken by the Dallas Police Department on November 23, 1963, was displayed to ALTMAN, and he stated that his passenger was not identical with the photograph of OSWALD, inasmuch as his passenger was younger and had a fuller head of hair. ALTMAN stated further that he has never seen this individual since then; that he had never known or heard of OSWALD until the time of the assassination; and that he was unable to furnish any additional information concerning the above incident.

CONFIDENTIAL

OSWALD
105-82555
SECTION 175
COPY 2

SAC, New York

June 18, 1964

Director, FBI (62-46355)

1-N.P. Callahan/M.F. Row
1-W.C. Sullivan
1-W.A. Branigan/J.M. Sizoo
1-R.S. Garner
1-B.M. Suttler 1 Section T.
1-Miss Butler (1) Yellow
2-Orig & copy

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You should discreetly and expeditiously obtain the indicated copies of the following books and forward them to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Unit.

Lee Oswald

1. OSWALD: Assassin Or Fall Guy? by Joachim Joesten, published by Marzani & Munsell, Incorporated, 100 West 23 Street, New York 11, New York; $3.95. (Publishers' Weekly, 6-8-64, advertised the publication date as June 15, 1964.) TWO COPIES

2. THE DALLAS AFFAIR by Lee Sauvage, to be published September 15, 1964 (according to Publishers' Weekly, 6-8-64), by Random House, Incorporated, 457 Madison Avenue, New York 22, New York; price not known. ONE COPY

NOTE: Above books requested by Soviet Section for review in connection with the "Oswald Case," The books are not available in numerous bookstores in the city nor in the Bureau Library. After the books have served their purpose in the Soviet Section they will be filed in the Bureau Library.

AMP:bb66
(10)

REC-17 105-82555-4114
NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 19 1964

EX-103

105-82555

19 JUN 18 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

MAILED 4
JUN 18 1964
COMM-FBI

66 JUN 22 1964

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Rogge

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Frazier
1 - Mr. Kittel

June 18, 1964

By Courier Service

JUN 18 12 22 PM '64
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to a telephonic request on June 16, 1964, by Miss Mary A. Rowcotsky, of your staff, asking that certain Commission Exhibits be obtained and photographed in any instance where photographs were not previously prepared and provided to the Commission.

Enclosed herewith are three photocopies each of Commission Exhibits numbered 324A and 324B. Commission Exhibits numbered 324A and 324B are also enclosed.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.
COMM-FBI

ENCLOSURE

NOT RECORDED
193 JUN 19 1964

JUN 19 1964

Enclosures (8)

62-109060

1 - Dallas (100-10461) - Enclosures (3)

NOTE FOR DALLAS: Photocopies of the above-mentioned Commission Exhibits, along with a listing thereof, are enclosed herewith.

NOTE: The telephonic request was received by SA Roy H. Jevons of the Laboratory on 6/16/64 and the exhibits were received by SA Cortlandt Cunningham on 6/16/64. Exhibits not originally in the custody of the Bureau are being returned to the Commission.

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR

HRK:em (10)

JUN 2 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

6/18/64

COMMISSION'S EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
324A	Copy of letter from Oswald to Robert Oswald
324B	Copy of letter from Oswald to Robert Oswald

105-82555-

ENCLOSURE

6/17/64

CODE

CABLEGRAM URGENT

1 - Belmont
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Papich
1 - Lenihan

TO LEGAT, MEXICO CITY (105-3702)

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS - R - CUBA,

REURLET MAY ONE EIGHT LAST ENCLOSING COPIES OF SUMMARY LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM OF SAME DATE. YOU REQUESTED AUTHORITY TO DISSEMINATE COPY OF SUCH LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM TO THE AMERICAN AMBASSADOR, MEXICO CITY, AND TO THE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY [redacted] [redacted] AUTHORITY GRANTED TO MAKE SUCH DISSEMINATION AS RECOMMENDED BY YOU. BE CERTAIN CORRECTIONS IN SUCH MEMORANDUM AS LISTED IN BUREAU AIRTEL TO YOUR OFFICE DATED JUNE EIGHT LAST HAVE BEEN MADE PRIOR TO DISSEMINATION. COPY BEING MAILED DALLAS.

1 - DALLAS (100-10461)

105-82555-4115

REC-18

REL:pah
(10)

EX-103

19 JUN 18 1964

NR. 148
ENC. 10 cys
CK.
APPROVED

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit k (Route through for review)

NOTE:

The summary letterhead memorandum setting forth summary of all our investigation in Mexico City was disseminated to the President's Commission 6/10/64. Legat desires to disseminate copy of such summary memorandum to the Ambassador of Mexico City and to CIA for information of each. This is desirable inasmuch as we are closely coordinating our investigation in Mexico City with both State and CIA.

VIA CABLEGRAM
JUN 17 1964

58 JUN 22 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☑

0219 (Rev. 5-27-63)

Tolson ✓
Belmont ✓
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad ✓
DeLoach ✓
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele Room
Holmes
Gandy

Round the World:

A29

Author Jean Paul Sartre promised to take an active part in the French "Who Killed Kennedy Committee," according to American lawyer Mark Lane, who has championed the group's conviction that Lee Harvey Oswald didn't kill President Kennedy. Lane was quoted by Radio Prague.

Find out who Sartre is.

The Washington Post and Times Herald A29
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World
Date

REC-18 -4116

EX-103

JUN 18 1964

JUN 14 1964

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 105-82555

SERIAL NO. 4116

PAGE NO. 1-2

NO. OF PAGES 2

SECTION NO.

175

State

REFERRAL

TOP SECRET

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Lenihan

June 17, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Classified by 2255 WFO/DAR
Exempt from GDS, Category 2 3
Date of Declassification Indefinite

Lee Harvey Oswald

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Through a confidential source which has furnished reliable information in the past, we have been advised of some statements made by Fidel Castro, Cuban Prime Minister, concerning the assassination of President Kennedy.

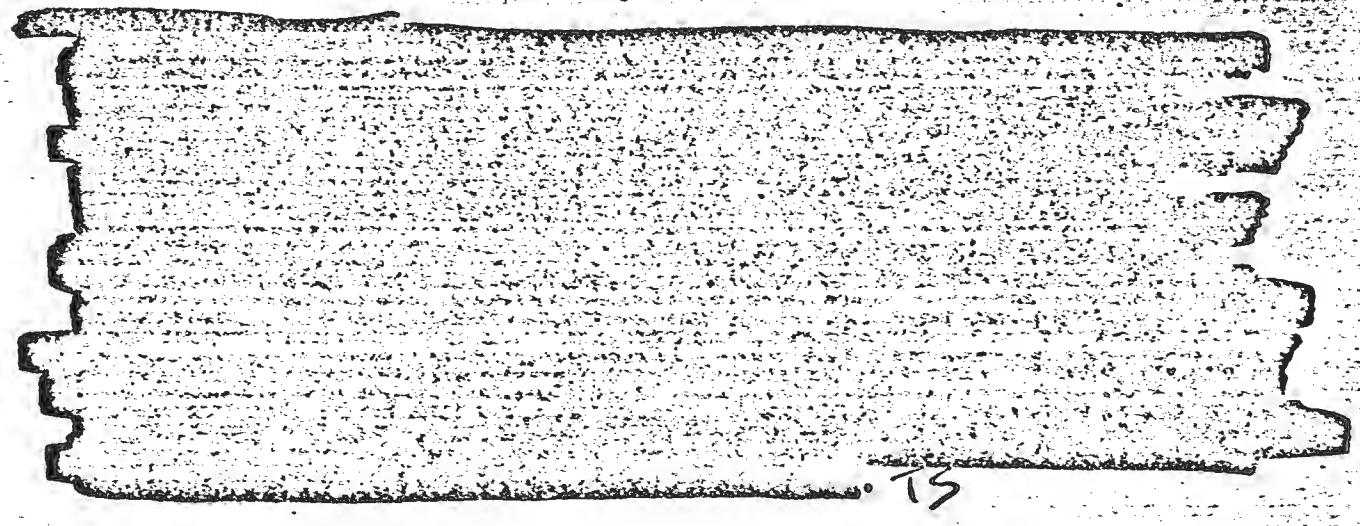
In connection with these statements of Castro, your attention is called to the speech made by Castro on November 27, 1963, in Havana, Cuba, during which Castro made similar statements concerning this matter. The pertinent portions of this speech are set out in the report of Special Agent James J. O'Connor dated May 8, 1964, at Miami, Florida, beginning on page 30.

REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI
UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

COMM-FBI

EX-103
SEP 18 1965 - 2255 Sub - 4117

Honorable J. Lee Rankin



It will be noted that the information furnished by our source at this time as having come from Castro is consistent with and substantially the same as that which appears in Castro's speech of November 27, 1963, and which is referred to above. U

This additional material is set forth for the Commission's information and no further action is contemplated by this Bureau concerning it. U

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: (continued)

This letter is classified "Top Secret" in view of the nature of our source, the disclosure of which would seriously damage national defense interests.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 6/12/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555) ATTN.: ASSISTANT DIRECTOR W. C. SULLIVAN

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.;
IS - R - CUBA

Re phone call from SAC, Dallas, to Assistant Director W. C. SULLIVAN 6/12/64.

Reference is made to a letter from the President's Commission dated 6/9/64, to the Bureau, requesting that a determination be made as to whether any of the latent prints found on cartons near the sixth floor window of the Texas School Book Depository Building, were made by persons employed in that building on November 22, 1963.

Reference is also made to Bureau airtel to Dallas, 6/11/64, instructing Dallas to endeavor to obtain major case prints of all TSBD employees known to have been in the building on November 22, 1963, and furnish such prints to the Identification Division.

On June 11, 1964, Mr. ROY S. TRULY, Warehouse Superintendent, TSBD Building, who has been most cooperative in every request made by the Dallas Office, advised that there are some fifteen to twenty employees who would have had occasion to handle these cartons, and he would make the necessary arrangements to permit taking of major case prints of these employees. Other persons employed in the building on that date would have had no occasion to handle these cartons, and to make them available for the taking of major case prints would seriously handicap the work of that company.

CRH/ds
(5)

EX-103

105-82555-1118

REC 18

JUN 17 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

He requested that, if possible, the taking of fingerprints be limited to those persons having access to these cartons.

UACB, major case prints of those employees of TSBD Building who would have handled the cartons will be obtained and forwarded to the Identification Division.

1 - C. L. Trotter (S. F. [illegible]na)
1 - W. C. Sullivan (R. E Lenihan)
1 - C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

REC-18 105-82555-1118

June 16, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

EX-103

REC'D-READING ROOM
JUN 16 1 21 PM '64
FBI

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Lee Oswald

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letters dated March 26, 1964, and June 9, 1964, as well as to my letter dated March 30, 1964, relative to the identification of latent palm and fingerprints found on cartons on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository Building.

Based on your letter of June 9, 1964, our Dallas Office endeavored to arrange for appropriate printing of employees who were present in the Texas School Book Depository Building on November 22, 1963. On June 12, 1964, Mr. Roy S. Truly, Warehouse Superintendent, who has been very cooperative with this Bureau in the past, strongly objected to the printing of all employees as he felt it would seriously handicap the work of his firm. Mr. Truly stated there are about twenty employees who would have had occasion to handle the cartons in question and he desired the printing of employees be limited to this group.

20 JUN 16 COMM-FBI

In view of Mr. Truly's strenuous objections to the printing of all employees, our Dallas Office will only print those employees who would have had occasion to handle the cartons. No further efforts will be made by this Bureau to print all employees unless a specific request to the contrary is received from you.

When the results of palm and fingerprint comparisons are known, you will be promptly notified.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

(SEE NOTE PAGE TWO FOR SAC DALLAS)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

1 - Dallas (100-10461)
105-82555
1 - 62-109090 (Pres. Commission)
1 - 62-109060 (Assassination)
RDR:las (13)
REC'D-READING ROOM
JUN 22 1964

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

62-109090-1118
UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

NOTE FOR SAC, DALLAS
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA.
IS - R - CUBA
ATTENTION: CRIMINAL SECTION

ReBuairtel 6-11-64, and your airtel 6-12-64.

Unless advised to the contrary you should limit the taking of major case prints to those employees who would have had occasion to handle the cartons in question.

When replying to a communication containing the notation "Attention: Criminal Section" you are requested to reply in like form as it expedites the handling of the particular communication.

Every effort should be made to expedite the handling of this matter.

NOTE:

The Commission by letter 3-26-64, requested we endeavor to identify the individuals who left latent prints on the afore-mentioned cartons. This comparison was limited in accordance with the Commission's instructions to those TSBD employees on whom we could locate prints. Some 16 individuals were initially checked and the results furnished to the Commission by letter 3-30-64. The most recent request 6-9-64, reiterates this request but specifies that "all appropriate methods, including if necessary, the taking of new fingerprints" be used.

The most logical method of complying with the Commission's request, was to take major case prints of all employees, inasmuch as both latent palm and fingerprints are involved. However, in view of the objections of Mr. Truly, it is felt our efforts should be limited as set out above unless a specific request to the contrary is received. This matter will be closely followed.

6-17-64

CODE

1 - I. W. Conrad (J. C. Cadigan)
1 - W. C. Sullivan (R. E. Lenihan)

RADIOGRAM

URGENT

TO SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA., IS - R - CUBA. ATTENTION: CRIMINAL SECTION.

REBUREAU AIRTEL MAY TWENTY TWO, LAST, CONCERNING COMMISSION LETTER MAY TWENTY, LAST, REQUESTING TRACING OF EVIDENCE BY EXHIBITING ORIGINAL EVIDENCE OR PHOTOGRAPHS THEREOF.

ADVISE DATE WHEN THIS MATTER CAN BE EXPECTED AT THE BUREAU.

RDR:las
(6)

NOTE:

If regular radio contact missed, send by deferred, plain text teletype.

Commission requested that some 37 items of evidence be shown to the individual who first found the particular item and who can identify it by inspection. This matter will continue to be closely followed by the Bureau and when the results are obtained the Commission will be notified.

105-82555-4119

EX-102

VIA RADIOGRAM
JUN 17 1964
1:06 PM

19 JUN 18 1964

NR 171610
CK
APPROVED
TYPED BY

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

29 JUN 23 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FD-36 (Rev. 10-29-63)

FBI

Date: 6/16/64

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (105-38431)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS-R-CUBA

ReBuairtel to NY, 6/12/64.

Enclosed for the assistance of the Denver Office is one Xerox copy of reairtel.

On 6/16/64, DIANA LURIE, Reporter, "Life" magazine, NYC, advised SAS JAMES O. INGRAM and JOHN JAMES O'FLAHERTY that reporter DONALD JACKSON is presently in Marble, Colorado, and he will not return to NYC for at least one month. She stated that JACKSON can be contacted at the Outward Bound School, Marble, Colorado, which is presently conducting a Peace Corps school for new recruits. JACKSON can be contacted through JOSHUA MINER, Director of the school.

Miss LURIE stated that she, as well as other staff members, would be unable to furnish any information regarding JACKSON's article in the 2/21/64 issue of "Life" regarding OSWALD, since JACKSON handled the article, and any information regarding persons interviewed would have to be obtained from him.

105-82555-4120

REC-28

2 JUN 17 1964

EX-102

3 - Bureau (105-82555) (RM)
1 - Dallas (100-10461) (RM)
2 - Denver (Encl. 1) (RM)
1 - Chicago (62-6115) (RM)
1 - New York

JJO:afb
(8)

SOVIET SECTION

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

JUN 23 1964

NY 105-38431

For the information of Denver, the portion of the article pertaining to the interview with ALLEN FELDE reflects that FELDE shared boot camp and advanced training experience with OSWALD at Camp Pendleton, California. The article quotes FELDE as making the following remarks:

"He was pretty hard to understand. We remember him as quiet, serious and trying to find himself. The rest of us used to wrestle and horse around, but he would have his bunk in the corner and stay there, reading a book. He didn't have any friends."

LEAD:

DENVER

AT MARBLE, COLORADO: Will locate and interview Reporter DONALD JACKSON, as set forth in reBuairtel. JACKSON can be contacted through JOSHUA MINER, Director of the Outward Bound School.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-58)

FBI

Date: 6/13/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS - R - CUBA

Re Bureau airtel to Dallas, 6/1/64, enclosing President's Commission letter dated May 28, 1964, requesting activities of EARLENE ROBERTS be checked to determine her location on November 21, 1963.

Enclosed are 10 copies of a letterhead memorandum reflecting the desired investigation. The investigation was conducted by SA A. RAYMOND SWITZER.

Enc. (10)
RPG/ds
(5)

let to Rankin
RMR:lac
6-17-64

EX-102

105-82555-1121

1 ENCLOSURE

ENCL. REMOVED

JUN 15 1964

SOVIET SECTION

6 - Bureau

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 9

Dallas, Texas
June 13, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

By letter dated May 28, 1964, the President's Commission advised that it had information that EARLENE ROBERTS, who was the manager of the house on Beckley Street in which LEE HARVEY OSWALD lived at the time of the assassination of President KENNEDY, may have been in San Antonio, Texas, on November 21, 1963, at the time President KENNEDY visited that city.

On June 8, 1964, Mrs. GLADYS JOHNSON, 1026 North Beckley, Dallas, Texas, and proprietor of the rooming house located at that address, advised that EARLENE ROBERTS was formerly employed by her as a housekeeper at that address and was so employed on November 21, 1963.

Mrs. JOHNSON stated that EARLENE ROBERTS spent the entire day of November 21, 1963, at 1026 North Beckley Street, Dallas, Texas, and stated any information to the contrary is absolutely false. Mrs. JOHNSON said that at various times on November 21, 1963, she personally observed EARLENE ROBERTS at 1026 North Beckley, Dallas.

Mrs. JOHNSON related that EARLENE ROBERTS is 59 years old, is a diabetic, obese, and has a low mentality. Further, she stated the only trip she knows EARLENE ROBERTS ever takes is to her doctor, who is also located in Dallas, Texas.

Mrs. JOHNSON advised she does not know where EARLENE ROBERTS is presently employed.

On June 8, 1964, Mrs. BERTHA CARDELLA (VOGLE) CHEEK, 5901 Hillcrest, Dallas, Texas, telephone number LA 1-2705, advised she is the sister of EARLENE ROBERTS, who was formerly

6 COPIES DESTROYED
26 MAR 2 1973

employed as a housekeeper by Mrs. GLADYS JOHNSON at the residence located at 1026 North Beckley Street, Dallas, Texas. Mrs. CHEEK said EARLENE ROBERTS has had three different employments since leaving Mrs. JOHNSON and is presently employed by Mrs. O. B. NANCE, 624 West 5th Street, Dallas, Texas, as a practical nurse. Mrs. CHEEK advised that Mrs. NANCE is an elderly woman, practically bedfast, and EARLENE ROBERTS is engaged full time taking care of her.

Mrs. CHEEK related that EARLENE ROBERTS attributes her frequent changes in employment to the fact that she has been contacted many times by law enforcement officers. She stated EARLENE ROBERTS has informed her that once an employer finds she had anything at all to do with LEE HARVEY OSWALD she is discharged. She further stated EARLENE ROBERTS has requested that, if possible, she be contacted telephonically and suggested she (Mrs. CHEEK) first contact EARLENE ROBERTS and have her telephone the Dallas Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Regarding the allegation that EARLENE ROBERTS may have been in San Antonio, Texas, on November 21, 1963, at the time President KENNEDY visited that city, Mrs. CHEEK stated there is no truth at all to this. She recalled that EARLENE ROBERTS spent the entire day of November 21, 1963, at 1026 North Beckley, Dallas, Texas, where she was then employed as a housekeeper. Mrs. CHEEK pointed out that EARLENE ROBERTS is 59 years old, is a diabetic, obese, and unwilling to travel any distance from Dallas, Texas.

On June 8, 1964, Mrs. EARLENE ROBERTS, 624 West 5th Street, Dallas, Texas, telephonically advised she is presently employed at that residence taking care of Mrs. O. B. (ETHEL) NANCE, an elderly woman who has phlebitis and is almost bedfast. She said she has been employed in this capacity for the past three weeks. She also stated she has had four jobs in the past three months and attributes this to the fact that when her employers find out she was formerly the housekeeper at the rooming house where LEE HARVEY OSWALD lived, they dismiss her. She requested that if it were necessary to contact her at any future date that this be done telephonically, if at all possible, so that her employment would not be jeopardized.

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

EARLENE ROBERTS advised she was formerly employed by Mrs. GLADYS JOHNSON as a housekeeper at the rooming house located at 1026 North Beckley, Dallas, and was so employed on November 21, 1963. Mrs. ROBERTS said she spent the entire day of November 21, 1963, at 1026 North Beckley, Dallas, Texas. She said she did not go to San Antonio, Texas, and, further, she has not been outside the city limits of Dallas, Texas, for the past five years, and only once in the last seventeen years. Mrs. ROBERTS explained she has diabetes and is afraid to leave Dallas and be away from her doctor. She said she has been in a diabetic coma on two occasions, and when in this coma appears to be intoxicated. She said she has been picked up by the police, who thought she was intoxicated, but later learned she was a diabetic. She said if she got too far away from her doctor, got in a diabetic coma, and was picked up by the police, they might think she was drunk and, while in this coma, she could die. She said she is very fearful of this and because of this will not take any trips. She again stated she spent the entire day of November 21, 1963, at 1026 North Beckley, Dallas, Texas.

1 - W. C. Sullivan (R. E. Lenihan)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach

REC-28 105-82555-4121

June 17, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

EX-104

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated May 28, 1964, concerning Earlene Roberts, formerly employed at 1026 North Beckley, Dallas, Texas.

Enclosed are two copies of a memorandum captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald" dated June 13, 1964, Dallas, Texas. This memorandum contains the results of investigation conducted and completes your request.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

105-82555
1 - 62-109060 90
KMR:las
(9)

Enclosures (2)

NOTE: By letter dated 5-28-64, the Commission requested Earlene Roberts, former housekeeper at 1026 North Beckley, Dallas, where Oswald resided, be reinterviewed to determine her location on 11-21-63. The Commission had information Roberts may have been in San Antonio, Texas, at the time President Kennedy was there. Investigation determined Roberts was at the Beckley address all day on 11-21-63. She is a diabetic and due to this condition does not leave Dallas as she is fearful of a diabetic coma. Roberts is the sister of Mrs. Bertha Cardella (Vogle) Cheek, a wealthy woman who knew Jack Ruby in view of their mutual interest in night clubs. This phase of the investigation has been thoroughly investigated.

BY COURIER SVC. JUN 17 COMM.-FBI

REC'D-READING ROOM FBI JUN 17 11 27 AM '64

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
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Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes

79 JUN 23 1964

1 - W. C. Sullivan (R. E [illegible]nihan)
1 - C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

June 17, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Lee Oswald

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated May 19, 1964, concerning a statement made by Mrs. Earlene Roberts that at about 1:00 p.m. on November 22, 1963, Dallas police car 207 drove by 1026 North Beckley and honked the horn several times.

Enclosed for your assistance are two copies of a self-explanatory communication from our Dallas Office dated June 15, 1964, incorporating the results of our inquiries. 105-82555 4122

This concludes our investigations of this matter.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

105-82555
1 - 62-109060 (Assassination)
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
RDR:las (11)
Enclosures (2)

NOTE: Commission by letter 5-19-64, requested we check out Roberts' allegation. Roberts was the landlady at 1026 North Beckley where Oswald resided at the time of the assassination. The Commission desired we determine if car 207 or any other Dallas police vehicle passed in front of this residence between the hours of 12 noon and 2 p.m. on 11-22-63. The enclosed LHM from Dallas based on information from the Dallas PD fails to substantiate Roberts' allegation.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

9 JUN 23 1964

BY COURIER SVC.
7 JUN 17
COMM-FBI

JUN 17 3 30 PM '64
REC'D-READING ROOM
F B I

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

1 - Mr. Sullivan; 1 - Mr. Branigan; 1 - Mr. Lenihan; 6-17-64
1 - Mr. Sizoo

PLAINTEXT

TELETYPE URGENT

TO SAC DALLAS (100-10461)

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS - R - CUBA. AT REQUEST OF THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION THE BOOK QUOTE THE RED ROSES OF DALLAS UNQUOTE BY NERIN E. GUN IS BEING REVIEWED AT BUREAU. IN ORDER TO ANSWER FULLY CERTAIN ALLEGATIONS IN BOOK, YOU SHOULD ADVISE OF PERTINENT INFORMATION PREVIOUSLY REPORTED AND IF NECESSARY CONDUCT ANY APPROPRIATE INQUIRY TO OBTAIN COMPLETE FACTS RE ALLEGATIONS. EXPEDITE AND SUTEL.

EX-102 REC-28 105-82555-4123

GUN CLAIMS THAT BUDDY WALTHERS OF THE SHERIFF'S BUREAU STATED THAT THE SHOTS OR AT LEAST ONE OF THE SHOTS FIRED IN THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY WERE FIRED FROM THE RAILWAY OVERPASS IN FRONT OF THE PRESIDENT'S MOTORCADE. IN ADDITION, GUN CLAIMS THAT WALTHERS ALONG WITH A SECRET SERVICE AGENT FOUND IN THE GRASS NEAR THE BRIDGE A BULLET QUOTE THE FOURTH BULLET UNQUOTE. GUN ALSO ALLEGES THAT WALTHERS WAS AMONG THE POLICEMEN ARRIVING AT THE TEXAS THEATER AT THE TIME OF OSWALD'S ARREST. FOR YOUR INFORMATION, SECRET SERVICE HEADQUARTERS HAS STATED IT HAS NO KNOWLEDGE OF A FOURTH BULLET AS ALLEGED BY GUN.

JUN 18 1964

JMS:hrt
(6)

NOTE PAGE TWO

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 17 1964

TELETYPE

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36 MAR 2 1973

79 JUN 23 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

TELETYPE TO DALLAS
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
105-82555

GUN STATES SEVERAL TIMES IN HIS BOOK THAT OSWALD WAS TREATED AT PARKLAND MEMORIAL HOSPITAL WHEN HE WAS SEVEN YEARS OLD FOR INJURIES FROM AN AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENT.

NOTE: "The Red Roses of Dallas" by Gun (in French) being reviewed for Commission. One claim by Gun that a fourth bullet was found by Buddy Walthers of the DL County Sheriff's Bureau and a Secret Service Agent has beentaken up with Secret Service Headquarters by liaison and Secret Service advises that it has no knowledge of any fourth bullet in the assassination matter.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JUN 17 1964
TELETYPE

6/17/64

PLAIN TEXT

TELETYPE URGENT

1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Sizoo

TO SACs NEW YORK (105-38431)
CINCINNATI (105-2505)

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS - R - CUBA.

REBUTEL JUNE ELEVEN AND NEW YORK TEL JUNE TWELVE CONCERNING BUREAU REVIEW OF BOOK QUOTE THE RED ROSES OF DALLAS, END QUOTE BY NERIN E. GUN, AT REQUEST OF PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION.

GUN ALLEGES THAT WHEN OSWALD ARRIVED IN NEW YORK BY BOAT ON JUNE THIRTEEN NINETEEN SIXTY-TWO, HE TOLD QUOTE FANTASTIC STORY END QUOTE TO REPRESENTATIVE OF QUOTE AID ORGANIZATION END QUOTE WHO MET HIM. GUN STATES OSWALD CLAIMED TO HAVE SERVED AS GUARD AT AMERICAN EMBASSY IN RUSSIA AND TO HAVE BEEN KIDNAPED BY COMMUNIST AGENTS. BUREAU DESIRES FOLLOWING INQUIRIES TO SPECIFICALLY ANSWER ABOVE ALLEGATION RE OSWALD'S STORY.

105-82555-4124
EX-102
JUN 18 1964

NEW YORK SHOULD CONTACT FOLLOWING INDIVIDUALS IN NEW YORK CITY WELFARE DEPARTMENT, WHO ARE INDICATED TO HAVE MET OSWALD IN HIS STAY IN NEW YORK CITY IN REPORTS LISTED BY NEW YORK TEL JUNE TWELVE, IN ORDER TO OBTAIN ANY INFORMATION RE GUN'S ALLEGATION: JANET F. RUSCOLL, ADMINISTRATIVE SUPERVISOR, SPECIAL SERVICES WELFARE CENTER; MARTIN ISAACS, ASSISTANT SUPERVISOR, WELFARE DEPARTMENT; AND ANY

JMS:klw
(5)

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MAR 2 1973

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEE NOTE PAGE THREE

TELETYPE

IX Roy Dallas
6-7 6/18/64 (for 3a 6) JMS/kp

Belmont
Tolson
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room

TELETYPE TO SACs NEW YORK
CINCINNATI
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
105-82555

WORKERS IN CONTACT WITH OSWALD, INCLUDING ANY WHO INTERVIEWED OSWALD, HELPED HIM TO OBTAIN HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS, CASH WESTERN UNION TWO HUNDRED DOLLAR MONEY ORDER, OBTAIN AIRLINE TICKETS, AND ACCOMPANIED OSWALD TO AIRPORT FOR DEPARTURE ON JUNE FOURTEEN NINETEEN SIXTY-TWO.

IT IS NOTED THAT REPORT OF SA JOHN JAMES O'FLAHERTY, DECEMBER ONE NINETEEN SIXTY-THREE, PAGES ELEVEN AND TWELVE, AND CINCINNATI AIRTEL TO DALLAS NOVEMBER TWENTY-SEVEN NINETEEN SIXTY-THREE CAPTIONED QUOTE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, NOVEMBER TWENTY-TWO NINETEEN SIXTY-THREE, DALLAS, TEXAS, AFO, END QUOTE REFER TO INTERVIEW OF OSWALD BY SPAS THEODORE RAIKIN, FORMER TRAVELERS AID SOCIETY, WORKER, NEW YORK CITY, ON JUNE THIRTEEN NINETEEN SIXTY-TWO. PAGE TWELVE, ABOVE NEW YORK REPORT, SHOWS TRAVELERS AID SOCIETY FILE INDICATES OSWALD ASSIGNED AT U. S. EMBASSY, MOSCOW. CINCINNATI INTERVIEW RAIKIN, LAST REPORTED TO BE ASSISTANT PROFESSOR AT RIO GRANDE COLLEGE, RIO GRANDE, OHIO, RE OSWALD'S STATEMENT ABOUT ASSIGNMENT AT EMBASSY AS WELL AS GUN'S ALLEGATION.

NEW YORK ALSO INTERVIEW OTHER INDIVIDUALS AT TRAVELERS AID SOCIETY WHO HAD CONTACT WITH OSWALD.

EXPEDITE AND SUTEL. ALSO, SUBMIT RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION IN REPORTS SUITABLE FOR DISSEMINATION TO PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JUN 1 7 1964
TELETYPE

TELETYPE TO SACs NEW YORK
CINCINNATI
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
105-82555

NOTE:

NY by teletype 6/12/64 replied to Butel 6/11/64 requesting contact with individuals in touch with Oswald at his June, 1962, arrival in NYC. NY teletype listed information re Oswald's arrival and stay in NY in various NY reports submitted under "Lee Harvey Oswald, IS - R - Cuba" caption, and indicated no further action contemplated. In order to check out allegation completely, it is felt necessary to contact individuals again who met Oswald.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JUN 1 7 [illegible] 549 PM
TELETYPE

1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan
1 - Goble

6/18/64

Airtel

To: SAC, Pittsburgh (105-5070)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

ReButeletype 6/12/64.

For your information Lettie Jane Cogar interviewed 6/16/64 and advised her brother is Dana Cogar who works at Merrill's, Inc., Clarksburg, West Virginia. She has seen him only once since 11/63. He knows she works for the FBI but she has never discussed her work with him. So far as she knows he has never been in Texas. He possesses a .22 caliber rifle which his uncle gave him and which does not have a telescopic sight on it. To the best of her knowledge, he has no interest in Russia and she has never seen any magazines from Russia or about Russia in his possession.

She indicated he had told his boss at Merrill's, Inc., that she was with the FBI and carried a derringer. She said she had no idea where her brother had gott[illegible] his idea.

105-82555-4125

She noted her brother is quite de[illegible]. He was married in January, 1964, and lives with his wife in [illegible] apartment in Clarksburg. Miss Cogar has never been in the apartment.

Miss Cogar stated she has never been to Dallas; [illegible] advised she was not sent there by the FBI to work on the Oswald case or any other case. She stated she has never told anyone that she was sent to Dallas to work on the Oswald case or any other case.

This is for your information.

1 - Dallas (100-10461)
1 - Personnel File (Lettie Jane Cogar - 67-586107)

TNG:fas/agg
(8)

MAILED 5
JUN 18 1964
COMM-FBI

29 JUN 23 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

SEE NOTE PAGE 2

Airtel to Pittsburgh
Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
105-82555

NOTE:

Nina Yeager advised Dana Cogar told her he had a sister with the FBI who was sent to Dallas to work on Oswald case. Nina Yeager also allegedly had information that Dana Cogar might be involved in Oswald case. Pittsburgh is reinterviewing Nina Yeager and interviewing Dana Cogar and this is for its information.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Jevons, Room 7133
1 - Office, 7133
1 - Mr. Cunningham

DATE: June 19, 1964

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Conrad

FROM : Mr. Jevons

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS; 11/22/63 Lee Oswald

As a matter of record, Mr. Douglas Prather, an employee of the President's Commission, delivered to SA Cortlandt Cunningham in the Laboratory on 6/19/64, item D229 (original slip of paper found in Oswald's wallet by the New Orleans Police Department on 3/10/63).

The delivery of this item to the Commission was appropriately confirmed by letter to Mr. J. Lee Rankin of the President's Commission.

ACTION: None. For information.

62-109060

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Sullivan

CC;bmm (9)

105-82555-
NOT RECORDED
193 JUN 22 1964

JUN 22 1964

66 JUN 24 1964

SEE NOTE PAGE 2

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Office, Room 7133

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: 6/19/64

1 - Mr. Jevons
1 - Mr. Cunningham

FROM : R. H. Jevons

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63

As a matter of record, Mr. Douglas Prather, an employee of the President's Commission, delivered to SA Cortlandt Cunningham in the Laboratory on 6/18/64, three items of evidence which had been previously delivered to the Commission. FBI items A2, A6 and D64 (Commission Exhibit 116) were the items returned.

The delivery of the above-numbered items to the Commission was appropriately confirmed by letter to Mr. J. Lee Rankin of the President's Commission.

ACTION:

For information.

62-109060

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley

CC:bsm (9)

NOTE: Description of the above-numbered items is as follows:
A2 Portable radio
A6 Electronic power supply (for use with radio)
D64 Two dictionaries and six Mexican postcards

105-82555
NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 23 1964

8 JUN 23 1964

66 JUN 24 1964

SIX

ORIGINAL Filed in

FD-36 (Rev. 12-12-58)

FBI

Date: 6/5/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS - R - CUBA

Re Bureau airtel to Dallas, 5/26/64, enclosing a copy of an article from the "National Guardian" of May 9, 1964, and instructing certain interviews be conducted by the Dallas Office with PAT HOWARD, Deputy Sheriff of Tarrant County, Texas, and THAYER WALDO, a reporter for the "Fort Worth Star Telegram"; Bureau teletype to Dallas, 6/1/64, instructing interviews be had with Chief of Police JESSE E. CURRY, Dallas, Texas, and the Negro man referred to in the "Fort Worth Star Telegram" and "National Guardian" stories, if he could be identified; and, Washington Field airtel to Bureau, 5/28/64, enclosing letterhead memorandum reflecting results of interview with U. S. Secret Service Agent JAMES M. (MIKE) HOWARD.

Enclosed are 10 copies of a letterhead memorandum reflecting the requested investigation.

It should be noted that U. S. Secret Service Agent JAMES M. (MIKE) HOWARD, when interviewed, stated that neither he nor his brother, PAT HOWARD, realized WALDO was a newspaper reporter; however, during interview of PAT CLYDE HOWARD, as reflected in the enclosed letterhead memorandum, he states Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD identified WALDO as a reporter for the "Fort Worth Star Telegram" prior to their departing Fort Worth for Dallas.

ENCLOSURE
Enc. (10)
RPG/ds
(5)

105-82555-4126
EX-102
JUN 17 1964

C. C. Wick

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

79 JUN 23 1964

The interviews with THAYER WALDO and PAT CLYDE HOWARD were conducted by SA's B. TOM CARTER and JOSEPH L. SCHOTT; the interview with Chief of Police JESSE CURRY was conducted by SA VINCENT E. DRAIN; and, the interview with CHARLES DOUGLAS GIVENS was conducted by SA's A. RAYMOND SWITZER and EUGENE F. PETRAKIS.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Dallas, Texas
June 5, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

In the May 9, 1964, issue of the "National Guardian", there appears an article captioned "OSWALD CASE: A NEW ANGLE".

According to this article, MARK LANE claims that the United States Secret Service deliberately planted a false story in the press to cast further guilt on OSWALD. This article names a U. S. Secret Service Agent, MIKE (MICHAEL) HOWARD; PAT HOWARD, a Deputy Sheriff of Tarrant County, Texas, and a brother of the U. S. Secret Service Agent, MIKE HOWARD; and, THAYER WALDO, a reporter for the "Fort Worth Star Telegram". This article alleges that MIKE HOWARD, PAT HOWARD and THAYER WALDO engaged in conversations on or about February 9, 1964, in Fort Worth and Dallas, Texas, concerning the existence of a Negro witness who saw OSWALD shoot at President KENNEDY.

On May 28, 1964, THAYER WALDO, news reporter, "Fort Worth Star Telegram", Fort Worth, Texas, dictated the following signed statement to "Star Telegram" stenographer, BETTY JOHNSON, in the conference room at the "Fort Worth Star Telegram" in the presence of Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. After dictating the statement, WALDO said he intended to read it over after it was typed, make any corrections which he deemed necessary, in his own handwriting, maintain one copy for himself and another copy in the files of the "Fort Worth Star Telegram".

Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation returned to the "Fort Worth Star Telegram" approximately five hours after this statement was dictated and WALDO handed over the original. He said that he had signed his name on each individual page and that all corrections in ink on the statement were made in his own handwriting, and for that reason did not consider it necessary to initial each correction.

1 COPIES DESTROYED
SEP 2 1973

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

The statement is as follows:

"Fort Worth, Texas
May 28, 1964

"I, Thayer Waldo, make the following voluntary statement to B. Tom Carter and Joseph L. Schott, Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

"On the morning of February 9, 1964, attorney Mark Lane called me from San Francisco and asked if I would accompany Mrs. Marguerite Oswald and a secret service man on the drive from Fort Worth to Dallas Love Field. Lane said Mrs. Oswald was to take a plane to Washington D. C. to appear before the Warren Commission and wanted 'someone she knew and could trust to make the ride with her.'

"I went to Mrs. Oswald's house shortly after noon. Two men were standing by a car in the driveway and one of them greeted me by name, saying, 'I'm Mike Howard.' The other one introduced himself as Pat Howard.

"We drove to Love Field; Mrs. Oswald and I were in the back seat, Mike Howard driving and Pat Howard by him. At the airport Forrest V. Sorrels, Chief of the Secret Service Office in Dallas and another agent who was to accompany Mrs. Oswald on the flight, met us.

"After Mrs. Oswald's plane took off, Sorrels invited all of us to have a cup of coffee with him. We sat at the counter in the coffee shop; Sorrels and Mike Howard conversed between themselves and I was talking to Pat Howard on my left. (Pat Howard at that time identified himself as a deputy in the Tarrant County Sheriff's Department, and as a brother of Mike Howard).

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

"We were discussing various angles of the assassination of President Kennedy, of the subsequent killing of Oswald when Pat put his hand on my knee and said; 'Waldo, if it hasn't already come out of the Warren Commission by then, after this Ruby trial is over I'm going to come up and give you a story that will blow everybody's head off.'

"I tried to get him to give me more details, but he refused. However, when we left the coffee shop--Sorrels and Mike Howard walking some distance ahead of us--Pat took me by the arm and added:

"'I'll tell you just this much right now. It has to do with a witness who saw the shooting of the President and can positively identify Oswald as the killer. Is that good enough?'

"In the car on the return trip, I sat alone in the back seat. Mike was driving and began talking, a rather long monologue about various aspects of the two killings. Then, very casually, he said:

"'Well, when that old black boy gets up before the Warren Commission and tells what he knows, that will stop them all talking.'

"Pat turned half around in his seat and gave me an elaborate wink, with raised eyebrows, as if to say, 'so here is what I was telling you about.'

"Then he leaned close to Mike and said something inaudible to me. But Mike appeared to pay no attention and continued telling his story.

"He stated that a Negro employee of the Texas School Book Depository had been on the sixth floor of that building at mid-day on November 22, 1963; that he was looking out the window at the passing presidential motorcade when he heard a shot close

"beside him; then he looked and saw Oswald kneeling at the next window with a rifle aimed into the street.

"Mike Howard said the Negro later told Dallas Police officers to whom he surrendered, 'I was scared to death, I thought he would kill me_ too. I just turned and ran way over to the far side of that room and squeezed me down behind some empty crates. When I was running, I heard another shot, maybe two. When Oswald dropped his gun and ran out down the stairway, he almost stepped on me as he went by.'

"Mike said the unnamed Negro waited a few minutes, then left the building, and went straight to Dallas Police Headquarters, where he turned himself in to Special Services.

"'He said he knew about that branch because they handle gambling cases and he had been picked up a few times for shooting craps,' Mike Howard explained.

"Howard said he had seen this Negro witness once, while the latter was still in the Dallas City Jail.

"'They slapped a vagrancy charge on him so they could hold him,' Mike said. 'He was still just about the scaredest Negro I ever saw--nothing but whites to his eyes.

"'They have now transferred him somewhere else, I understand. I don't know where.'

"During this recital, Pat Howard kept giving me significant grins and broad winks. Nothing was said at anytime by either of them about not repeating this story, that it was off the record or in anyway confidential. There was no request to omit use of names.

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

"Mike and Pat dropped me off at the Star-Telegram. This was not a normal working day for me, but I felt that the editors should know at once about what I had been told.

"The city editor naturally saw it as a sensationally good story. He called the managing editor and a decision was made to make it a copyright story in the first edition for Monday. It was then about 5:45 P.M.

"I wrote the story at once and it appeared under an eight column, double bank banner in the one star edition, which hit the streets shortly after 8:00 P.M. Within minutes the story was being broadcast on radio and TV.

"At about 8:25, I received a call from Pat Howard, who said:

"'Hey, boy, that's quite a story! You aren't using anybody's name on it, are you?'

"I assured him I was not, and he said, 'Good stuff.'

Less than ten minutes later, Mike Howard called me. He seemed considerably upset and agitated, but conceded that no request to withhold the story had been made.

"'Well, for God's sake at least don't use my name,' he said.

"I told him I had not and would not.

"Except for the Star-Telegram's editors and the local Associated Press correspondent, I did not mention Mike Howard's name to anyone--including the F.B.I., to whom I talked by telephone on Tuesday, February 11--until about one month ago.

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

"At that time, Mark Lane called me from Dallas, said he was on his way to give a talk at the University of Texas in Austin and asked if I could see him in Dallas.

"I explained that I was too busy to leave the newspaper, so he took a rent car and came to Fort Worth to see me.

"He said he was conducting an investigation on 'four or five important angles' of the Kennedy-Oswald-Ruby case and was particularly interested to know further details about my February 9th story.

"His manner of speaking gave me to understand that anything I told or showed him would be held in confidence. I took him to the reference room, where he read the Star-Telegram for the morning of February 10th. Then he asked if I would mind telling him my source. Believing this to be a lawyer's request with normal legal discretion, I told him the complete story.

"I heard nothing more from Mr. Lane. About two weeks later Mrs. Marguerite Oswald called and asked me if I could come to her home, 'as I have several important things to show you.'

"One of the items she showed me was a copy of the National Guardian for May 9th, 1964. In a front page article, Mark Lane was quoted, revealing all the details I had given him on the story.

"As regards identity of the Negro referred to by Mike Howard, Howard said he didn't know the name, 'or if I did, I've forgotten it now.'

"I dictated the above statement containing 7 pages to Star-Telegram stenographer, Betty Johnson, and it is true and correct.

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

"/s/ Thayer Waldo
"Thayer Waldo,

"/s/ Joseph L. Schott, Special Agent, FBI, Dallas, Texas, 5/28/64.
"/s/ B. Tom Carter, Special Agent, F.B.I., Dallas, Texas, 5/28/64."

Pat Howard

On June 1, 1964, PAT CLYDE HOWARD, Patrolman, Hurst Police Department, Hurst, Texas, advised he would make the following free and voluntary oral statement to Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

HOWARD stated he presently resides at 508 Norwood, Hurst, Texas. He said he had come to work at the Hurst Police Department during the first part of May 1964, and for approximately one year prior to that had been employed as a Deputy Sheriff at the Tarrant County Sheriff's Office, Fort Worth, Texas.

James. M. Howard

HOWARD stated that his brother, MIKE HOWARD, had been employed for the past two or three years as a Special Agent of the U. S. Secret Service.

Texas

HOWARD said that about three or four months ago, probably during the month of February 1964, his brother, MIKE, called him on the telephone and asked him to go along when MIKE drove Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD from her residence in Fort Worth, Texas, to Love Field in Dallas, at which place she was to take an airplane to Washington, D. C., and testify before the President's Commission. PAT HOWARD said he accompanied his brother in MIKE's car to the residence of Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD and, while waiting for her to finish packing, she informed them that a friend of her attorney, MARK LANE, was going to accompany them on the ride from Fort Worth to Love Field in Dallas. Mrs. OSWALD identified this individual who was to accompany them as THAYER WALDO, a reporter for the "Fort Worth Star Telegram".

PAT HOWARD said that THAYER WALDO arrived at Mrs. OSWALD's residence by taxi, to the best of his recollection.

He accompanied them to Dallas. During the ride, MIKE HOWARD drove the car, PAT HOWARD sat in the front seat with his brother, and WALDO and Mrs. OSWALD sat in the back seat.

At Love Field in Dallas they met FORREST SORRELS, the Special Agent in Charge of the Secret Service in Dallas, and also another Secret Service Agent, whose name was not recalled by PAT HOWARD at this time. This Agent who accompanied SORRELS got on the plane for Washington with Mrs. OSWALD to accompany her on the trip.

After the plane departed, SORRELS, MIKE HOWARD, PAT HOWARD and THAYER WALDO went into the coffee shop at Love Field Terminal to have a cup of coffee. In the coffee shop, the four seated themselves in such a way that FORREST SORRELS and MIKE HOWARD could engage in a private conversation out of earshot of the other two, and PAT HOWARD and WALDO could converse privately. PAT HOWARD said this situation arose because of the way they were seated at either the counter or a long table.

In conversation with WALDO, PAT HOWARD said he had some interesting highlights on the events immediately following the Presidential assassination that he might tell WALDO sometime.

PAT HOWARD said what he had in mind when he made the statement was that he had accompanied Sheriff LON EVANS of Fort Worth and several Secret Service Agents to Dallas on November 22, 1963, after the news of the Presidential assassination was broadcast. They arrived at Parkland Hospital just about the time the news of the President's death was announced. When the news was announced, PAT HOWARD observed the reactions of many of the individuals in the hall and outside the hospital and referred to these reactions as "interesting human drama". He said that he thought these little incidents of human drama would make good newspaper stories, and these incidents were what he referred to when he told WALDO he would sometime like to give him some interesting sidelights on the events immediately after the assassination.

On the return trip to Fort Worth from Love Field, Dallas, MIKE HOWARD drove and PAT HOWARD sat in the front seat

with him. THAYER WALDO sat in the back. On the return trip, MIKE HOWARD mentioned that there had been a Negro male in the Texas School Book Depository at the time the assassination had occurred. After the shooting, the Negro left the building hastily because he was afraid he might be implicated in some way as he had several minor arrests against him for gambling or vagrancy. PAT HOWARD said MIKE HOWARD told this as an amusing incident and never at any time did he indicate that this Negro male had actually been a witness to anyone shooting at the President.

PAT HOWARD recalled that MIKE HOWARD's source of information about the Negro male was a detective on the Dallas Police Department, whose name was not recalled by PAT HOWARD. PAT HOWARD said it was his recollection that this Negro male had been identified shortly after the assassination and had been checked out by the Dallas Police Department and the Secret Service.

PAT HOWARD said that the next morning after the story came out in the "Fort Worth Star Telegram", that a Negro witness had observed LEE HARVEY OSWALD shooting the President, he called THAYER WALDO at the "Star Telegram" and protested, but had not received any sort of satisfactory answer from WALDO regarding his reasons for having written the story.

At the conclusion of the interview, PAT HOWARD reiterated that neither he nor his brother, MIKE, had told WALDO that the Negro male MIKE talked about had been a witness who had observed LEE HARVEY OSWALD shoot at the President in the Texas School Book Depository at Dallas, Texas, on November 22, 1963.

On June 2, 1964, Chief of Police JESSE E. CURRY, Dallas, Texas, Police Department, advised that Lieutenant JACK REVILL, of the Dallas Police Department, talked with a Negro male by the name of CHARLES DOUGLAS GIVENS on the day of the assassination.

GIVENS told REVILL that he had been in the Texas School Book Depository, Dallas, Texas, with OSWALD on the morning of

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

November 22, 1963, but was on the street during the period the Presidential motorcade passed by the Texas School Book Depository. Chief CURRY related that everyone who might have any knowledge of OSWALD, known as LEE to GIVENS, was being questioned.

Lieutenant REVILL referred GIVENS to Captain WILL FRITZ, Homicide Bureau, Dallas Police Department, who talked with GIVENS briefly on November 22, 1963, but never had GIVENS in custody at any time.

Chief CURRY stated that a rumor got out later that the Dallas Police Department had a Negro in protective custody who allegedly had knowledge of the assassination by OSWALD. CURRY stated that this was absolutely false and the Dallas Police Department never had GIVENS or anyone else in protective custody during the course of their investigation.

Chief CURRY stated these were all the facts known to the Dallas Police Department concerning GIVENS, and that any story to the contrary was not true.

On June 3, 1964, CHARLES DOUGLAS GIVENS, a warehouseman, Texas School Book Depository building, 411 Elm Street, Dallas, Texas, advised he presently resides at 4208 1st Avenue, Dallas, Texas, and has home telephone number HA 1-2837. He said he moved to this address in March 1964, and had previously resided at 2511 Cochran Street, Dallas, Texas. GIVENS stated he was born May 16, 1925, at Kemp, Texas, and is married to DORIS GIVENS. He said they have no children.

GIVENS stated that on November 22, 1963, he was working on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository building until about 11:30 A.M., when he used the elevator to travel to the first floor, where he washed his hands. He said he now recalls he returned to the sixth floor at about 11:45 A.M. to get his cigarettes which he had left there. GIVENS stated it was at this time he saw LEE HARVEY OSWALD, known then to him as LEE, standing in the southeast corner of the building on that floor. He said OSWALD had orders and a clip board in his hand, and, in

response to a question by GIVENS as to whether or not OSWALD was going to come downstairs, OSWALD replied, "No, not now." GIVENS stated he then got on the elevator and, as he was leaving the sixth floor, OSWALD yelled at him to close the gates on the elevator so that he, OSWALD, could have the elevator returned to the sixth floor.

GIVENS advised he remained on the first floor of the Texas School Book Depository building until about 12:00 noon, at which time he walked out of the building and stood on the sidewalk in front of the building for several minutes. He said he then walked to the Classified Parking Lot at Elm and Record Streets, and then onto Main Street to watch the Presidential motorcade. He said he viewed the motorcade in company with EDWARD SHIELDS, who was then and is presently employed in the Texas School Book Depository warehouse, located behind the Texas School Book Depository building, and with JAMES LACY, who was then employed at the Classified Parking Lot at Elm and Record Streets.

After the motorcade passed, GIVENS said he walked back to the Classified Parking Lot, at which time he heard, as he now recalls it, three shots, which came from the direction of the Texas School Book Depository building. He said the time was around 12:30 P.M. Upon hearing these shots, GIVENS said he walked back to the Texas School Book Depository building and attempted to enter, but was unable to because the police were not letting anyone in or out of the building. GIVENS said he then crossed the street and stood with a number of others watching the activity at the Texas School Book Depository building.

GIVENS advised to the best of his recollection, between 1:30 P.M. and 2:00 P.M., Lieutenant DAWSON of the Dallas Police Department saw him and said, "GIVENS, we've been looking for you, they need you downtown to give a statement." GIVENS said he accompanied Lieutenant DAWSON in a police cruiser to the Dallas Police Station. He said other employees of the Texas School Book Depository were already at the Police Station. GIVENS stated these other employees had been interviewed by the Dallas

Police, and shortly after his arrival he was interviewed by Lieutenant REVILL for about fifteen minutes. He said Lieutenant REVILL referred him to Captain WILL FRITZ to ask him a few questions. He said he furnished them the same information as set out above, and signed a statement containing that information. He said around 3:00 or 3:30 P.M., he and the other employees of the Texas School Book Depository left the Dallas Police Station and returned to the Texas School Book Depository. He said they were permitted to go into the building, which he did, picked up his hat and coat, and went directly home.

GIVENS stated at no time during the course of the investigation of the assassination of President KENNEDY was he placed under arrest or held in protective custody by the Dallas Police Department.

CHARLES DOUGLAS GIVENS was previously interviewed on November 22, 1963, as reflected on page 329 of the report of Special Agent ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, dated November 30, 1963, at Dallas, Texas.

An interview was conducted with Lieutenant JACK REVILL, Special Services Bureau, Dallas Police Department, on February 13, 1964, the results of which interview appear on page 296 of the report of Special Agent ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, dated March 10, 1964, at Dallas, Texas. On that occasion, Lieutenant REVILL stated that, in his opinion, the "Fort Worth Star Telegram" story concerning a witness being held in protective custody possibly referred to CHARLES DOUGLAS GIVENS.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas, Texas
June 5, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

In the May 9, 1964, issue of the "National Guardian", there appears an article captioned "OSWALD CASE: A NEW ANGLE".

According to this article, MARK LANE claims that the United States Secret Service deliberately planted a false story in the press to cast further guilt on OSWALD. This article names a U. S. Secret Service Agent, MIKE (MICHAEL) HOWARD; PAT HOWARD, a Deputy Sheriff of Tarrant County, Texas, and a brother of the U. S. Secret Service Agent, MIKE HOWARD; and, THAYER WALDO, a reporter for the "Fort Worth Star Telegram". This article alleges that MIKE HOWARD, PAT HOWARD and THAYER WALDO engaged in conversations on or about February 9, 1964, in Fort Worth and Dallas, Texas, concerning the existence of a Negro witness who saw OSWALD shoot at President KENNEDY.

On May 28, 1964, THAYER WALDO, news reporter, "Fort Worth Star Telegram", Fort Worth, Texas, dictated the following signed statement to "Star Telegram" stenographer, BETTY JOHNSON, in the conference room at the "Fort Worth Star Telegram" in the presence of Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. After dictating the statement, WALDO said he intended to read it over after it was typed, make any corrections which he deemed necessary, in his own handwriting, maintain one copy for himself and another copy in the files of the "Fort Worth Star Telegram".

Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation returned to the "Fort Worth Star Telegram" approximately five hours after this statement was dictated and WALDO handed over the original. He said that he had signed his name on each individual page and that all corrections in ink on the statement were made in his own handwriting, and for that reason did not consider it necessary to initial each correction.

FBI

Date: 6/2/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: LEGAT, MEXICO (105-3702) (P)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

ReBuairtel 5/26/64, with which was furnished a copy of a translation of a Mexican Government document furnished to the Bureau by Mexico City airtel of 5/12/64.

ReBuairtel called attention to the reference in the translation to a list of reservations said to be in lieu of a passengers' list of the Transportes Frontera Bus Line. This reservation list mentioned in the translation is the same as the manifest of Transportes Frontera Line (Exhibit D106) on which the name "OSWLD" was manifested in seat No. 4. As has been pointed out previously to the Bureau, officials of Transportes Frontera indicate that this list is utilized both for reservations and for assistance in the accounting office of the company.

Mexican Immigration Inspector JOSE MARIO DEL VALLE, who assisted in the preparation of the document which was translated, has advised that there is no list of passengers related to the Transportes Frontera bus trip on 10/2-3/63 from Mexico City to Nuevo Laredo in addition to the reservation list mentioned. Previous investigation by this office confirms this statement of Inspector DEL VALLE. The so-called reservation list mentioned in the Mexican Government report is the only list or manifest of passengers prepared by the Transportes Frontera Bus Line.

[redacted]

6 - Bureau
(1 - Liaison Section)
(2 - Dallas, 100-10465)
1 - Mexico City
CDA:plb
(7)

105-82555-4127
RECEIVED
15 JUN 5 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

EX-102

79 JUN 23 1964

SOVIET SECTION

4-3 (Rev. 8-17-63)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM xxx CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

DEFERRED 6-16-64
TO DIRECTOR
FROM LEGAT ROME NO. 874

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA; IS - R - CUBA (CRIMINAL SECTION).

REROMECAB JUNE 15 LAST.

PERMISSION GRANTED BY SIFAR JUNE 16 INSTANT TO DECLASSIFY ALL INFO IN LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM DATED MARCH 17 LAST, BUT ASKED THAT SOURCE BE CONCEALED. BRIEF LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM SETTING FORTH PERMISSION POUCHED JUNE 16 INSTANT TO LEAVE EMBASSY JUNE 17 NEXT.

JOSEPH C. MICHELA

RECEIVED: 1:07 PM FN

EX-104

105-82555-4128

11 JUN 17

79 JUN 23 1964

SOVIET DESK

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

1 - Belmont
1 - Conrad
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley

June 18, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Branigan
1 - C. Cunningham
1 - Lenihan

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

On June 17, 1964, Mr. Richard Mosk of the Commission requested that he be furnished the original slip of paper found in Lee Harvey Oswald's wallet at the time of his interview by Lieutenant Francis L. Martello of the New Orleans Police Department on August 10, 1963. This slip of paper was furnished to Special Agent Orrin H. Bartlett of the FBI by Inspector Elliot Thacker of the United States Secret Service on December 17, 1963.

This will confirm delivery of the aforementioned slip of paper to the Commission on June 18, 1964. Also delivered to the Commission on the same date were two photographic enlargements of this slip of paper and a copy of the translation of the Russian language which appears on this slip of paper.

EX-103 REC 5 105-82555-4121

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

11 JUN 19 1964

REL:pah
(9)

NOTE:

Lt. Martello interviewed Oswald 8/10/63 when Oswald was in jail in New Orleans for passing out Cuban literature and creating a scene. The original of this slip of paper was obtained from the Dallas Police Department by the Secret Service and was made available to the Bureau 12/17/63. Mr. Mosk of the Commission requested the original of this item be furnished him on the morning of 6/18/64. Data in the item has been reported to the Commission in the Dallas Office report dated 12/2/63 in the Oswald case. The items described herein were delivered to Mr. Mosk by SA Cortlandt Cunningham 6/18/64.

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR

FBI

JUN 22 1964

TELETYPE UNIT

RETURN TO

7 4 JUN 1964 COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TRANSLATION FROM RUSSIAN

Writing on the original slip of paper found in Lee Harvey Oswald's wallet at the time of his interview by Lt. Francis L. Martello of the New Orleans Police Department.

Marina at work
22182

Amer. 1733242

Russ. without citiz(enship?) 17 311477 or P 311477

Russ. Residence Permit
AA 549666

(Reverse side)

Hotel Minsk Rose 92 463

Domicile Registry Office (?) Moscow (?) K 78545

" " " Minsk 25994 Ex39

Radio Factory, Ex(perimental) Shop 3-29-56

221-82

Hotel Soboy (Savoy?) Moscow K(?)42980

Roman Detkov 20244217 (?)
Comrade Dyadev 279 Kon. NaRokhsov (?)
Comrade Sharapov 20525

Leo Setyaev, Radio Moscow V3 6588

(2 lines in English)

Maria (?) 33853

(1 line in English)

5-2 (Rev. 10-18-63)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

_____, 1963

___Mr. Tolson	___Mr. Brennan
___Mr. Belmont	___Mr. Day
___Mr. Mohr	___Mr. Bartlett
___Mr. Callahan	___Mr. Cregar
___Mr. Casper	___Mr. Foarde
___Mr. Conrad	___Mr. Gregorio
___Mr. DeLoach	___Mr. Haynes
___Mr. Evans	___Mr. Keenan
___Mr. Gale	___Mr. Kitchens
___Mr. Rosen	___Mr. Lake
___Mr. Sullivan	___Mr. McDonnell
___Mr. Tavel	___Mr. O'Connor
___Mr. Trotter	___Mr. Papich
___Mr. Sizoo	___Mr. Putnam
___Mr. Moore	___Mr. Wells
___Mr. Donahoe	
___Mr. Baumgardner	
___Mr. Bland	___Mrs. Schwab
___Mr. Branigan	___Mrs. Graham
___Mr. R.W. Smith	___Miss Myers
___Mr. Wannall	___Miss Lewis
___Mr. W.V. Cleveland	___Foreign Liaison, 850 RB
___Mr. Morrell	
___Mr. Scatterday, 6125 IB	
___Miss Holmes	
✓ Mr. Trotter	
Room 4548	

___Records	___See Me Please
___Routing Unit	___Call Me Please
___Ident Division	___Per Call
___Gen. Indices, 6531 JB	___Please Handle
___Mail Rm., 5531	___Note Status and Return
___Reading Rm., 5533	___Please Note and Return
___Teletype Rm., 5646	___Place on Record and Return
___Courier Ser., 1522	___Send File UTD
___Expedite Processing	

Request from Edward Branigan Thru KCB

Obtained 11/12/63 Orvan H. Bartlett Rm. 5140 RB

Prop 2551 See X-515

✓ Liaison Section

Original
Enclosure D-229
maintained by
the FBI Lab.
Documents
Richard Mosk of
Friends Committee
6-18-64. Data in this
item contained in
Dollar 12/2/63 report
pgs 364-373. Ref
to Committee confirming
delivery 6-18-64 rel

~~62-109060-2153~~

Mrs. Rosa Parks
Rosa Parks
Rosa Parks

Зоо минск боле 92463

Прольск. Зоо г. Москве К 28545

" " Минск 25994 ЕХЗ

Радио завод ец Цец 3-29-56

21-82

Котел бобой мошку К41980

Рашон одиков 20244 с...

Тов Пяпев 299 Кон. Нарохов

тов Шарапов 20525

Зоо зетлев Радио москва 83553

United Press 72668; Собер

ино Press 776430 Мозву зопкы

Мария 33853

Сентер 7-14-53

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-58)

FBI

Date: 6/17/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, NEWARK (105-15291) (P)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA
(OO: DALLAS)

Re WFO airtel 6/8/64; Newark airtel 6/9/64;
NYO airtel 6/11/64.

Enclosed for the information of the Bureau are five copies of a letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above regarding LAWRENCE SIMON. Two copies are enclosed each for Dallas and WFO and one copy to NYO for information.

The pretext used in contacting SIMON's telephone number was that of an acquaintance who wanted to see him wrestle again.

No further investigation is being conducted at this time by the Newark Office in view of the enclosed information and that furnished in re NYO airtel. The case is being maintained in a pending status in the event additional investigation is required in the future.

LEAD

NK T-1 is [redacted]

WFO

AT WASHINGTON, D.C.: The records of the Passport Office of the State Department should be checked to ascertain if there is any record of LAWRENCE SIMON [redacted]

REC 50 [redacted] 4130

EX-103

1 JUN 18 1964

3 - Bureau (Enc. 5) (RM)
2 - Dallas (100-10461) (Enc. 2) (RM)
2 - WFO (105-37111) (Enc. 2) (RM)
1 - New York (105-33431) (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM)
1 - Newark
5 ENCLOSURE

JTM:mm
(9)

SOVIET SECTION

cc - Mr. Rusk

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Newark, New Jersey
June 17, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

On June 10, 1964, NK T-1, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised telephone number ES 5-8663, a non-published number, is subscribed to by Al Simon, 102 Paine Avenue, Irvington, New Jersey.

The 1961 Street Directory for Irvington, New Jersey, set forth Lawrence Simon, wife Sondra, 102 Paine Avenue, Irvington, was a wrestler. The 1954 Irvington Street Directory showed Lawrence L. Simon and Harry Simon resided at 75 Philip Place, Irvington, New Jersey.

The records of the Bureau of Vital Statistics, City Hall, Newark, New Jersey, on June 12, 1964, set out Lawrence Simon, male, white, was born July 6, 1933, Beth Israel Hospital, Newark, New Jersey. His father was Harry Simon, tailor, age 35, born in Russia, and his mother was Ethel Rabinowitz, age 27, born in New York. Their residence was 760 Hunterdon Street, Newark, New Jersey, and he was one of two children both of whom were living at the time.

Mrs. Eleanor Calloway, Essex County Board of Naturalization, United States Post Office and Court House, Newark, New Jersey, on June 10, 1964, advised Harry Simon, born in Checeson, Russia, arrived in New York, New York, on January 21, 1921, occupation tailor, filed Petition for Naturalization #13717 on February 29, 1923, and received Certificate of Naturalization #2567270 on June 30, 1923. His wife was Ethel, born April 19, 1901, and daughter Selma, born July 4, 1927, Newark, New Jersey.

Mrs. Madeline Ricigliano, Essex County Board of Elections, Hall of Records, Newark, New Jersey, on June 10, 1964, advised Lawrence Simon had not registered to vote but Sondra S. Simon, 102 Paine Avenue, Irvington, New Jersey, registered for her first vote September 6, 1962, and still resided at that address.

3 COPIES DESTROYED

36 MAR 2 1973

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

On June 15, 1964, Detective John P. Holroyd, Irvington, New Jersey, Police Department, advised there was no record on Lawrence or Sondra Simon or the aliases of Lawrence.

Audrey Grunstra, Receptionist, Garden State Credit Bureau, Clifton, New Jersey, on June 11, 1964, stated the records showed Lawrence Simon, wife Sondra, 102 Paine Avenue, Irvington, New Jersey, had previously resided at 27 Philips Place, 75 Philips Place, 760 Philips Place, all in Irvington, New Jersey, and at 210½ South 14th Street, St. Joseph, Missouri. No dates of residences were given.

Simon was listed as a wrestler performing since 1954 and had also worked for Keller Insurance, Inc. (April 23, 1956) and Gash and Lefkowitz (December 8, 1954), locations not given. A notation in the credit file dated April 13, 1964, indicated Simon wrestles under the name Count Von Kroft Molenkroft.

Through a suitable pretext telephone call on June 9, 1964, to ES 5-8863 by a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, it was ascertained that Simon was still wrestling and would be in Hempstead, Long Island, the night of June 12, 1964.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

1 - Belmont
1 - Branigan
1 - Malley
1 - Lenihan

6-17-64

airtel

To: SAC, Phoenix (105-1529)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA
IS - R - CUBA

Reairtel 6-10-64 requesting to be advised whether the Bureau has any objections to furnishing copies of the report of SA Gerald J. Flynn dated 1-20-64 at Phoenix and the report of SA Calvin W. Evans dated 6-10-64 at Phoenix to Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), Tucson, Arizona.

Bureau has no objection to your disseminating the two reports in question to INS. You may also inform Mr. G. C. Choate, Officer in Charge, USINS, Tucson, Arizona, that the Bureau has disseminated reports concerning Robert J. Kaye to INS Headquarters, Washington, D. C., in connection with our investigation of Lee Harvey Oswald.

REC-34 105-82555-4131

EX-102

1 - Dallas (100-10461)

REL:mhw (8)

19 JUN 18 1964

NOTE: Robert Kaye, aka Robert Klonowski, Roman Sokolowski, is an alien who reportedly was born in Poland. He has told many bizarre stories about himself, claiming that he expects to inherit a million dollars and will receive 2 million dollars for his life story. Also claims close personal relationship with former Presidents Truman and Eisenhower. He has told both FBI and Secret Service that in 10-63 he met a man in Denver by the name of "Lee" who hired him to travel to Mexico City to pick up some papers for which he was to be paid $3,000 by "Lee." Following the assassination, he claimed that after viewing a photo of Oswald he feels Oswald is identical to the "Lee" he met in Denver. We have conducted extensive investigation of Kaye and it appears he is a confidence man or is mentally unstable. INS is investigating him on the basis he is an alien and has not registered with INS since 1951.

MAILED 19
JUN 17 1964
COMM-FBI

58 JUN 22 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

FD-36 (Rev. 10-29-63)

FBI

Date: 5/27/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (100-16601) (P)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS-R CUBA

Rebuairtel to New Orleans, 5/22/64, which enclosed a copy of a letter from the President's Commission to the Director, dated May 5, 1964.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 10 copies and for Dallas 3 copies of a Letterhead Memorandum re contact at the Passport Agency, Department of State, New Orleans, Louisiana, on May 26, 1964.

Enclosed for WFO are 2 copies of the same Letterhead Memorandum and 1 Xerox copy of referenced airtel and letter.

LEAD:

WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Will contact the Passport Office of the Department of State and determine if there is any manner in which the identities of individuals making applications for passports at New Orleans, Louisiana, for the period of June 17, 1963, through July 1, 1963, can be determined.

2-Bureau (Enc 10) (AMSD)
2-Dallas (Enc 3)
2-WFO (Enc 4) (AMSD)
2-New Orleans

SMC/cay
(9)

REC-34 105-82555-4132

25 MAY 29 1964

Let & Routing with A-102
2 cc of Memo 5/21/64
REL:mhw

SOVIET SECTION

58 JUN 22 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

If this can be done, conduct the investigation set forth in referenced Buairtel.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New Orleans, Louisiana
May 27, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

On May 26, 1964, Mr. George Maddocks, Acting Agent in Charge, Passport Agency, Department of State, 701 Loyola Avenue, New Orleans, Louisiana, advised a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation that no records are maintained by his Agency at New Orleans, Louisiana, which would identify individuals who made applications for passports at New Orleans, Louisiana, from June 17, 1963, through July 1, 1963.

Mr. Maddocks advised that daily teletypes are sent to the Passport Office, Department of State, Washington, D. C., setting forth the names and birth dates of individuals who have made applications either on that date or the day before. Mr. Maddocks stated that his Agency at New Orleans, Louisiana, maintains copies of these daily teletypes for a period of three to six months, after which they are destroyed.

Mr. Maddocks advised that it is possible that his Agency in Washington, D. C., may keep copies of these daily teletypes. Therefore, it might be possible to ascertain the identities of persons who made applications at New Orleans, Louisiana, during the pertinent period by reviewing his Agency's daily teletypes from New Orleans, Louisiana, to Washington, D. C. for the period of June 17, 1963, through July 1, 1963.

5 COPIES DESTROYED

36 MAR 2 1973

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Mr. Maddocks stated that if the identities of these individuals can be ascertained from these daily teletypes, the desired information can be obtained from their applications, which are on file at Washington, D. C.

Mr. Maddocks advised that during the period of June 17, 1963, through July 1, 1963, a total of 280 applications for passports were made in person by individuals at New Orleans, Louisiana. Mr. Maddocks further stated that during this same period, an additional 2091 applications for passports were received by his office through the mail.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

JUN 16 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Pennsylvania Ave. & 9th St., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20535

105-82555

Dear Mr. Hoover:

We are returning herewith the documents transmitted to Mr. Mosk on June 5, 1964. They are listed as follows:

F.B.I. Exhibits

Item F - B6
D-57
75 thru 84
112
127 thru 167
195
197
324
326
356 thru 362
364

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

REC-84 105-82555 4133

11 JUN 18 1964

EX-102

58 JUN 22 1964

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1-Mr. Conrad
1-Mr. Frazier, Rm. 7410
1-Mr. Jevons, Rm. 7133

DATE: 6/17/64

1-Office, Rm. 7133

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Conrad

FROM : R. H. Jevons

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY, 11/22/63;
DALLAS, TEXAS

As a matter of record, the President's Commission returned to the Laboratory by courier on 6/16/64, the evidence items listed below under cover of letter dated 6/16/64. The previous delivery of these items to the Commission has been confirmed by letter to the Commission.

ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION
D57	Cuban letter to Oswald
364	Letter in Russian language
362	Two envelopes, one to Marina Oswald and one to Ruth Paine
361	Letter to Ruth Paine
360	Two postcards, both to Lee Harvey Oswald
356 - 359	Four letters in Russian language
326	Russian book
324	Russian book
197	Letter in Russian language
195	Letter in Russian language
156 - 167	Envelopes and their contents and five empty envelopes, all in Russian language
127 - 155	Twenty-eight letters in Russian language
112	One book in Russian language
75 - 84	Nineteen books in Russian language

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

ACTION:

For information.

EX-102

62-109060

JUN 18 1964 REC-34 105-82555-4134

1-Mr. Belmont
1-Mr. Rosen
1-Mr. Sullivan
1-Mr. Malley

53 JUN 22 1964

RAF:fch (9)

SEVEN

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN, General Counsel

JUN 9 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

We would like to take the deposition of Mr. Lyndal L. Shaneyfelt on Friday, June 12, 1964 at 3:30 p.m. at the offices of the Commission, 200 Maryland Avenue, N. E., Washington, D. C.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

EXP PROC
33 JUN 10 1964

REC. 13 105-[illegible]-4135

EX-103

JUN 19 1964

PERS. RECORDS UNIT

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen (Mr. Malley)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Mr. Leniban)
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Shaneyfelt

REC. 13 105-82555-4135

June 11, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to the telephonic request of Mr. Melvin Eisenberg, of your staff, on June 5, 1964, for additional examination of a photograph of Lee Harvey Oswald holding a rifle. This is the photograph that was recovered from his possession and is a part of Commission Exhibit 133. Comparison was requested with the following items:

Commission Exhibit 335 — Associated Press photograph from file of New York Times

Commission Exhibit 336 — Glossy photograph of picture of Oswald that appeared in Newsweek

Reproduction of photograph of Oswald, holding rifle, appearing on page 80 of Newsweek magazine for March 2, 1964

Reproduction of photograph of Oswald, holding rifle, appearing on front page of the Detroit Free Press for February 17, 1964

Reproduction of photograph of Oswald, holding rifle, appearing on page 30 of the New York Times for February 19, 1964

Commission Exhibit 338 — Reproduction of photograph of Oswald, holding rifle, appearing on the front page of the New York Journal American for February 18, 1964.

NOTE: This examination requested by Mr. Eisenberg by telephone call to SA Shaneyfelt as described in memo from Mr. Griffith to Mr. Conrad dated 6/5/64.

BY COURIER SVC.
COMM-FBI

JUN 19 1964

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

The above items were examined, as requested, in order to determine whether or not the photographs in the various publications originated from the photograph of Oswald holding the rifle, Commission Exhibit 133. It was not possible to positively associate these photographs since the photographs in the publications are reproductions by a halftone process, normal to such reproductions, and do not contain as much detail as the photographs from which the engraved halftone plates were made. In addition, this loss of detail tends to conceal retouching that is normally placed on photographs for the purpose of intensifying details that would otherwise be lost in the engraving process. However, a comparison of the photograph which is a part of Commission Exhibit 133 with the photographs and reproductions described above, shows that all of the photographs and reproductions are consistent in all general characteristics, except for some variations that appear to be retouching. Such retouching would have been placed on the photographs for retention of detail in the engraving process. It is noted that no characteristics were found that would suggest that the photographs and reproductions of photographs described above, originated from other than the photograph that is a part of Commission Exhibit 133 or a duplicate print of that photograph.

As requested in your letter dated June 9, 1964, Special Agent Lyndal L. Shaneyfelt will appear at the Commission on June 12, 1964, at 3:30 P.M. to furnish a deposition relative to the above examination.

Commission Exhibits 335, 336 and 338 are attached.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (3)

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Shaneyfelt

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: June 5, 1964

FROM : W. D. Griffith

SUBJECT: Assassination of President
John F. Kennedy
Request of the Commission

Mr. Melvin Eisenberg of The President's Commission telephonically advised SA Lyndal L. Shaneyfelt today, 6/5/64, that he would like for Shaneyfelt to obtain the following items for Laboratory comparison:

News Week Magazine for March 2, 1964

Detroit Free Press Newspaper for February 17, 1964

New York Times for February 17, 1964, or February 18, 1964

Commission Exhibits 335, 336 and 338

The above magazine and newspapers and Commission Exhibits all relate to the photograph of Lee Harvey Oswald holding the rifle that has been widely publicized. Mr. Eisenberg requested that SA Shaneyfelt make a comparison of the photograph of Oswald holding the rifle with the reproductions in the publications and be prepared to furnish a deposition at the Commission on Friday, June 14, 1964.

RECOMMENDATION: (1) That SA Shaneyfelt obtain the desired material and make the examination.

REC-13
XEROX
JUN 18 1964

105-[illegible]-4136

(2) That the Commission by advised by letter of the results of the examination.

EX-103

6 JUN 18 1964

(3) That SA Shaneyfelt furnish a deposition at the Commission on 6/12/64, as requested.

105-82555
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen (Mr. Malley)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Mr. Lenihan)
1 - Mr. Conrad LLS:kw (7)

PERS. REC. UNIT

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Report Form No. 1
FD-263 (Rev. 5-12-55)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
PHOENIX	DALLAS	6/10/64	6/3 - 9/64

TITLE OF CASE

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

REPORT MADE BY: SA CALVIN W. EVANS — TYPED BY: ebt

CHARACTER OF CASE: IS - R

SYNOPSIS:

REFERENCES

Reports of SA GERALD J. FLYNN dated 1/20/64 and 4/2/64.
Report of SA DAVID J. REID dated 5/13/64 at El Paso.
Denver airtel to Phoenix dated 4/21/64.

-P-

O.K. to go to Comm-x

ENCLOSURES

TO LOS ANGELES OFFICE:

One Xerox copy each of an FD 302 dated 1/9/65 and 1/30/64 reflecting results of interview of ROBERT J. KAYE.

LEADS

LOS ANGELES DIVISION

AT BEVERLY HILLS, CALIFORNIA

APPROVED: LURL — SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

105 - [illegible] 4137 ENC. 13

17 JUN 19 1964

COPIES MADE:
10 - Bureau (105-82555) (RM)
3 - Dallas (100-10461) (RM)
1 - El Paso (105-1264) (Info) (RM)
1 - Las Vegas (105-166) (Info) (RM)
2 - Los Angeles (Encl. 2) (RM)
1 - Denver (89-41) (Info) (RM)
2 - Phoenix (105-1529)

MAR 2 1965

Sent to Phoenix 6/17/64.
2 cc Pres. Comm.
6/13 Liaison TNG/jth
cc-CIA 6/20/64-Liaison REL/jth
cc-INS 6/18/64 REL/jth
Sec. 6450 c

SOVIET

PROPERTY OF FBI.—This report is loaned to you by the FBI, and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside the agency to which loaned.

JUN 26 1964

PX 105-1529

Conduct investigation in an effort to identify RAOUL or RAUL (LNU) who worked as a waiter at the Beverly Hilton Hotel and with whom ROBERT J. KAYE reportedly stayed in Chihuahua, Mexico. Enclosed are copies of FD 302s dated 1/9/64 and 1/30/64. It is noted that considerable investigation has been conducted concerning KAYE's story which was originally furnished to U. S. Secret Service, 11/26/63. Investigation by El Paso has failed to identify GLORIA, MIGUEL, and RAOUL or RAUL mentioned in these FD 302s.

PHOENIX DIVISION

AT PHOENIX, ARIZONA

Will follow and report information received in this case.

ADMINISTRATIVE

The U. S. Immigration and Naturalization Service file on ROMAN "BOBBY" SOKOLOWSKI, aka, A-6-208-760, contains no additional information other than that reported in the report of SA RAYMOND J. FOX, Denver, Colorado, 12/27/63, except for the sworn statement of 4/2/64 set forth in this report.

Information copies being furnished El Paso, Las Vegas, and Denver Divisions in view of the fact that investigation was conducted by those offices and additional investigation may be requested in the future.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Reported by: SA CALVIN W. EVANS Office: PHOENIX
Date: 6/10/64

File Number: PX 105-1529 Bureau File No.: 105-82555

Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Synopsis: ROBERT J. KAYE, when interviewed on 6/3/64, unable to furnish additional information regarding GLORIA (LNU), MIGUEL (LNU), RAUL or RAOUL (LNU). KAYE reiterated information previously furnished was factually correct; that he had worked in Denver, Colorado, from January, 1963, to October, 1963, and that he had arrived in El Paso, Texas, the end of October, 1963. He denied he had left Denver while working there except to go to Tulsa, Oklahoma, where he purchased 1961 Thunderbird. Sworn statement given by KAYE to USINS, Tucson, Arizona, on 4/2/64 set out.

-P-

DETAILS:

On June 3, 1964, G. C. CHOATE, Officer in Charge, U. S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, Tucson, Arizona, made available to SA HENRY J. BOEGER their file on ROMAN "BOBBY" SOKOLOWSKI, aka Robert Klonowski, Robert Kay, Number A-6-208-760. No additional information was contained in the file except for the following sworn statement given by SOKOLOWSKI on 4/2/64 to the USINS.

"RECORD OF SWORN STATEMENT

"Office Tucson, Arizona File No.: A6 208 760

"Statement by: ROMAN 'BOBBY' SOKOLOWSKI, aka Robert Klonowski, aka Robert Kay, aka, Richard S. Zamlynski

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of any kind. It is the property of the FBI, and is a loan to your agency; it and/or its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

PX 105-1529

"In the case of: Same

"At: Room 224, U. S. Post Office and Courhouse Date: April 2, 1964

"Before: WILLIAM H. PHILLIPS, Investigator
(Name and Title)

"In the English language.

"I am an Officer of the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service, and desire to question you under oath regarding an immigration matter.

"Any statement you make must be made voluntarily and of your own free will. Such statement may be used against you by the government as evidence in any criminal or civil proceedings. Do you understand?
A. Yes.

"Q. Are you willing to make such a statement under oath?
A. Yes.

Q. Do you swear that all the statements you are about to make will be the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, so help you God?
A. I do.

Q. What is your true and correct name?
A. As far as I know, it is ROMAN SOLOLOWSKI.

Q. When and where were you born, and of what country are you a citizen?
A. December 24, 1934 at Lwow, Poland and I am a citizen of America.

Q. Your Alien Registration Form completed on January 17, 1946, states you were born in Kharkov, Russia on December 24, 1934. What do you say to this?
A. I don't know about this. I was too young.

Q. How did you become a citizen of the United States?
A. Because I have lived here so long.

Q. Did you ever become naturalized in the United States?
A. No.

Q. What are the names of your parents and of what country are they citizens?
A. I don't know their names and I don't know their citizenship. I think they were Polish. They died in a prison camp in Munchen, Germany, during World War II.

Q. Were either of your parents ever in the United States?
A. I don't think so.

Q. To your knowledge, were your parents ever citizens of any country other than Poland?
A. I don't know.

Q. When and where did you enter the United States as a legal immigrant?
A. At Portland, Maine, November 19, 1945, on the SS "James Swan", a United States ship.

Q. Were you admitted at that time as a resident alien?
A. I was admitted as a refugee.

Q. Have you ever been outside of the United States since that time?
A. Only to Mexico.

Q. When and where did you go into Mexico?
A. Oh, about six months ago. I went to Mexico Dity through El Paso, Texas.

Q. When and where did you return to the United States?
A. About one week later--about November 24, 1963 through El Paso, Texas.

Q. Were you inspected and admitted by an Immigrant Inspector at that time?
A. No one asked my anything.

Q. How did you enter?
A. On foot, across the International Bridge.

Q. Did you present any papers showing alienage or citizenship?
A. They didn't ask me.

Q. At the time of your departure to Mexico through El Paso, Texas in November 1963, did you claim United States citizenship and secure a paper?
A. I showed them my driver's license and claimed United States citizenship.

Q. To whom did you make this claim?
A. I made this claim to the Mexican Immigration authorities and they gave me a permit.

Q. Why did you claim you were a United States citizen?
A. I always thought I was.

Q. Where did you tell the Mexican authorities you were born when you got your permit to visit in Mexico?
A. I told them I was born in Chicago, Illinois.

Q. Why did you tell them that?
A. Because I wanted to get back in the United States.

Q. Have you claimed United Stes citizenship at any other time?
A. No.

Q. Do you have any immigration card showing alienage?
A. No, I never had one. No one ever gave me nothing.

Q. Have you ever voted in any election in the United States?
A. No, I was supposed to get a birth certificate.

Q. Why have you not voted?
A. Because they told me to get a birth certificate and I couldn't get one. I always wanted to.

Q. Do you have to be a United States citizen to vote in the United States?
A. Yes, I know that.

Q. When did you first begin believing you were an American citizen?
A. When I first came to the United States at Portland, Maine in 1945. I had to get some papers to enter the United States and after I got these papers they said, "now you are an American". Since that time I have believed I was an American citizen.

Q. Why did you go to Mexico in November 1963?
A. I don't think I should tell you; it might hurt me if I did.

Q. Did you contact anyone from Russia or any Communists when you went to Mexico in November 1963?
A. No.

Q. Did you contact any subversive or political organizations that desired the overthrow of this Government when you went to Mexico City, in 1963?
A. No.

Q. Have you ever belonged to any Communist organization?
A. No.

Q. What kind of government do you believe in?
A. The American government.

Q. If we went to war with Russia, would you fight for the United States or Russia?
A. For the United States.

Q. Have you ever been in the Armed Forces of the United States?
A. Not legally.

Q. In what way were you in the Armed Forces?
A. As a mascot with the American Forces during World War II.

Q. Have you registered for military service since your entry into the United States?
A. Yes, sir; in Chicago when I was eighteen years old.

Q. Do you have your draft card?
A. No, I lost it.

Q. Since you registered for the draft, have you advised the draft board of your address?
A. Yes, always.

Q. Have you ever been arrested by the police?
A. No.

Q. You registered as an alien on January 20, 1951, and gave your address as 4621 Grace Street, Chicago, Illinois. I now show you this Alien Address Report Card dated January 20, 1951 and signed by ROBERT KLOWNOWSKI and ask if you filled this card out?
A. Yes, I signed it.

Q. I ask you again, if you have been claiming United States citizenship, why did you fill out this Alien Card?
A. ED KLOWNOWSKI told me to.

Q. Who is ED KLOWNOWSKI?
A. He is the one who signed the papers for me to come to this country.

Q. You have been through high school in the United States and you know that citizens do not fill out these cards, do you not?
A. I really don't know.

Q. Didn't you know that aliens were the only ones who filled this card out?
A. No.

Q. Did you ever question the fact why you filled this card out?
A. Yes, I did. I questioned ED KLOWNOWSKI in 1951 when I filled the card out, and he told me, "so I would not get in trouble."

Q. Did he tell you you were an alien at that time?
A. Nope.

Q. Are you married or single?
A. Married.

Q. To whom?
A. ALICE HARDT.

Q. Are you living together at the present time?
A. No.

Q. Of what country is your wife a citizen?
A. American citizen, born in Chicago, Illinois.

Q. Do you have any children by this marriage?
A. Four, all born in the United States.

Q. Have you remarried?
A. No.

Q. Are you divorced?
A. No.

Q. Do you support your four children?
A. Yes.

Q. How much do you give them?
A. Twenty dollars a week and it is returned to me each time. It is a personal affair between me and my wife; I don't think it is anyone elses business.

Q. Are you living as man and wife with anyone at the present time?
A. No.

Q. Does a woman live at the present time at 2116 E. 17th Street, Tucson where you are living?
A. Yes.

Q. With whom are you living?
A. GUADALUPE CONTRERAS. She is a United States citizen.

Q. Is she single?
A. Yes.

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Q. Have you registered as an alien since your fourteenth birthday?
A. No.

Q. Do you have anything further you wish to say at this time?
A. No.

Q. Will you sign the stenographer's notebook to indicate your presence here today?
A. Yes. (Signes notebook).

"I hereby certify the foregoing to be a true and correct transcript of the record of examination in this case as taken by me in shorthand.

"/s/ Mary E. Wilkinson
Mary E. Wilkinson, Secretary

"I have read (or have had read to me) the foregoing statement, consisting of 5 pages. I state that the answers made therein by me are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief and that this statement is a full, true, and correct record of my interrogation on the date indicated by the above-named officer of the Immigration and Naturalization Service. I have initialed each page of this statement (and the correction(s) noted on page(s)_____).

"Signature Robert Kaye
Roman Sokolowski aka Robert Kay

"Subscribed and sworn to before me at Tucson, Arizona

on April 7, 1964

"/s/ William H. Phillips
William H. Phillips, Investigator
Officer, United States Immigration
and Naturalization Service"

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 6/9/64

ROBERT J. KAYE was interviewed at the Tucson Resident Agency. He was advised that he did not have to make a statement, that he could consult an attorney prior to making any statement and that any statement he did make could be used against him in a court of law.

KAYE stated that it was impossible for him to furnish any additional information relative to the identity of GLORIA (LNU), an exotic dancer he met at a small club in Juarez, Mexico, or MIGUEL (LNU), the individual who accompanied him from Juarez to Mexico City. In addition, KAYE stated that it was impossible for him to furnish any additional information relative to RAOUL (LNU) or RAUL (LNU), the individual he stayed with for several days in Chihuahua, Mexico.

KAYE stated that he had carefully reviewed the information he had previously furnished to the FBI and that he was certain he arrived in El Paso, Texas, the end of October, 1963. KAYE insisted that he had worked for the Colorado Vending Company and for GLENN A. JENKINS during the period January or February, 1963 to the end of October, 1963, and that during that period he had resided at 95 S. Ogden, Denver, Colorado. KAYE stated that he was positive that he arrived in El Paso the end of October, 1963. KAYE stated that during the period January, 1963, to October, 1963, he had not made any trips whatsoever outside of Denver.

KAYE was queried relative to his mode of transportation to El Paso and he stated that he was driving a 1961 Thunderbird, which he had purchased in Denver for $2,700.00. Upon questioning as to where the 1961 Thunderbird was purchased in Denver, KAYE stated that actually he had made one trip outside of Denver during the period January, 1963, to October, 1963, that being a trip to Tulsa, Oklahoma, where he purchased the 1961 Thunderbird. KAYE stated at that time he owned a 1956 Ford station wagon and he drove that car to Tulsa, and traded it in for the 1961 Thunderbird. KAYE stated that he received a credit of approximately $900.00 for his vehicle and that he borrowed $700.00 from another party in Tulsa to complete the down payment on the purchase of the vehicle, the total price of the vehicle being $2,700.00. KAYE refused to identify the party who loaned him the $700.00 but added that

On 6/3/64 at Tucson, Arizona File # PX 105-1529

by SA HENRY J. BOEGER/ebt Date dictated 6/3/64

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he had repaid the money shortly after he returned to Denver. KAYE stated, however, that he had never received any additional funds from this source and had never entered into any business relationship with this individual.

KAYE stated that the information previously furnished to the FBI was as factually correct as possible and that he could only reaffirm his previous statements to the effect that he had left Denver during the latter part of October, 1963.

KAYE is presently residing at 2814 E. 6th, Tucson, Arizona, telephone 623-5009 and is still employed by Falcon Automatic, Inc., 727 S. Campbell, Tucson, Arizona.